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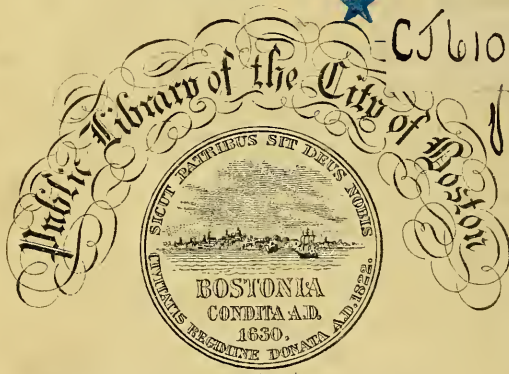
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MEDAL OF FEDERIGO, DUKE OF URBINO.

(See p. 16.)



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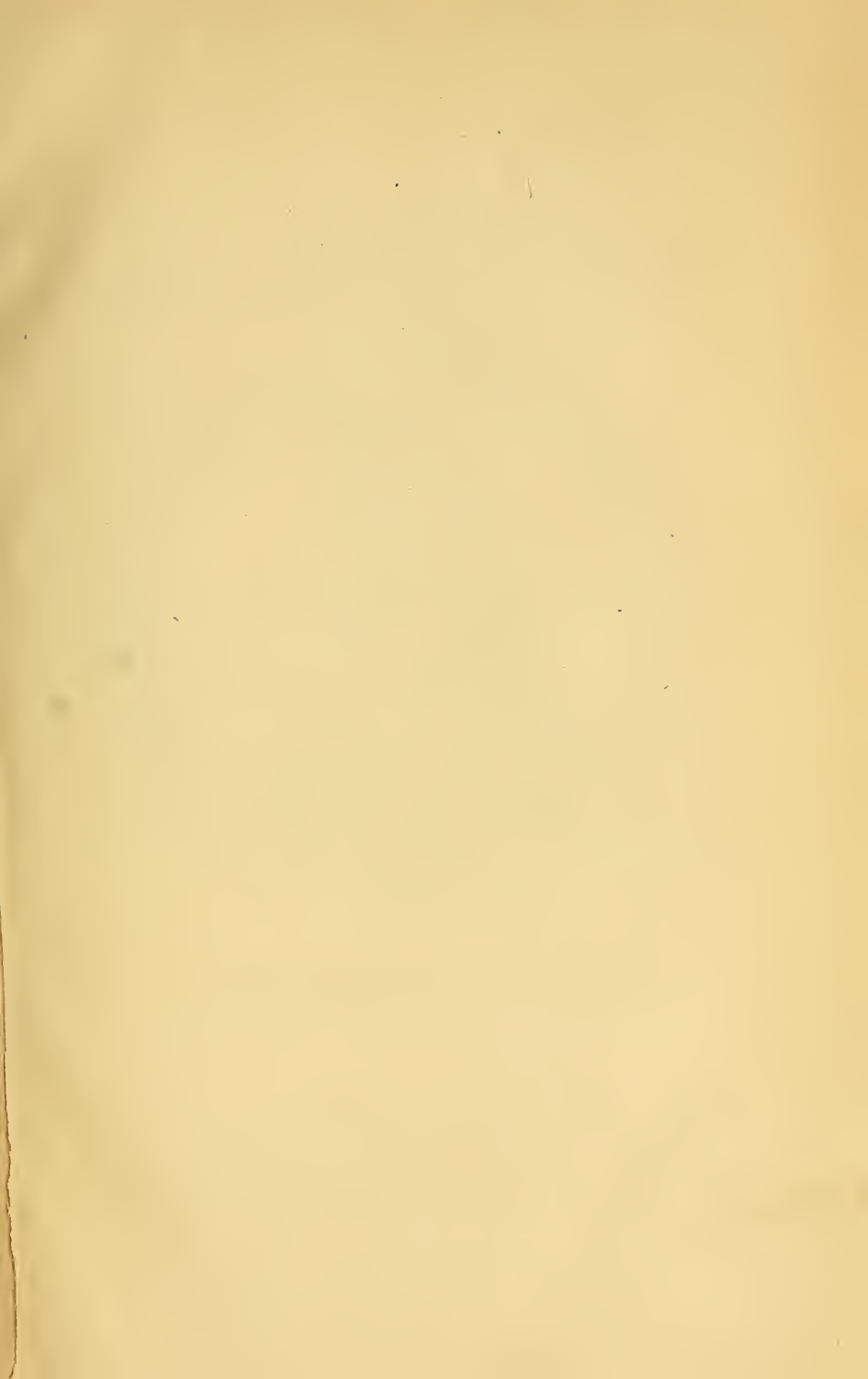
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MEDAL FOR THE DUBLIN CORPORATION.

(See p. 197.)



MEDALLIC ILLUSTRATIONS  
OF THE HISTORY OF  
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND  
TO THE  
DEATH OF GEORGE II.

COMPILED BY THE LATE  
EDWARD HAWKINS, F.R.S., F.S.A.,  
AND EDITED BY  
AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, F.R.S., F.S.A.,  
AND  
HERBERT A. GRUEBER.

VOL. II.

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## MEDALS

### ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

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WILLIAM AND MARY. 1688-1694.

(Continuation.)

152. MARY. REGENT. Jan. 1691.

Bust of Mary, *l.*, laureate, hair collected into a knot behind and entwined with pearls, lovelocks, no drapery. *Leg.* MARIA D. G. M. BRIT : FRAN : ET HIB : REGINA F. D. P. A. Below, I. S. (Jan Smeltzing.) Same as No. 69.

*Rev.* A lioness at the mouth of a cave, in which are three cubs, tramples upon snakes. The lion is departing. *Leg.* TE ABSENTE TUEBOR. (I will protect them in your absence.) *Ex.* REGI REDUCI. (To the King on his return.)

145. Rapin, vii. 7. Van Loon, IV. 21.

MB. *R.* Hague, lead. P. H. Van Gelder, *R.*  
Gotha, *R.* St. Petersburg, *R.* Rare.

William, in the form of a lion, departs from England, and Mary, as a lioness, assures him she will defend her cubs, the three kingdoms, during his absence, and keep under the serpents of Discord. In Jan. 1691, the King quitted England for Holland, leaving the Queen as Regent.

153. MARY. REGENT. Jan. 1691.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William and Mary, both laureate, no drapery; he, hair long. *Leg.* GULIELM : R. MARIA REGINA .

F. D. P. A. Below, I. S. (Jan Smeltzing.) Same as Nos. 27, 29, 32, 129.

*Rev.* A lioness at the mouth of a cave, &c.; same as the preceding.

145.

MB. R.

Very rare.

154.

MARY. REGENT. Jan. 1691.

Bust of Mary, l., hair high in front, confined behind by pearls, lovelock, in mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder.

*Leg.* MARIA D G MAGN BRIT FRANC. ET. HIB. REGINA. Same as Nos. 51, 68, 130.

*Rev.* A lioness at the mouth of a cave, &c.; similar design to No. 152, but in a meagre style.

2. Rapin, vii. 9. Van Loon, IV. 21.

MB. R.

Very rare.

This medal was executed by Jan Luder, and is a copy of No. 152 by Jan Smeltzing.

155. WILLIAM LANDS IN HOLLAND.  $\frac{21}{31}$  Jan. 1691.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in figured armour, with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle across the breast. *Leg.* GUILLELMUS : III : D : G . MAG . BRIT : FRAN : ET : HIB : REX.

*Rev.* William and his suite in an open boat near the shore at ORANIE POLD, a horseman approaching it; fleet at a distance. On a band above, SERVANDUM SERVATUS. (Saved to save.) *Ex.* DIE TOT : NOCTEQ : IN SCHAP : FLUCT : APPUL : IN : HOLL : D . 31 IAN : 1691. (Having been tossed by the waves during a whole day and night in a small boat, he landed in Holland, 31 Jan. 1691.)

18. Rapin, vii. 8. Van Loon, IV. 23.

No specimen has been met with. This medal is probably the work of F. D. Winter, who executed the two following ones. The type of the reverse is copied from No. 174, p. 12.



156. WILLIAM LANDS IN HOLLAND.  $\frac{21}{31}$  Jan. 1691.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair very long, no drapery.  
*Leg.* INVICTISSIMVS . GVILLELMVS . III. Below, F. D. W. (F. D. Winter.)

*Rev.* William and his suite in an open boat near the shore at ORANIE POLD, &c.; similar to the preceding.

1·5. Rapin, vii. 12. Van Loon, IV. 23.

MB. lead.

Very rare.

These medals commemorate the dangers and difficulties to which the King had been exposed. After a very stormy voyage he got into a small boat, but the waves were so boisterous, and there was such an accumulation of ice, that he was exposed to the severity of the weather, with no covering but a cloak, for nearly twenty-four hours. He was received with great joy at the Hague, and he, who had thus been preserved, was hailed as the preserver of his people.

157. WILLIAM LANDS IN HOLLAND.  $\frac{21}{31}$  Jan. 1691.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in figured armour, with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle across the breast. *Leg.* INVICTISSIMVS . GVILLELMVS MAG. Below, F. D. W: (F. D. Winter.) N. C. A. P. (Neale, Custos Artifex Primus.)

*Rev.* William and his suite in an open boat; a horseman near them. *Leg.* QUID METUAS . CÆSAREM VEHIS. (What can you fear? 'Tis Cæsar you carry.) *Ex.* REGI GUILHELMO PER GLACIEM NUBILA ET SYRTES REDUCI. (To King William on his return through ice, fogs, and quicksands.)

1·7. Rapin, vii. 10. Van Loon, IV. 23.

No specimen of this medal has been met with. The obverse is the same as No. 62, Vol. I. p. 637, and the reverse is copied from the medal by Koene, No. 179, p. 14. The legend consists of the words addressed by Cæsar to his terrified companions on his attempted passage from Otranto to Brindisi. William similarly addressed his companions—"How!" said he, "should

you think it hard to die with me?" As he approached the shore at Orange-Polder, a countryman rode into the water to inquire what they were doing in such a place. William first recognized him as one whom he had before seen out hunting. A courier soon after rode into the water, and upon the horses of these two persons the King and his suite were conveyed to shore.

158. RETURN TO HOLLAND.  $\frac{21}{31}$  Jan. 1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour with rays in front, and mantle with fringe. *Leg.* GULIELM : III D . G . BRIT : R . AR : PR : BELG : GUB. (William III., by the grace of God, King of Britain, Prince of Orange, Governor of Holland.) Below, monogram of *I S.* (Jan Smeltzing.)

*Rev.* The rising sun shining upon the coasts of Holland; the sea covered with shipping. *Leg.* RECREO, DUM REDEO. (I refresh, as I return.) *Ex.* MDCXCI.

23. Rapin, vii. 11. Van Loon, IV. 25.

MB. *Æ.* Hague, *Æ.* Gotha, *Æ.* Very rare.

William is here typified by the Sun, reviving and refreshing nature by its rising, as he had the drooping spirit of the Dutch by his return to Holland. This medal is by Jan Smeltzing, and as it was executed at the time of the King's visit to Holland, it shows that the medallist soon recovered from the disgrace into which he had fallen through his satirical medals. (See No. 122, Vol. I. p. 709.)

159. RETURN TO HOLLAND.  $\frac{21}{31}$  Jan. 1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in mantle with fringe. *Leg.* GULIELM : III D . G . BRIT : REX, ARAUS : PR : BELG : GUB. Below, *I. S.* (Jan Smeltzing.) Same as No. 117.

*Rev.* Sun in the sign Leo, which is represented as the Belgic Lion. *Leg.* MATURARE HUC REDIIT. (He returned hither to mature affairs.) *Ex.* OB PRINC : REDIT : IN HOLL : D . XXXI :

IAN : MDCXCI. (In memory of the return of the Prince to Holland, 31 Jan. 1691.) I. SMELTZ . H . F. (Jan Smeltzing hoc fecit.)

1.9. Rapin, xi. 3. Van Loon, IV. 25.

MB. R. Hague, R.

Very rare.

The preceding medal represents William as the Sun rising in the spring to refresh nature, this represents him as the Sun returning in the autumn to the sign Leo, to ripen the fruits of the earth. Thus had William returned to Holland to bring to maturity the various plans which were contemplated by the States, and the Congress of Princes, for the government of Holland and the delivery of Europe from the aggressions of France.

160. TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE HAGUE. <sup>26 Jan.</sup><sub>5 Feb.</sub> 1691.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair very long, in figured armour with straps on the shoulder, and embroidered mantle. *Leg.* GVILIELMVS . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX. Below, IAN . LUDER : FECIT. Same as No. 148.

*Rev.* Gateway, surmounted by a statue of William, and two seated female figures with orange and rose trees. *Leg.* SOCIORUM . LIBERATORI . GUILIELMO . REGI . PATRIÆ . PATRI. (To King William, the Deliverer of his allies, the Father of his country.) *Ex.* IO TRIUMPHE.

2.8. Rapin, viii. 1. Van Loon, IV. 26.

No specimen has been met with. The rarity of some of the medals issued in commemoration of William's entry into the Hague may be accounted for from the circumstance that they appear mostly to have been rudely cast in the baser metals, copper, lead, or pewter, and for that reason were not considered worth preserving. These medals, mostly by Jan Luder, are so numerous and of such large sizes that they could not all have found a ready sale.

Upon William's return to Holland, after the reduction of Ireland, he was compelled to submit to a public entry into the Hague on the 5th Feb. [N.S.] 1691, where triumphal arches, splendid displays of fireworks, and immense festivities were

prepared for his reception. As France had displayed illuminations and fireworks at his reported death, Holland was the more disposed to show her delight at his preservation. The gateway near the bridge of Loosduynen, at the entrance of the city, was decorated as represented on this medal, and was the first arch under which the great public procession passed. The other principal arches were erected in the Fruit-Market (De Groen-Markt), in the Plaats near the Vijver, and before the Palace. A full account of the various stages of this triumphal entry is given by Chevalier (Hist. de Guillaume III., &c., Amsterdam, 1692), where representations of most of the medals and views of the arches erected may be found and are explained.

161. TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE HAGUE.  $\frac{26 \text{ Jan.}}{5 \text{ Feb.}}$  1691.

Grand triumphal arch, surmounted by a globe, trophies, &c.; semicircular receding wings enclosing each an obelisk. *Leg. REGI. (To the King.) Ex. ARCUS TRIUMPHALIS A PARTE POSTICA .* 1691. (The triumphal arch from the back view.)

*Rev.* Gateway near the bridge of Loosduynen, &c.; same as the preceding.

2·85. Rapin, viii. 4. Van Loon, IV. 28.

No specimen has been met with. The arch here represented was erected in the Fruit-Market, and was the next under which the grand procession moved; it was dedicated to the honour of the whole House of Nassau, and was decorated with statues of various members of the family, and paintings of their most memorable achievements, which at night became transparent.

162. TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE HAGUE.  $\frac{26 \text{ Jan.}}{5 \text{ Feb.}}$  1691.

Bust of William III., l., laureate, hair long, in figured armour and embroidered mantle. *Leg. GVILIELMVS III D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET HIB . REX.*

*Rev.* Grand triumphal arch, surmounted by a globe, trophies,



&c. ; semicircular advancing wings, each enclosing an obelisk. *Leg.* REG . GUILLEMO . ET . ATAVIS . PRINC. (To King William and the Princes, his ancestors.) *Ex.* TRIUMPHOS . REGIOS . ET . PATRIOS . VIRTUTIS . ET . CONSTANTIAE . EXEMPLA . CLARISSIMA . COSS . HAGIENSES . IN . FORO . POSUERUNT. (The magistrates of the Hague have erected in the Market-place these triumphs, royal and patriotic, as most illustrious examples of valour and constancy.) M. S. (Martin Smeltzing.)

2·85. Rapin, viii. 2. Van Loon, IV. 28.

No specimen with this obverse has been met with. Martin Smeltzing was the younger brother of Jan Smeltzing.

163. TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE HAGUE. <sup>26 Jan.</sup><sub>5 Feb.</sub> 1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, in scale armour with straps on the shoulder, and mantle across the breast. *Leg.* GVILIELMVS . III . MAGNUS . FID . STAT. (William III., the Great, Preserver of the Faith.)

*Rev.* Grand triumphal arch with semicircular advancing wings, &c. ; same as the preceding.

2·85.

MB. R.

Very rare.

The reverse of this and the preceding medal exhibits the front of the arch, which was erected in the Fruit-Market ; the back view of which appears on the obverse of No. 161.

164. TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE HAGUE. <sup>26 Jan.</sup><sub>5 Feb.</sub> 1691.

William III., habited as a Roman Emperor, holding the Christian standard, and accompanied by Hibernia with olive branch and shield, arrives in an open galley, and is welcomed by Holland standing on the quay ; at her side, the Lion. *Leg.* UNUS PUGNANDO RESTITUIT REM. (Alone by fighting he restored the State.) Below, R. A. F. (R. Arondeaux fecit.)

*Rev.* Grand triumphal arch with semicircular advancing

wings, &c., similar to No. 162. *Ex.* P. A. GUILIELMO III BRIT . R . BELG . GUB . HAGA . L . P . REDUCI . MDCXCI. (To the pious and august William III., King of Britain, Governor of Holland, the Hague joyfully erected [this arch] on his return, 1691.)

1·9. Rapin, xi. 2. Van Loon, IV. 28.

MB. *Æ*. Hague, *Æ*. Brussels, *Æ*. Copenhagen, *Æ*.  
Gotha, *Æ*. Rare.

This medal compliments William upon the important results of his campaign in Ireland, welcomes his return, and exhibits a view of the arch erected to his honour and that of his ancestors. It is the same as that represented upon the two preceding medals.

165. TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE HAGUE.  $\frac{26 \text{ Jan.}}{5 \text{ Feb.}}$  1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in figured armour, with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle across the breast. *Leg.* GUILIELMUS : III : D : G : MAG . BRIT : FRAN : ET : HIB : REX. Similar to No. 155.

*Rev.* Grand triumphal arch, &c.; same as the preceding.

1·9. Rapin, viii. 8. Van Loon, IV. 28.

No specimen has been met with. This medal is by F. D. Winter, who copied the reverse of the preceding one.

166. TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE HAGUE.  $\frac{26 \text{ Jan.}}{5 \text{ Feb.}}$  1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair very long, in figured armour with straps on the shoulder, and embroidered mantle. *Leg.* GVILIELMVS . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX. Below, IAN . LUDER : FECIT. Same as Nos. 148, 160.

*Rev.* Triumphal arch, surmounted by an equestrian statue beneath arches of laurel, and amid trophies of arms; six panels decorate the side, and are inscribed, SCEPTRIS, EXERCITIBVS, CLASSIBVS, VOTIS, SOLOQVE, SALOQUE; the full inscription, as given by Chevalier (*Hist. de Guillaume III.* p. 180), having

been, REGI, SOLOQVE SALOQVE, ANTIQVIS PRIORI HEROIBVS, MAIORI SCEPTIS, EXERCITIBVS, CLASSIBVS, VOTIS. (To the King, both by land and sea excelling ancient heroes, mightier in sceptres, armies, fleets, and the devotion of his people.) *Leg.* MAGN. R. GUILIELMO. III. VICTORI. REDUCI. (To King William III., the Great, victorious, on his return.) *Ex.* HAGA. CVR. INCUNAB. GLOR. CONSECRAVIT. COSS. DECR. (The Council of the Hague, by decree of the magistrates, dedicated [this arch] to the glory of his birthplace.)

2·7. Rapin, viii. 5. Van Loon, IV. 31.

MB. Æ. *cast.*

Extremely rare.

When the procession left the Fruit-Market, it passed along the High Street (De Hooghstraat) to the Plaats, where the Burgomasters had erected the arch, of which the front view is exhibited on this medal, and which was dedicated solely to the honour of William, as that in the Fruit-Market was to the whole House of Nassau. The paintings on the panels represented or allegorized the chief events of his life, and when night came on were rendered transparent.

167. TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE HAGUE. <sup>26 Jan.</sup><sub>5 Feb.</sub> 1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in figured armour and embroidered mantle. *Leg.* WILHELM. III. D. G. M. BRI. FRANC. ET HIB. REX. F. D.

*Rev.* Triumphal arch, surmounted by an equestrian statue under a double arch of laurel; six panels decorate the sides. *Leg.* SALVO GUIL. EX MARI. R. BRIT. III. PATRI PATRIÆ OPTIMO PRINCIPI. (To William III., King of Britain, the Father of his country, a most excellent prince, on his preservation from the dangers of the sea.) *Ex.* COSS HAGÆ DECR. MDCLXXXI. (By decree of the magistrates of the Hague, 1691.)

2·7. Rapin, viii. 3. Van Loon, IV. 31.

No specimen has been met with. This medal presents the back elevation of the arch erected in the Plaats at the Hague, noticed in the preceding description.

168. TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE HAGUE. <sup>26 Jan.</sup><sub>5 Feb.</sub> 1691.

Triumphal arch erected in the Plaats at the Hague, front view, &c. ; same as the reverse of No. 166.

*Rev.* Back elevation of the same arch, &c. ; same as the preceding.

2·7. Rapin, viii. 6. Van Loon, IV. 31.

No specimen has been met with.

169. TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE HAGUE. <sup>26 Jan.</sup><sub>5 Feb.</sub> 1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair very long, in figured armour with straps on the shoulder, and embroidered mantle. *Leg.* GVILIELMVS . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX . Below, IAN . LUDER : FECIT. Same as Nos. 148, 160, 166.

*Rev.* Grand triumphal arch of three avenues ; above the central arch a dome with an equestrian statue of William, below which POPULI SALUS. (The safety of the people) : the moulding below the dome is inscribed, PIO . FEL . INCL . GULIELMO . III . M . BRIT . R. (To the pious, prosperous, and renowned William III., King of Great Britain.) *Leg.* GLORIAE . AUGUSTÆ . INVICTI . REGIS. (To the great glory of the invincible King.) *Ex.* REST . BELG . LIB . ANGL . FAC (*sic*) . SCOT . ET . HIB . DE . BELLO . CONSULENTIS . CUM . C . PRINC . POT . PROC . HOLL . ANTE AULAM L . P . C. (The restorer of Holland, the deliverer of England, the pacifier of Scotland and Ireland, the counsellor of war with the confederate Princes, the mighty magistrates of Holland have joyfully erected [this arch] before the Court.) On base of pedestal, I. LUDER . FEC.

2·8. Rapin, ix. 1. Van Loon, IV. 33.

MB. pewter. Munich, R. Gotha, R. Very rare.

This medal represents the elevation, towards the Palace, of the arch erected by the States of Holland, before the interior court of the Palace ; the paintings on the arch were complimentary allusions to William, and the inscription refers to his late great success in England and to the Congress of Princes, to consult with whom upon the conduct of the war was one of his principal inducements to visit the Hague at this time.

170. TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE HAGUE.  $\frac{26 \text{ Jan.}}{5 \text{ Feb.}}$  1691.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in scale armour with straps on the shoulder, and mantle across the breast. *Leg.* GVILIELMVS . III . MAGNUS . FID . STAT. Same as No. 163.

*Rev.* Grand triumphal arch of three avenues, &c.; same as the preceding.

2·85.

MB. Æ. Hague, Æ.

Very rare.

171. TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE HAGUE.  $\frac{26 \text{ Jan.}}{5 \text{ Feb.}}$  1691.

Triumphal arch erected in the Plaats at the Hague, front view, &c.; same as the reverse of No. 166.

*Rev.* Grand triumphal arch of three avenues, &c.; same as No. 169.

2·8.

MB. pewter. Hunter, Æ. Hague, Æ. Very rare.

172. TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE HAGUE, &c.  $\frac{26 \text{ Jan.}}{5 \text{ Feb.}}$  1691.

Hercules destroying the Hydra with his club. *Leg.* FOECUNDAM . VETUIT . REPARARI . MORTIBUS . HYDRAM. (He has prevented the fruitful Hydra to be renewed by its deaths.) Same as the reverse of No. 148.

*Rev.* Grand triumphal arch of three avenues, &c.; same as No. 169.

2·8.

MB. lead.

Rare.

This medal commemorates William's success in Ireland, as well as his triumphal entry into the Hague.

173. TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE HAGUE, &c.  $\frac{26 \text{ Jan.}}{5 \text{ Feb.}}$  1691.

Triumphal arch of three avenues, through which is seen the front of the Palace. *Leg.* HIC HEROUM HONOS. (This is



the honour of Heroes.) *Ex.* P . F . I . GULIELMO . III . TRIUMP .  
P . P . GUB . P . C . I . P . RESTAUR . BEL . FED . LIB . A . SERV . S .  
PAC . H . REDUCI . D . 31 . IAN . 1691. (To William III., pious,  
prosperous, illustrious, triumphant, the Father of his country,  
the perpetual governor of the confederated Low Countries, the  
restorer of the Belgic Confederacy, the deliverer of England,  
the preserver of Scotland, the pacifier of Ireland, on his return,  
31 Jan. 1691.)

*Rev.* William and his suite in an open boat; a horseman  
near them. *Leg.* QUID METUAS CÆSAREM VEHIS. *Ex.* REGI  
GUILHELMO PER GLACIEM NUBILA ET SYRTES REDUCI. Similar  
to No. 157.

2·85. Rapin, ix. 2. Van Loon, IV. 33.

No specimen has been met with. The obverse of this and  
the following medal represents the back view of the arch built  
in front of the Palace, which is seen through the openings: the  
reverse refers to the dangers of his passage to Holland.

174. TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE HAGUE, &c. <sup>26 Jan.</sup><sub>5 Feb.</sub> 1691.

Triumphal arch of three avenues, back view, &c.; similar to  
the preceding, but smaller.

*Rev.* William and his suite in an open boat near the  
shore at ORANIE POLD, a horseman approaching it; fleet at a  
distance. On a band above, SERVANDUM SERVATUS. *Ex.* DIE  
TOT : NOCTEQ : IN SCHAP : FLUCT : APPUL : IN HOLL : D . 31 IAN :  
1691. Similar to No. 155.

1·95. Rapin, viii. 7. Van Loon, IV. 33.

MB. *Æ.* Hague, *Æ.* Munich, lead. St. Peters-  
burg, *Æ.* Gotha, *Æ.* Cassel, *Æ.* Rare.

This and the preceding medal are the work of Jan Smeltzing.

175. TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE HAGUE. <sup>26 Jan.</sup><sub>5 Feb.</sub> 1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in figured  
armour, with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle  
across the breast. *Leg.* INVICTISSIMVS GVILLELMVS MAG. Below,

F.D.W : (F. D. Winter.) N.C.A.P. (Neale, Custos Artifex Primus.)  
Same as No. 157.

*Rev.* Triumphal arch of three avenues, back view, &c.;  
similar to the obverse of No. 173.

1.75. Rapin, ix. 9. Van Loon, IV. 35.

No specimen has been met with. This medal was executed  
in England, the type of the reverse being taken from the  
Dutch medal by Jan Smeltzing. (See No. 62, Vol. I. p. 637,  
for an explanation of the initials on the obverse.)

176. TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE HAGUE. <sup>26 Jan.</sup>  
<sup>5 Feb.</sup> 1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair very long, no drapery.  
*Leg.* INVICTISSIMVS . GVILLELMVS . III. Below, F. D. W. (F. D.  
Winter.) Same as No. 156.

*Rev.* Triumphal arch of three avenues, back view, &c.;  
similar to the obverse of No. 173.

1.5. Rapin, ix. 7. Van Loon, IV. 35.

MB. pewter. Hague, lead. Very rare.

Also executed in England: both obverse and reverse are  
copied from medals by Jan Smeltzing.

177. FIREWORKS AT THE HAGUE. <sup>26 Jan.</sup>  
<sup>5 Feb.</sup> 1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour with  
straps on the shoulder, and mantle. *Leg.* GVILIELMVS III .  
D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET HIB . REX.

*Rev.* A platform prepared for a grand display of fireworks ; in  
the midst is the royal cypher, W R, crowned. *Leg.* LAETITIA .  
NOCTURNA . FAUSTISSIMO . ADVENTUI . R . HAGAE. (The nocturnal  
rejoicing on the most happy arrival of the King at the Hague.)

*Ex.* P . F . A . GVILIELMO . III . BRIT . R . BELGII . GUB . PPC .  
L . P . MDCLXXX. (To William III., pious, prosperous, august,  
King of Britain, Governor of Holland, the Assembly of the  
States have joyfully erected [this monument], 1690.)

2.8. Rapin, ix. 4. Van Loon, IV. 37.

No specimen has been met with. It was probably executed  
in England, as the date on the reverse is after the old style.

178. FIREWORKS AT THE HAGUE, &c. <sup>26 Jan.</sup><sub>5 Feb.</sub> 1691.

Grand triumphal arch of three avenues, front view, &c. ; same as the reverses of Nos. 169–172.

*Rev.* A platform for fireworks, &c. ; same as the preceding. 2·8.

MB. pewter. Gotha, R. Very rare.

The reverse represents the preparations made for a grand display of fireworks which were exhibited in the Vijver, opposite to the Mauritshuis, where William and his suite were entertained with a grand banquet, and where accommodation was provided for the foreign ministers and deputies to view the exhibition.

179. FIREWORKS AT THE HAGUE, &c. <sup>26 Jan.</sup><sub>5 Feb.</sub> 1691.

William and his suite in an open boat ; a horseman near them. *Leg.* QUID METUAS . CÆSAREM VEHIS. *Ex.* REGI GUILHELMO PER GLACIEM, NUBILA ET SYRTES REDUCI. Similar to the reverse of No. 157.

*Rev.* Holland and Terpsichore advance from a palace towards the display of fireworks exhibited in the Vijver, and the triumphal arch which was erected in the Plaats at the Hague. *Leg.* IO TRIUMPHE. *Ex.* D . F . A . REGE RECERTO (*sic*) 5 . feb : 1691. (The festivity at the reception of the august King, 5 Feb. 1691.) D. Koene.

1·75. Rapin, ix. 8. Van Loon, IV. 37.

MB. R. Hague, R. P. H. Van Gelder, R. Gotha, R. Cassel, R. Very rare.

180. FIREWORKS AT THE HAGUE, &c. <sup>26 Jan.</sup><sub>5 Feb.</sub> 1691.

The three principal triumphal arches erected at the Hague, within three circles, formed by two branches of laurel, to which are attached the shields of Holland and the Hague, and from which is suspended a drapery inscribed, M . R . GULIELMO III VICTORI L . P . REDUCI . D . XXXI IAN : MDCXCI. (Joyfully erected

to King William III., the Great, victorious, on his return, 31 Jan. 1691.)

*Rev.* A pedestal, decorated with the platform for the fireworks, v FEB. MDCXCI.; on it is planted an orange-tree, the stem entwined by laurel and palm branches; among the branches of the tree are the four British sceptres, and a medallion of William; from the ends are suspended two medallions representing William in an open boat, XXXI IAN., and the procession approaching the triumphal arch before the Palace, v FEB. *Leg.* GULI : III D . G . M . BR : FR : ET HIB : R . F . D. On the pedestal, I. SMELTZING . F.

2.25. Rapin, ix. 6. Van Loon, IV. 37.

MB. R. P. H. Van Gelder, R. St. Petersburg, R.  
Gotha, R. Rare.

181. CONGRESS OF THE ALLIES, &c. Feb. 1691.

William III., habited as a Roman Emperor, holding the Christian standard, and accompanied by Hibernia with olive branch and shield, arrives in an open galley, and is welcomed by Holland standing on the quay; at her side, the Lion. *Leg.* UNUS PUGNANDO RESTITUIT REM. Below, R. A. F. (R. Arondeaux fecit.) Same as No. 164.

*Rev.* Before the front view of the triumphal arch of three avenues (No. 169), is seated Europa, leaning upon her shield, looking contemptuously at a monster, the representative of Louis XIV., and displaying to it a pomegranate, the emblem of the confederate Princes, whose union is also symbolized by the chain of beads over her arm. *Leg.* GUILIELMO III SACRUM. (Sacred to William III.) *Ex.* CONGRESSUS C. PRINC. HAGÆ . MDCXCI. (The Congress of the confederate Princes at the Hague, 1691.)

1.9. Rapin, xi. 1. Van Loon, IV. 35.

MB. R. pewter. Athole, R. Hague, R. P. H.  
Van Gelder, R. Very rare.

This medal commemorates the safe return of William to Holland, the consequent rejoicings at the Hague, and the

Congress of Princes, assembled to arrange their future proceedings against Louis XIV., which was the principal motive of William's visit at this time. The business of the Congress commenced on the same day as William's public entry into the Hague.

182. CONGRESS OF THE ALLIES. Feb. 1691.

Jupiter seated in the midst of the gods in council. *Leg.*—

INGENTES ANIMO, DIGNAS IOVE CONCIPIT IRAS  
CONCILIUMQVE VOCAT.

(He conceives in his mind a vast wrath, such as is worthy of Jupiter, and calls together a council.—*comp. Ovid, Met. i. 166, 167.*) *Ex.* CONVENTUS FÆDERAT. PRINCIP. PRÆSIDE GUILIELMO III. R. BRIT. HAGÆ COMIT. CELEBR. 1691. (The Congress of allied Princes assembled at the Hague, under the presidency of William III., King of Britain.) P. H. M. (Philipp Heinrich Müller.)

*Rev.* Courage and Concord, in the presence of Prudence, unite hands over an altar ornamented with a wreath and inscribed, SAL. PVBL. S. (Sacred to the public weal.) *Leg.* CONSILIO CONCORDIA ET FORTITVDINE. (By Counsel, Concord, and Fortitude.) Below, P. H. M. (Philipp Heinrich Müller.)

*Edge.* Chronogrammatic. REX REGVM CONSVLTA DEVS FORTVNET VBIQVE. (May God, the King of kings, prosper everywhere their consultations, MDCLXVVVVVI = 1691.) F. K. (Friedrich Kleinert.)

1.95. Rapin, xi. 5. Van Loon, IV. 41. Lochner, III. 81.  
MB. R. wood. Rare.

This piece was executed at Nuremberg (See No. 50, Vol. I. p. 675). It was also struck in wood for use as a draughtsman. William is the Jupiter, presiding at the Congress assembled at the Hague to arrange the plans for resisting France, which it is hoped would be conducted with Prudence, Concord, and Fortitude, and would be blessed with Divine favour. Among the assembled Princes were the Electors of Brandenburg and Bavaria, the Landgraves of Hesse Darmstadt and Hesse Cassel,



the Dukes of Brunswick, Saxe-Eisenach, Courland, and Zell, and the Princes of various Houses, besides many distinguished persons and ambassadors representing other States. (See *Voyage de Sa Majesté Britan. en Hollande*, Hague, 1692.)

183. CONGRESS OF THE ALLIES. Feb. 1691.

Prudence seated, holds a dart, and with her mirror concentrates the rays of the sun and directs them to the destruction of a pile of French and Turkish arms. *Leg.* CVRA HVC TRADVCITVR OMNIS. (All our care is directed to this purpose.) G. H. (Georg Hautsch.)

*Rev.* Three hands united over two crossed standards; antique prow below. *Leg.* CONCORDIA PRINCIPVM. (The concord of Princes.) *Ex.* FOEDERATI PRINCIPES CONSILIA CONFERVNT HAGÆ COM. 1691. (The allied Princes hold council at the Hague.)

*Edge.* IBI SALVS, VBI MVLTÀ CONSILIA. (In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.—*comp.* *Prov.* xi. 14.)

1.65. Rapin, xi. 6. Van Loon, IV. 41.

MB. R.

Rare.

William, as Prudence, is combining the powers of the Confederates against the united forces of France and Turkey, who were in alliance with each other, to the great indignation of the Protestants of Europe. The reverse is imitated from a coin of Domitian, and intimates that the Princes are united for naval and military purposes.

184. CONGRESS OF THE ALLIES. Feb. 1691.

An oak and an orange-tree combined, and having amongst the branches the crown, rose, and harp, emblems of Great Britain. Beneath it, on the left, stands Germany, wearing the Imperial crown, and holding in the right hand her shield and flag, and with left grasping a branch of the tree. On the right is the Belgic Lion, and behind the Brunswick Horse. Against the trunk of the tree rest two swords and a sceptre, crossed,

and surmounted by the orb; below, at the base, is the shield of Münster, where this medal was probably executed; and in the distance are cities in flames, and the sun eclipsed and setting behind sea with ships. Above, a scroll inscribed, DABIT VNIO LAVROS (Union will give laurels), and an arm holding a wreath and issuing from clouds, within which is the name of Jehovah in Hebrew. *Ex.* Chronogrammatic. ILLVSTRI SIIN-CRETISMO . HAGÆ IN FEBRVARIO EX VOTO POLI ET ORBIS FELICITER CONCLVSO . S. (Dedicated by the decree of the people and the world to the most illustrious alliance auspiciously concluded at the Hague in February, MCCCCLLLLXVVVHHHHHHH = 1691.) I. H. (Johann Höhn.)

*Rev.* Concord, holding a bundle of arrows under her arm, is applying the match to a cannon, from which she fires a shot at a warrior, Louis XIV., who defends himself with his sword and shield, decorated with the sun and crescent. In the distance is the Temple of Janus with the doors open, and beyond are hills surmounted by fortresses. Above, a scroll inscribed, CLYPEVM EXCVSSVRA GRADIVO (About to strike the shield away from Mars), and within clouds the name of Jehovah in Hebrew. *Ex.* CONCORDIÆ VICTRICI S. (Sacred to Concord, the Victorious.) I. P. L. the initials of the mint-master?

2·1.

MB. electrotype from Gotha, R.

Very rare.

This medal refers to the Congress of the Allies at the Hague, and represents Germany and the other States seeking the protection of England and Holland, typified by the combined oak and orange-tree, against the attacks of Louis XIV., whose arms had been crowned with success on all sides. He had defeated the Dutch by land and sea, and had captured several important cities from Germany. The sun, the favourite emblem of Louis, is represented as eclipsed by this combination of the Allies, and about to set before their united forces. The crescent on the shield of Louis on the reverse probably refers to his alliance with the Turks, who were attacking the Empire in the East, whilst he was harassing it from the West. Plutarch, in his *Morals*, says: "The Cretans, who were accustomed to frequent skirmishes and fights amongst them-



selves, nevertheless, as soon as they were attacked by a foreign enemy, were reconciled and went together. This it was which they commonly called Syncretism." The expression was, therefore, well chosen by the artist in reference to the Congress at the Hague, as there the Empire and all the smaller States of Germany forgot their petty quarrels and differences in order that they might unite in one body against their common enemy, France.

185. LOUIS XIV. AND THE CONGRESS OF THE ALLIES.  
Feb. 1691.

Hercules, with the lion's skin and cloak, attacking a man armed with club, who lies on the ground. *Leg. NE HERCVLES ADVERSVS DVOS.* (Not even Hercules against two.—*comp. Erasm. Adag. Cent. I. xxxix.*) *Ex. VINCERE.* (To conquer.)

*Rev.* Louis XIV., standing, face towards l., holding sword in right hand; near the edge are shields with crowns; viz. at top Germany, on right Savoy and Spain, on left England (a harp) and Holland. These intercept the legend, *SED LVÐ . XIV . ADV . PLVRES.* (But Louis XIV. against many.) *Ex. AVT . MORI.* (Or to die.)

165.

Bibl. Paris, R.      Gotha, R.      Extremely rare.

Executed at Gotha by Christian Wermuth. This medal refers to the situation of Louis XIV. during the Congress of the Allies at the Hague. Louis, who had to contend single-handed against the strong array of European powers, is here contrasted with Hercules, who, with all his strength, was unable, without the aid of his faithful servant Iolaus, to overcome the Hydra and the gigantic Crab, which came to its assistance. (See also No. 244.)

186. LITERARY REWARD. Feb. 1691.

Busts conjoined, r., of William and Mary. He, laureate, hair long, wears armour and mantle fastened with brooch on

the shoulder: she is draped. *Leg.* GVL. & MARIA. D. G. M. BR. FR. & HIB. REX. & REGI<sup>NA</sup>. On truncation, D. DRAP. (D. Drappentier.)

*Rev.* William, habited as a Roman Emperor, and seated in state, holds the Christian standard surmounted by a naval trophy. Before him stands Minerva, who presents a medal to poets below, near a rostral column. Behind him Fame sounds his praise, having her hand on a shield inscribed, EXP. BRIT. (The Expedition to Britain), as the subject of the eulogy. On the ground are the arms which he has taken off. The dais is inscribed, LIBERAL: REG IN. ERUDITOS. (The liberality of the King to learned men.)

*Edge.* GLORIA ET FELICITAS NOVI SÆCULI. (The glory and felicity of the new age.)

18. Rapin, xi. 7. Van Loon, IV. 40.

MB. A. R. Hague, A. Leyden, A. Very rare.

These medals, which vary in weight, and are said to have been struck only in gold, were presented by William to poets, who had distinguished themselves by their poems commemorative of the expedition to Britain. They were distributed in the month of February, during the King's visit to Holland. The specimen in silver in the British Museum is inscribed on the edge with the name of GERRITIE \* HARMENS. Chevalier (Hist. de Guillaume III. p. 209) figures a medal similar to the above, but larger, and with the positions on both sides reversed.

187. CAPITULATION OF MONS. <sup>29 March</sup><sub>8 April</sub>, 1691.

Bust of Louis XIV., r., laureate, in armour and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS. MAGNVS. REX. CHRISTIANISSIMVS. Below, R. (Henri Roussel.)

*Rev.* Inscription, MONTIVM VRBS BELG. MVNITIS. HAN. CAPVT, MENSE MART. A. LVD. M. OBSESSA, ET INTRÀ XVI. DIEM EXPVGNATA, CONSIL<sup>BVS</sup> HAGÆ C. MALÈ CONIVR. PRINC. ET ARAV. PR. MINACITER ADVOLANTE, VICTORI LAVDEM, ET OPTATVM PERACTIS IMPERIIS DECVS ARROGAVIT. M.DC.XCI. (Mons, the chief fortress of Belgium, the capital of Hainault, besieged in the

month of March by Louis the Great, and taken within sixteen days, whilst the confederate Princes were wickedly conspiring at the Hague, and the Prince of Orange was approaching with threats, has ascribed glory to the conqueror, and the wished-for honour to victories already obtained.—*comp. Hor. Car. IV. xiv. 39, 40.*)

2.5. Trésor, Méd. Franç. Pt. III. Pl. xxix. 5. Rev. Num. Belge, 1857, Pl. xvii.

MB. Æ. Gotha, R.

Very rare.

This is not one of the French series of official medals. Whilst the allies were deliberating on the means of raising a sufficient force to oppose the French, and William had gone to Loo to hunt, Louis XIV. invested Mons in person. On the receipt of the intelligence William hastened to its relief with a powerful army: but being delayed by the difficulties of bringing up his artillery, the city capitulated, <sup>29 March</sup>/<sub>8 April</sub>, almost before his eyes. The terms of the capitulation were so favourable that it was supposed to have been effected by bribery. The burghers themselves, upon the governor refusing to surrender, sounded a parley.

188. CAPITULATION OF MONS. <sup>29 March</sup>/<sub>8 April</sub>, 1691.

Bust of Louis XIV., r., hair long, in armour and mantle tied in a knot on the shoulder. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS . MAGNVS . REX . CHRISTIANISSIMVS. Below, R. (Henri Roussel.)

*Rev.* Hercules standing, l., holds his club in left hand, and in outstretched right the shield of Mons, surmounted by a mural crown: Mons in the distance. *Leg.* TOTA . EVROPA . SPECTANTE . ET . ADVERSANTE. (All Europe beholding and opposing.) *Ex.* MONTES . VRBS . HANN . PRIMARIA EXPVGN . M.D.C.LXXXI. (Mons, the capital of Hainault, taken, 1691.) MOLART . F.

2.75. Med. Louis XIV., fol. 235.

MB. Æ.

This is one of the medals belonging to the French official series. The obverse given in the "Med. Louis XIV." is, as usual, different. The fall of Mons, the most important fortress

of the Spanish Netherlands, was a sudden and terrible blow to the Council of the Princes at the Hague, and disconcerted for a while all their plans.

189. CAPITULATION OF MONS.  $\frac{29 \text{ March}}{8 \text{ April}}$ , 1691.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. Below, J. MAVGER . F.

*Rev.* Hercules, as on the preceding. *Leg.* TOTA EUROPA SPECTANTE ET ADVERSANTE. *Ex.* MONTES HANN EXPUG . M.DC.LXXXXI. (Mons in Hainault taken, 1691.)

1·6. Med. Louis XIV., 4to, 235.

MB. R. Æ.

One of the smaller series of French national medals. The obverses of the specimens in silver and copper are slightly varied.

190. CAPITULATION OF MONS.  $\frac{29 \text{ March}}{8 \text{ April}}$ , 1691.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, in armour with straps on the shoulder, and mantle fastened with brooch. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS MAG . GALL . REX P . F . A . P . P. (Louis, the Great, King of France, pious, prosperous, august, the Father of his country.)

*Rev.* Mons, wearing a mural crown, kneeling and presenting the keys of the city to Louis XIV. in armour; near him, flags and military trophies; in the distance, the city; above, Fame with palm branch and laurel wreath. *Leg.* GIGANTEOS SIC FVLMINAT AVSVS. (Thus he destroys with his thunder the daring attempts of the giants.) *Ex.* MONTIBVS EVERSIS IX AP. MDCXCI. (The mountains [Mons] overthrown, 9 April, 1691.)

2·3. Van Loon, IV. 46.

MB. R.

Rare.

The allusion is to the war between the gods and the giants, and in the exergue there is a pun on the name of Mons, which refers to the rocks which the giants hurled at their opponents. Mons capitulated on the 8th April [N. S.], but was not delivered up till the 9th, and on the following day the garrison marched out.

191. WILLIAM III. AND LOUIS XIV. CONTRASTED.

April, 1691.

Louis XIV., as a Roman Emperor, leans decrepitiy upon a sword with a blade consisting of coins, the point resting upon an exploding bomb. Above are lightnings; and in the background MONS in flames, and Louis's state coach followed by some court ladies. *Leg.* UNAM . SIC . OCCUPAT . URBEM. (Thus he seizes one city.) *Ex.* LUDOVICUS . XIII . OPPRESSOR . DECREPITUS. (Louis XIV., the decrepit Oppressor.)

*Rev.* William III., as a Roman Emperor, holds a standard decorated with the Christian monogram and the cap of Liberty, and resting on a globe; in his other hand is a drawn sword; above are rays from heaven; on one side is a trophy of the crowned shields and flags of the United Kingdoms; on the other, terrified harpies fleeing away. *Leg.* HIS ARMIS . TRIA REGNA . PARAT. (By these arms he obtains three kingdoms.) *Ex.* GUILIELMUS . III . LIBERATOR . FLORENS. (William III., the successful Liberator.)

205. Van Loon, IV. 46.

MB. *R.* Hague, *R.* P. H. Van Gelder, lead.  
Gotha, *R.* Very rare.

This medal draws a contrast between the two kings. Louis is represented as a decrepit oppressor, leaning upon the emblems of bribery and cruelty, by which he was supposed to have obtained possession of Mons, whence he is seen returning to Versailles accompanied by the ladies of his court. William appears as a successful protector of religion and liberty, expelling the Harpies of Discord from the British Isles.

192. WILLIAM III. AND LOUIS XIV. April, 1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair very long, no drapery. *Leg.* INVICTISSIMVS GVILLELMVS . III. Below, F. D. W. (F. D. Winter.)

*Rev.* Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICVS MAGNVS REX.



1.5.

Hunter, lead.

Extremely rare.

The bust of Louis XIV. is probably copied from a medal by Jan Smeltzing ; it was published with various reverses, satirizing the French king. Upon this medal it is intended only to contrast the two rival sovereigns.

## 193. DUKE OF ZELL. KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.

 $\frac{8}{18}$  April, 1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in figured armour and embroidered mantle round the breast. *Leg.* WILHEM . III . D . G . ANG . SCO . FRANC . ET . HIB . REX. Below, F. D. W : (F. D. Winter.) N. C. A. P. (Neale, Custos Artifex Primus.)

*Rev.* William, robed and crowned, with drawn sword in his hand, presents the collar of the Garter to the Duke of Zell, also robed. *Leg.* HOC PRETIUM VIRTUTIS HABE. (Take this reward of virtue.) *Ex.* DUX ZEL . A REGE TORQUE DON. (The Duke of Zell presented with a collar by the King.)

2. Rapin, xi. 12. Van Loon, IV. 48.

No specimen has been met with. For an explanation of the initials on the obverse see No. 62, Vol. I. p. 637.

The Duke of Zell was the oldest Prince of the House of Brunswick Luneburg, a personal friend of William, a supporter of the liberties of Europe, and a skilful and successful general. He was elected a Knight of the Garter, 30 Dec. [O. S.] 1690, and was invested with the Order by the King himself at the Hague,  $\frac{8}{18}$  April, 1691. He was the father of Sophia Dorothy, wife of George I. He died 28 Aug. 1705, aged 82.

## 194. DUKE OF ZELL. KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.

 $\frac{8}{18}$  April, 1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle with ornamented border. *Leg.* . . . HEM . III . D . G . ANG . SCO . FRANC . ET . HIB . REX. Below, the artist's initials, D. S.



*Rev.* William presenting the collar of the Garter to the Duke of Zell, &c. ; same as the preceding.

2.

MB. electrotype from Marquess of Bute, lead. Unique ?

This medal is an accurate copy of the preceding, executed by another artist. (See No. 103.)

195. DUKE OF ZELL. KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.

$\frac{8}{18}$  April, 1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and embroidered mantle. *Leg.* WILHELM . III . D . G . ANG . SCO . FRANC . ET HIB . REX.

*Rev.* William, habited as a Roman Emperor, and wearing the robes of the Garter, is about to place the collar of the Garter over the head of the Duke of Zell, also in Roman costume and robes. *Leg.* HOC PRETIUM VIRTUTIS HABE. *Ex.* DUX ZEL A REGE TORQUE . DON.

2.6. Chevalier, p. 211.

No specimen has been met with. This medal was executed in Holland, and appears to be the work of Jan Luder.

196. CORNELIUS TROMP. Died,  $\frac{19}{29}$  May, 1691.

Bust of Tromp, *r.*, hair long, in large cravat, armour, and mantle. *Leg.* CORN : TROMPIO COM : SYLL : EQ : ORD : ELEPH : BAR : (To Cornelius Tromp, Count of Sylliesburg, Knight of the Order of the Elephant, Baron.)

*Rev.* Inscription, HOLLANDIÆ ET WESTFRISIÆ ARCHITALLASSO . GALLORUM BRITANNOR : SUECORUM VICTORI FORTI FELICI . HUNC NUMM : CUD : IUSS : HERED . CIO IDC XCI. (Admiral of Holland and West Friesland, conqueror over the French, the British, and the Swedes, brave, prosperous ; his heirs ordered this medal to be struck, 1691.)

1.9. Van Loon, IV. 43.

MB. *R.* Bibl. Paris, *R.* Hague, *R.* P. H. Van Gelder, *R.* Brussels, *R.* Gotha, *R.* Rare.

Cornelius was the son of Martin Tromp, who fell in the memorable engagement in Aug. 1653. (See under medals of the Commonwealth, Vol. I. pp. 402-404.) He was an officer of distinguished skill and courage, and was present at almost all the great engagements which took place during the Protectorate and the reign of Charles II., by whom, in 1675, he was created a baron. He died,  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{9}{9}$  May, 1691. (See also No. 172, Vol. I. p. 524.)

197. LIÉGE RELIEVED.  $\frac{28 \text{ May}}{7 \text{ June}}$ , 1691.

William III., as a Roman Emperor, holds a standard, &c. ; same as the reverse of No. 191. *Leg.* HIS ARMIS. TRIA REGNA. PARAT. *Ex.* GUILIELMUS. III LIBERATOR. FLORENS.

*Rev.* The Perron or Column of Liége; the bombardment of the city in the background. *Leg.* NON IRRITA. FULMINA. CURAT. (It regards not ineffectual attacks.) *Ex.* LEOD. A GU. III. AB INCENDIAR. LIB. (Liége delivered from incendiaries by William III.)

2·05. Rapin, xii. 3. Van Loon, IV. 67.

MB. R. Hague, R. P. H. Van Gelder, R.  
Gotha, R. Munich, R. Very rare.

The French army, under the command of Marshal Boufflers, was drawn up to invest Liége, which he expected to obtain, without trouble, by bribery. When the governor had discovered and defeated the plans of the conspirators, and the approach of the allied army rendered success hopeless, Boufflers bombarded the dwellings of a city, the fortifications of which he could not penetrate. He retired,  $\frac{28 \text{ May}}{7 \text{ June}}$ , 1691.

198. CONI RELIEVED.  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{8}{3}$  June, 1691.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair rather long, in scale armour with lion's head on the shoulder, and mantle with fringed edge. *Leg.* GVILIELMVS. III. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. Same as Nos. 133, 135, 143.

*Rev.* Four female warriors uniting hands over a blazing altar and bearing the standards of the Provinces, Savoy, the Empire, and Prince Eugene. In the background appears the town of CONI with the French retreating, and troops advancing under the banner of the Waldenses. *Leg.* SABAUD . VALDENS ETC SERV CONGRES PRINCIPUM . HAGAE. (The Savoyards, Waldenses, &c., preserved by the Congress of Princes at the Hague.) *Ex.* OPERA GUIL R . 1691. (The work of King William, 1691.)

2·25. Rapin, xii. 4. Van Loon, IV. 71.

MB. R. Hague, Æ. P. H. Van Gelder, Æ.

Very rare.

This medal was executed by Jan Luder. In the beginning of June, Catinat despatched the Marquis de Feuquières to attack Coni, the garrison of which consisted of 700 Waldenses and 500 militia. The trenches were opened  $\frac{8}{18}$  June, but after ten days, upon the approach of Prince Eugene of Savoy at the head of 3,000 horse, the French troops hurriedly raised the siege, having lost from 3,000 to 4,000 men, and abandoned their ammunition, baggage, tents, cannon, &c. This success, which was important in its results, is here attributed to the Congress of Princes assembled at the Hague, at whose request the Emperor sent a considerable force, under the Elector of Bavaria, to the assistance of the Duke of Savoy. These forces, however, arrived too late to take part in the relief of Coni. William also had sent supplies of money and a small army under the command of Schomberg. For this assistance, and because William was the President of the Congress, this success is here called his work.

199. CONI RELIEVED.  $\frac{18}{28}$  June, 1691.

The sun, behind mountains, obscured by clouds; Coni in the distance. *Leg.* NON PENETRANT RADII. (The rays do not penetrate.) *Ex.* STRAGE PRIMA AD ERIDANUM EDITA. (The first defeat sustained near the Po.)

*Rev.* View of Coni; the Allies approaching, the French

fleeing. *Leg.* ETIAM SUA FATA VOCANT. (Also his own destiny calls him.—*comp. Virg. Aen.* x. 471, 472.) *Ex.* CONT OBSID : LIB : FUG : GALL . D . XXVIII IUN : MDCXCI. (The siege of Coni relieved ; the French put to flight, 28 June, 1691.)

1.9. Van Loon, IV. 70.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

This medal was executed by Jan Smeltzing. The sun, the emblem of Louis XIV., is here represented as darkened by the relief of Coni, at which place the French experienced in this war their first repulse in the north of Italy.

200.

ATHLONE TAKEN. <sup>30 June</sup>  
<sup>16 July</sup>, 1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in figured armour and embroidered mantle round the breast. *Leg.* WILHEM . III . D . G . ANG . SCO . FRANC . ET . HIB . REX. Below, F.D.W : (F.D.Winter.) N.C.A.P. (Neale, Custos Artifex Primus.) Same as No. 193.

*Rev.* Athlone attacked from a battery on this side of the river SHANNON . FL. *Leg.* DISSIPATIS . GALLIS . ET REBELLIS. (The French and rebels dispersed.) *Ex.* ATHLON . LIBERATUR MDCXCI. (Athlone is delivered, 1691.)

2. Rapin, ix. 3. Van Loon, IV. 49.

No specimen has been met with. (See No. 62, Vol. I. p. 637, for an explanation of the initials on the obverse.)

In the spring of 1691 Tyrconnel, King James's lieutenant, returned to Ireland, but dying shortly afterwards, he was followed by St. Ruth, a French officer, who undertook to re-organize the Irish forces. General Ginkell, who commanded for William, took immediate steps to oppose him, and the first place of importance attacked was Athlone, which is divided by the river Shannon, one part being called the Irish, the other the English town. Of this last General Ginkell possessed himself by storm. The stone bridge was broken down, and ultimately it was necessary to attack the Irish town by fording the river. This was so desperate an undertaking that St. Ruth deemed it impossible, and drew off his best troops to give

them repose from garrison duty. When the attack was actually commenced, he was so confident that it must fail that he refused to send reinforcements till it had succeeded. It was then too late, for upon his attempting to throw in succour he found his own guns turned against him. Athlone consequently fell into the hands of General Ginkell, with the loss of only about fifty men. For this victory William afterwards conferred upon the General an Earldom with the title of the conquered city. (See No. 218, p. 38.)

201. BATTLE OF AGHRIM.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{2}$  July, 1691.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William and Mary, both laureate. He, hair rather long, wears scale armour and embroidered mantle: she is draped, with brooch in front. *Leg.* GULI : ET MARIA D . G . M . BRIT : FR : ET HIB : REX, ET REGINA. Below, I. SMELTZING . F.

*Rev.* Battle; in front, cavalry hotly engaged. *Leg.* HIBERNIS, GALLISQ : DEVICTIS. (The Irish and French defeated.) *Ex.* On a pedestal, PUGNA AD AGHRIM . XXII IUL : MDCXCI. (Battle of Aghrim, 22 July, 1691.) S. N. (Jan Smeltzing of Nimeguen.)

2.2. Rapin, ix. 5. Van Loon, IV. 50. Lochner, IV. 129.

MB. *Æ.* Hague, *Æ.* Munich, lead. Gotha, *Æ.*

Very rare.

After the taking of Athlone, General Ginkell made his dispositions for an attack upon the French and Irish troops, which St. Ruth had posted in an exceedingly strong position near the castle of Aghrim. After a very severe contest, victory declared in favour of General Ginkell, whose army consisted of 18,000 men; his loss was 700 killed and 1,000 wounded. James's army consisted of 22,000, of which 7,000 were killed and only 450 made prisoners. It may, therefore, be concluded that little quarter was given in the pursuit. All the cannon, ammunition, tents, and baggage were taken, with eleven standards and thirty-two colours. St. Ruth was amongst the slain.



202. BATTLE OF AGHRIM.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{2}$  July, 1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and embroidered mantle round the breast. *Leg.* WILHELMVS . III . D . G . PRINC . AVR . RELIG . LIBERTATIS . QUE . RESTIT. (William III., by the grace of God, Prince of Orange, Restorer of Religion and Liberty.)

*Rev.* A wreath of laurel, decorated with four crowns, and with fulmen, sword, and sceptre at the point of junction, enclosing the cypher of W R above the inscription, REBELLES ET . GALLI PROPE . AGRAM HIB . FUSI PENITUS . CAPTIS . AUT . CÆSIS . DUCIBUS EXSCISSIS CASTRIS . RELICTO APPARATU BELLICO . UNIVERSO. (The rebels and the French entirely defeated near Aghrim in Ireland, their generals taken or slain, their camp destroyed, all their military equipage abandoned.)

2. Rapin, x. 1. Van Loon, IV. 50.

No specimen has been met with. The obverse was probably executed for a medal with a different reverse before William became King of England. It is similar to No. 1, Vol. I. p. 647.

203. BATTLE OF AGHRIM.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{2}$  July, 1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, &c.; similar to the preceding. *Leg.* WILHELM . III . D . G . M . BRI . FRANC . ET . HIB . REX . F . D.

*Rev.* A wreath of laurel, decorated with four crowns, &c.; similar to the preceding.

2.

MB. electrotype from M. Enschede, lead. Very rare.

This medal is by the artist who signs himself D. S. (See Nos. 103, 194), and is a copy of the preceding one.

204. BATTLE OF AGHRIM.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{2}$  July, 1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, hair long, in armour with shoulder-straps, and mantle across the left shoulder. *Leg.* GVILIELMVS . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX.



*Rev.* Battle ; in front cavalry charging. *Leg.* ABSENS VINCIT.  
(He conquers in his absence.) *Ex.* CID IO C LXXXI.

*Edge.* GALL : ET . REBEL : STRAGES . AD . H . SHANNON.  
(The slaughter of the French and the rebels near the Irish river Shannon.)

145. Rapin, x. 6. Van Loon, IV. 52.

MB.  $\mathcal{R}$ . Munich,  $\mathcal{R}$ .

Rare.

This medal is the work of Jan Luder. The defeat, referred to on the edge, is that at Aghrim ; which was inflicted upon the French and Irish by General Ginkell, to whom William had entrusted the command of his army during his own absence.

205. BATTLE OF AGHRIM.  $\frac{1}{2}$  July, 1691.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, no drapery.  
*Leg.* GULIELM : III D . G . M . BRIT : FR : ET HIB : REX F . D .  
P . A . Below, I. S. (Jan Smeltzing.) Same as No. 67.

*Rev.* A Lion tramples on a prostrate dog, and claws a fugitive cock. *Leg.* SIC UNO FERIT UNGUE DUOS. (Thus with one claw he strikes two.) *Ex.* REBELL : ET GALLI PROP : AGRI<sup>M</sup>. HIB :  
FUSI . CAPT : AUT CÆS : DUC : EXC : CAST : REL : APPAR : BEL :  
UNIV : 1691. (The rebels and the French defeated near Aghrim in Ireland, their generals taken or slain, their camp destroyed, all their military equipage abandoned.)

145. Rapin, x. 5. Van Loon, IV. 52.

MB.  $\mathcal{R}$ . Hague,  $\mathcal{R}$ . Gotha,  $\mathcal{R}$ . Munich,  $\mathcal{R}$ .

Very rare.

The Lion, William, utterly overthrows the Irish wolf dog, and drives from Ireland the French cock much damaged. James was entirely overcome, and Louis was compelled to withdraw, having suffered many defeats.

206. BATTLE OF AGHRIM.  $\frac{1}{2}$  July, 1691.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in figured armour and embroidered mantle round the breast. *Leg.* WILHEM . III . D . G . ANG . SCO . FRANC . ET . HIB . REX. Below,

F. D. W: (F. D. Winter.) N. C. A. P. (Neale, Custos Artifex Primus.) Same as Nos. 193, 200.

*Rev.* A Lion tramples on a prostrate dog, and claws a fugitive cock. *Leg.* SIC. UNO. FERIT. UNGUE. DUOS. *Ex.* IACOBO. ET. LVDOVICO. HIBERNIA. PVLSIS. AD. AGRIM. 1691. (James and Louis driven from Ireland, at Aghrim.)

2. Rapin, x. 2. Van Loon, IV. 50.

MB. R. Hague, Æ. St. Petersburg, R. Cassel, R. Very rare.

The type of the reverse is copied from the preceding one. For an explanation of the initials on the obverse see No. 62, Vol. I. p. 637.

## 207. BATTLE OF AGHRIM. $\frac{1}{2}$ July, 1691.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, &c.; same as No. 205.

*Rev.* Hercules, with uplifted club, stands over a prostrate Irishman; a Frenchman fleeing. *Leg.* IMPARES UNI. (They are unequal to one.) *Ex.* HIBERNIS SUBIECTIS GALLIS FUGATIS MDCXCI. (The Irish subdued, the French put to flight, 1691.)

1.45. Rapin, x. 4. Van Loon, IV. 52.

MB. R. P. H. Van Gelder, Æ. Munich, R. Gotha, R. Rare.

Louis adopted the Sun as his emblem, and for his motto, NEC PLURIBUS IMPAR. (Not unequal to many.) The legend on the reverse is a retort upon the vanity of the French king. (See Menestrier, *La Devise du Roy justifiée*, Paris, 1679.)

## 208. BATTLE OF AGHRIM. $\frac{1}{2}$ July, 1691.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in figured armour, &c.; same as Nos. 193, 200, 206.

*Rev.* Hercules, with uplifted club, stands over a prostrate Irishman; a Frenchman fleeing. *Leg.* PLURES. IMPARES. UNI. (Many unequal to one.) *Ex.* HIBERNIS. SVBIECTIS. GALLIS. FVGATIS. MDCXCI. (The Irish subdued, the French put to flight, 1691.)

2. Rapin, x. 3. Van Loon, IV. 52.

MB. R.

Extremely rare.

The reverse of this medal is copied from the preceding one. It was executed in England. For an explanation of the initials on the obverse see No. 62, Vol. I. p. 637.

209. BATTLE OF AGHRIM.  $\frac{12}{22}$  July, 1691.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle with ornamented border. *Leg.* . . . HEM . III . D . G . ANG . SCO . FRANC . ET . HIB . REX. Below, the artist's initials, D. S. Same as No. 194.

*Rev.* Hercules, with uplifted club, &c.; similar device and legend to the preceding. *Ex.* HIBERNIS SUBIECTIS GALLIS FUGATIS.

2.

MB. electrotype from Hague, lead.

Very rare.

This is a poor copy of the preceding medal, executed in Holland. (See also Nos. 103, 194, 203.)

210. BATTLE OF AGHRIM.  $\frac{12}{22}$  July, 1691.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in figured armour, with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle round the breast. *Leg.* INVICTISSIMVS GVILLELMVS . MAG. Below, F. D. W: (F. D. Winter.) N. C. A. P. (Neale, Custos Artifex Primus.) Same as Nos. 157, 175.

*Rev.* Castle and troops on sea coast, sun setting; on the ground, French shields, arms, torch, &c. Above, the Zodiac with the signs, Leo, Libra, and Virgo. *Leg.* INGRESSO HOC SOLIS DECRESCVNT LVMINA SIGNO. (The light of the sun decreases upon entering this sign.)

1·8. Rapin, xiii. 7. Van Loon, IV. 101.

MB. Æ. cast.

Hunter, R.

P. H. Van Gelder, lead.

Very rare.

For an explanation of the initials on the obverse see No. 62, Vol. I. p. 637. Van Loon places this amongst the medals commemorating the battle of La Hogue, which took place,  $\frac{19}{29}$  May, 1692, when the sun is in the sign Gemini, but the battle of Aghrim took place  $\frac{12}{22}$  July, on which day the sun enters Leo, after which it gradually decreases in splendour. There can be little doubt, therefore, that this medal refers to the battle of Aghrim. Louis is indicated by his emblem, the Sun, and the decline of his cause in Ireland after the battle of Aghrim justified the legend.

211. GALWAY TAKEN.  $\frac{26 \text{ July}}{5 \text{ Aug.}}$ , 1691.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in figured armour with straps on the shoulder, and mantle round the breast. *Leg.* WILHELM . III . D . G . M . BRI . FRANC . ET HIB . REX . F . D.

*Rev.* Inscription, GALLOWAY REBELIVM ET GALLORVM PENVLTIMVM REFVGIVM POST PLURIMAS STRAGES . GUILIELMO . III . MAGNO RESTITUTORI RELIGIONIS AC LIBERTATIS CUM . ARMAMENTARIIS SIMUL AC . NAVIBUS . REDDITUR. (Galway, almost the last refuge of the rebels and the French, after very many defeats, is surrendered with its magazines and ships to William III., the Great, the Restorer of Religion and Liberty.) Above, the shield of Galway, attached to palm branches, between the Bible and the cap of Liberty. Below, branches of laurel crossed.

2. Rapin, x. 7. Van Loon, IV. 55.

No specimen has been met with. This medal was executed by the artist F. D. Winter.

After the battle of Aghrim, Galway and Limerick alone remained in the hands of the partisans of James. General Ginkell, having refreshed his army, marched to Galway, which, after some days, despairing of expected succours, surrendered,  $\frac{26 \text{ July}}{5 \text{ Aug.}}$ , 1691. The ornaments above the inscription correspond with the title of Restorer of Religion and Liberty given to William.

212. ATHLONE, GALWAY, AND SLIGO TAKEN.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{5}$  Sept. 1691.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William and Mary, both laureate. He, hair long, wears decorated armour : she, with lovelock, is draped. *Leg.* GULIELM : REX MARIA REGINA F.D.P.A. Below, I. SMELTZING. Same as No. 42.

*Rev.* To a lance, bearing the cap of Liberty, are attached, in the centre, the shield of Ireland, sword, sceptre, branches of laurel and orange, and three medallions murally crowned, containing the sieges of ATHLON. XXX IUN : X IUL.—GALLOWAY D. XXVI IUL. V AUG.—SLEGO D.  $\frac{XV}{XXV}$  SEPT. *Leg.* ARMIS, NOMINISQ : TERRORE. (By arms and the terror of his name.) *Ex.* MDCXCI.

1.95.

MB. *Æ.* pewter.

Not uncommon.

This medal commemorates three successful sieges ; those of Athlone and Galway are the subjects of medals already described ; that of Sligo scarcely deserves the name, as it capitulated as soon as the troops appeared before it in force. The double dates are after the old and new styles.

213. ATHLONE, GALWAY, AND SLIGO TAKEN.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{5}$  Sept. 1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* GULIELM : III D . G . BRITANN : R . RELIG : LIBERTATISQ : RESTITUT. Below, a rose. Same as Nos. 43, 109.

*Rev.* To a lance, bearing the cap of Liberty, are attached, in the centre, the shield of Ireland, &c., and three medallions. Same device and legend as the preceding.

1.95.

MB. *Æ.*

Rare.

214. ATHLONE, GALWAY, AND SLIGO TAKEN.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{5}$  Sept. 1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in mantle with fringe. *Leg.* GULIELM : III D . G . BRIT : REX, ARAUS : PR :

BELG : GUB. Below, I. S. (Jan Smeltzing.) Same as Nos. 117, 159.

*Rev.* To a lance, bearing the cap of Liberty, are attached, in the centre, the shield of Ireland, &c., and three medallions. Same device and legend as No. 212.

1.95. Rapin, x. 8. Van Loon, IV. 56.

No specimen with this obverse has been met with.

215. LIMERICK TAKEN.  $\frac{3}{13}$  Oct. 1691.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William and Mary, both laureate. He, hair rather long, wears scale armour and embroidered mantle: she is draped, with brooch in front. *Leg.* GULI : ET MARIA D . G . M . BRIT : FR : ET HIB : REX, ET REGINA. Below, I. SMELTZING . F. Same as No. 201.

*Rev.* Fame flying, *r.*, sounding her trumpet and carrying a mural crown, palm branch, and laurel wreath; above, rays from heaven: captured arms upon the ground, and distant view of a besieged town. *Leg.* NON HÆC SINE NUMINE DIVUM. (These things are not without the interposition of Providence. —*Virg. Aen.* ii. 777.) *Ex.* LIMR : CAPT : HIB : SUBACT : M : OCT : MDCXCI. (Limerick taken, Ireland subdued, in the month of October, 1691.)

2.2. Rapin, x. 12. Van Loon, IV. 59. Lochner, III. front.

MB. R.

Not uncommon.

As soon as Galway had surrendered, General Ginkell advanced to Limerick, and sat down before it, <sup>25 Aug.</sup><sub>4 Sept.</sub>. As this was the last place which was held for James, Ginkell proceeded with caution, running no risk of failure, as its possession must put an end to the war. On the <sup>22 Sept.</sup><sub>2 Oct.</sub> the English opened the trenches on both sides of the Shannon, and the garrison, being in despair, beat a parley, and proposed a surrender upon conditions which were in a short time agreed upon, and the articles were signed,  $\frac{3}{13}$  Oct. 1691. Ireland was thus from this time under the dominion of William.



216. LIMERICK TAKEN.  $\frac{3}{13}$  Oct. 1691.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in armour, embroidered mantle round the breast, and medal in front. *Leg.* WILHELM. REX ANG: SCOT: & HIB. On truncation, PETERS. F. (Mathias Peters fecit.)

*Rev.* View of the bombardment of Limerick. *Leg.* DVRCH LIMMERICKS BESIEGEN. HORT AVF DER IRREN KRIEGEN. (By the siege of Limerick the war in Ireland ceases.) *Ex.* Between palm branches, AÖ: 1691.

2.15. Rapin, xi. 4. Van Loon, IV. 59.

No specimen has been met with; executed in Denmark.

The terms of the surrender of Limerick were also the terms of the pacification of the whole kingdom. A general amnesty, toleration of the Roman Catholic religion, and a free passage to France for all who chose to accept it, were among the conditions which were signed,  $\frac{3}{13}$  Oct. 1691. Those who availed themselves of the permission to leave Ireland, afterwards formed the celebrated Irish Brigade which bore so conspicuous a part in the wars of Louis XIV. and XV.

217. LIMERICK TAKEN.  $\frac{3}{13}$  Oct. 1691.

Bust of William III., r., hair long, in armour with shoulder-straps, and mantle across the left shoulder. *Leg.* GVILIELMVS. III. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. Same as No. 204.

*Rev.* Religion and Liberty kneeling at the foot of an orange-tree, to which is attached the armorial shield of William as King of England, crowned. Beyond is inscribed, LIMMERICA ANGL: HIBERN: (Limerick, English and Irish.) *Leg.* BONA. CAUSA. TRIUMPHAT. (The good cause triumphs.) *Ex.* VICTA REBELLIONE. (The rebellion being overcome.)

1.45. Rapin, xii. 6. Van Loon, IV. 63.

MB. R.

Extremely rare.

The die of the obverse is much cracked: this medal is the work of Jan Luder. Religion and Liberty kneel before the symbol of William, grateful for the security they derive from

the termination of the rebellion and the taking of its last stronghold, Limerick. This city, like Athlone, was divided by the river, one part being called the English, the other the Irish town.

218. GENERAL GINKELL, EARL OF ATHLONE. LIMERICK  
TAKEN.  $\frac{3}{13}$  OCT. 1691.

Bust of General Ginkell, *r.*, hair long, in scale armour with straps on the shoulder, and mantle. *Leg.* GODARD . EQ . ELEPI . COM . ATHLON . BAR . GINKEL . EC . GE . R . BRIT. (Godard, Knight of the Elephant, Earl of Athlone, Baron Ginkell, &c., General of the King of Britain.)

*Rev.* Hibernia seated, facing, upon a pile of captured arms, holds up a broken yoke and the cap of Liberty; above, the eagle of Jove grasping his fulmen; distant city and sea. *Leg.* IOVIS . VNDIQVE . FVLMINA . PORTAT. (He bears in every place the bolts of Jove.) *Ex.* HIBERNIA . LIBERA . 13 . OC . 1691. (Ireland freed, 13 Oct. 1691.)

1·8. Rapin, xii. 2. Van Loon, IV. 65.

MB. electrotype from Gotha, *R.* Hunter, *R.* Stockholm, *R.* Very rare.

This medal is probably by the artist who signs himself D. S. (See Nos. 103, 194, 203, 209.) General Ginkell, Earl of Athlone, is here represented as an eagle holding the bolts of Jove, as he had directed the arms of William. The fruits of his success appear in the figure of Ireland finally delivered from Popery and tyranny, and by the capitulation of Limerick on the day stated in the exergue. General Ginkell was not created Earl of Athlone and Baron of Aghrim until 20 Feb. 1692. This medal, therefore, could not have been executed till the year after the date it bears.

219. PACIFICATION OF IRELAND. Oct. 1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in mantle. *Leg.* WILH . III . D . G . ANG . SCO . FR . ET HIB . REX . DEF . FID.

*Rev.* William, standing, *r.*, crowned with laurel by Victory, presents an olive branch to Hibernia, kneeling before him and holding her shield. *Leg.* HIBERNIA RESTITVTA. (Ireland restored.) *Ex.* MDCXCI.

1.6.

MB. R.

Rare.

This is a reproduction of No. 146, but with the date altered and the edge not inscribed. The initials, G. H. (Georg Hautsch), below the bust of the King, have been erased, and as the medal has several flaws it may have been issued without that medallist's consent. The subject of this medal would apply equally to the amnesty in Ireland as to the pacification of that country.

## 220. PACIFICATION OF IRELAND. Oct. 1691.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William and Mary, both laureate. He, hair rather long, wears scale armour and embroidered mantle: she is draped. *Leg.* GULI : ET MARIA D . G . M . BRIT : FR : ET HIB : REX . ET REGINA. Below, *D. Trapentier, F.*

*Rev.* A lion in rage tramples upon a prostrate Hydra; a spaniel fawns submissively at the feet of a lioness in repose; view of distant city and sea with ships. *Leg.* PARCERE SVB-IECTIS, ET DEBELLARE SVPERBOS. (To spare the humble and to subdue the proud.—*Virg. Aen.* vi. 854.) *Ex.* HIB : PACATA C1691. (Ireland pacified, 1691.)

*Edge.* ET . REGNARE PARES, ET MIRE SE . INTER AMARE. (Equal in governing and in the exceeding love they bear to each other.)

2.1. Rapin, x. 9. Van Loon, IV. 57.

MB. A. R. Hague, R. P. H. Van Gelder, R.

Rare.

Struck in Holland. This medal alludes to the attitude of the Jacobite party in England and Ireland, the Lion and Lioness representing the King and Queen. The edge is complimentary to William and Mary personally, without any reference to the subject of the medal.

## 221. PACIFICATION OF IRELAND. Oct. 1691.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William and Mary, both laureate, no drapery; he, hair long. *Leg.* GULIELM : R. MARIA REGINA . F. D. P. A. Below, I. S. (Jan Smeltzing.) Same as Nos. 27, 29, 32, 129, 153.

*Rev.* A lion in rage tramples upon a prostrate Hydra, &c.; same as the preceding.

Edge not inscribed.

1·5. Rapin, x. 11. Van Loon, IV. 57.

P. H. Van Gelder, *Æ. cast.* Extremely rare.

The type of the reverse of this medal is the same as the preceding: it is uncertain which artist originated the design; probably it was Smeltzing, whose works were so often copied, whilst he appears never to have taken the designs of other artists for his medals.

## 222. PACIFICATION OF IRELAND. Oct. 1691.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William and Mary, both laureate, hair long. He is in decorated armour: she is draped. *Leg.* GUIL ET MARIA REFORM. ANGL. VINDICES. (William and Mary, Defenders of the English Reformation.) Below, the artist's initials, D. D. S., over the date 1691.

*Rev.* A lion in rage tramples upon a prostrate Hydra, &c.: similar device to No. 220: but no city or sea in the distance, and below Hydra, 1691. *Leg.* PARCERE . SVBICCTIS (*sic*) . ET . DEBELLARE . SVPERBOS.

1·75. Rapin, x. 10. Van Loon, IV. 57.

MB. lead. Advocates, lead. Extremely rare.

This is a badly-executed copy of No. 220, made by the artist who usually signs himself D. S. (See Nos. 103, 194, 203, 209, 218.)

## 223. PACIFICATION OF IRELAND. Oct. 1691.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William and Mary. He, laureate, hair long, wears armour with straps on the shoulder, and ample

embroidered mantle round the breast: she is draped. *Leg.* GULI. ET MARIA D. G. M. BRIT. FR. ET HIB. REX. ET REGINA. Below, R. ARONDEAUX. F. Same as No. 138.

*Rev.* The Genius of Nassau, leaning upon her shield, and seated, *l.*, upon a pile of captured French arms, plays upon a harp, and holds out the olive branch to a suppliant Irishman. A Frenchman is fleeing away in terror, holding the snake of Discord and a torch; in the distance, sun rising above the sea. *Leg.* IAM PLACIDUM SONITURA MELOS. (Now about to utter a soothing melody.) *Ex.* GULIEL. III ET MAR. REG. HIBERNIA DEVICTA IN GRATIAM RECEPTA MDCXCI. (William III. and Mary reigning, Ireland, subdued, is received into favour, 1691.)

1.9. Rapin, xi. 8. Van Loon, IV. 61.

MB. *Æ.* Hague, *Æ.* Very rare.

The seated female figure symbolizes William, who, having subdued his enemies by force of arms, now tries the arts of peace, extending the olive branch to Ireland, and sounding the soothing notes of amnesty and reconciliation. The harp is probably an allusion to the arms of Ireland.

## 224. PACIFICATION OF IRELAND. Oct. 1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in mantle. *Leg.* WILH. III. D. G. ANG. SCO. FR. ET HIB. REX, DEF. FID. Below, G. H. (Georg Hautsch.) Same as Nos. 37, 146.

*Rev.* Victory, flying, *r.*, with trumpet and palm branch, attended by infant genii bearing six shields, with plans or views of towns, and respectively inscribed, WATERFORT, ATHLONE, LIMRICH, KINSAL, LONDONDERY, and GALOWAY; below, William commanding at a battle. Beyond are views of DROGHEDA and DVBLIN. *Ex.* RESTITVTORI HIBERNIE. MDCXCI. (To the Restorer of Ireland, 1691.)

*Edge.* ANNORVM GESTA DVORVM CERNIS: QUID PLVRES FACIENT? (You perceive the achievements of two years; what will more accomplish?)

1.6. Rapin, xi. 9. Van Loon, IV. 61.

MB. *Æ.* Not rare.



This medal compliments William as the Restorer of Ireland. This he accomplished by the capture of the six strongholds mentioned on the shields, and of the cities of Drogheda and Dublin, which fell into his hands in consequence of the only two great battles fought in the open field, Boyne and Aghrim. If such successes were the fruits of two years, what may be expected from his future career ?

225. PACIFICATION OF IRELAND. Oct. 1691.

A variety of the preceding medal occurs with the edge inscribed, ARMIS IVNGIT AMOR NVNC TERTIA REGNA DVOBVS. (Amity by arms now unites a third kingdom to the two.) Same as No. 146.

1.6.

Bibl. Paris, Æ.

Very rare.

226. PACIFICATION OF IRELAND. Oct. 1691.

A harp attached to a palm-tree surmounted by a crown; on the ground, captured arms; distant landscape. *Leg.* SIC FLOREBIT IVSTVS RECVPERATOR. ET TRIVMPHATOR REX GVILIELMVS. (Thus shall flourish the just Restorer and Conqueror, King William.) Below, monogram of M B. (Martin Brunner.)

*Rev.* A king, in ancient dress, is seated, *r.*, upon his throne under a tent, and surveys an army and a fleet. *Leg.* FIDEI TRIVMPHIS. (By the triumphs of the Faith.) *Ex.* P. H. M. (Philipp Heinrich Müller.)

1.9.

MB. lead.

Very rare.

This medal is without date, and is from dies to be used for striking draughtsmen, perhaps never hardened. The obverse evidently refers to the termination of the war in Ireland. William is represented as a palm-tree, on which is the British crown; attached to it is the shield of Ireland just acquired; and on the ground are the scattered arms of his enemies. If



the reverse has any reference to William, it may be to his reviewing his troops immediately upon the landing at Torbay. It also occurs on a draughtsman with the shields of Cosmo III. de Medici, and John William, the Elector Palatine, for the type of the obverse, and in lead with the obverse and reverse of a medal commemorating the siege of Mayence in 1689 (See Van Loon, III. 414, ii.). It is probable, therefore, that this piece is composed of the reverses of two medals.

## 227. IRELAND SUBDUED. Oct. 1691.

Busts conjoined, *v.*, of William and Mary. He, laureate, hair long, is in armour with straps on the shoulder, and mantle : she wears necklace and embroidered gown. *Leg.* GVLIELM . ET . MARIA . D . G . M . B . F . ET . H . REX . ET . REG.

*Rev.* A lion devouring a bull in the presence of another lion. Above, the shield of Ireland between branches of orange and the inscription,

IERLAND REBEL EN FIER  
MAAR HERCVLES VERSLOEG DEN IER  
BARON GINCKEL T BUYGEN DOET  
ONDER KONING WILIAMS VOET.

(Ireland was rebellious and proud ; but Hercules slew the Irishman, and Baron Ginkell laid her down under King William's feet.) *Ex.* M.DC.XCI.

165. Rapin, xi. 11. Van Loon, IV. 63.

MB. Æ.

Extremely rare.

From the inscription we learn that the lions represent William and General Ginkell, who commanded the army in the former's absence, and brought the war in Ireland to a successful conclusion.

## 228. IRELAND SUBDUED. Oct. 1691.

An orange-tree, beneath which is Britannia armed, leaning upon a Bible on an altar, and bearing on her lance the cap of

Liberty. On the other side is a column, surmounted by the shield of England, crowned, to which is attached a scroll inscribed, BRITAN : ONTROERT . WET . GEVELT . PRINC D'ORANGIE ONS HERSTELT. (The Prince of Orange restores for us troubled Britain and the violated laws.) On the base of the column, 1688. *Leg.* SOLI DEO GLORIA. (To God alone the glory.) Same as No. 67, Vol. I. p. 641.

*Rev.* A lion devouring a bull in the presence of another lion, &c. ; same as the preceding.

165.

Hague, R.

Very rare.

This medal is composed of the obverse and the reverse of two separate ones. It is intended to show how William tranquillized both countries, England and Ireland, and freed them from the violence of James and the Roman Catholic party.

## 229. THE REFORMATION ESTABLISHED. Oct. 1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in figured armour and mantle with embroidered edge. *Leg.* WILHELM . III . D . G . ANG . SCO . FRANC . ET . HIB . REX. Same as No. 62.

*Rev.* The statue of Dagon broken before the ark of the covenant ; mice gnaw at the fragments ; Philistines flee amazed. *Leg.* HOSTES INTER TAMEN ARCA TRIUMPHAT. (The ark triumphs even in the midst of enemies.) *Ex.* REFORMATIONE SALVA . M . BRIT . R. (The Reformation preserved by the King of Great Britain.)

21. Rapin, vi. 10. Van Loon, IV. 7.

No specimen of this medal has been met with : it is the work of Jan Luder. It is without date, but was probably struck when William was established on the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, and the principles of the Reformation were firmly planted in the three kingdoms. The ark is emblematical of the reformed churches of the three kingdoms, and the broken statue of Dagon typifies the destruction of the power of James. The Philistines are the French, who had assisted James.

## 230. WILLIAM'S THRONE ESTABLISHED. Oct. 1691.

Anglia, Scotia, Hibernia, and Gallia, each crowned, and having their dresses marked respectively with the rose, thistle, harp, and fleur-de-lis, stand around an obelisk, dedicated to GUILIEL : IIII REGN : R. (William, King of four kingdoms), and decorated with his portrait and armorial shield, crowned. Anglia and Scotia cross their sceptres in front of the obelisk.

*Rev.* William, habited as a Roman Emperor, holds out a sword, from the handle of which are suspended four crowns.  
*Ex.* QUATUOR EX UNO. (Four from one.)

1·8. Rapin, vii. 3. Van Loon, IV. 7.

MB. *Æ.* lead. P. H. Van Gelder, *Æ.* Munich, *Æ.* Cassel, *Æ.* Rare.

This medal by Jan Luder, without date, probably refers to the conclusion of the war in Ireland, when William's sword had established his dominion over the kingdoms whose titles he bore.

## 231. WILLIAM'S THRONE ESTABLISHED. Oct. 1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GVILIELMVS MAGNVS. On truncation, I. L. (Jan Luder.)

*Rev.* Anglia, Scotia, Hibernia, and Gallia, &c. ; same as the obverse of the preceding.

1·8.

MB. lead. Hunter, *Æ.* Hague, *Æ.* Very rare.

## 232. WILLIAM'S THRONE ESTABLISHED. Oct. 1691.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair very high and long, in lace shirt, armour, and mantle ; above, bright rays ; below, the shield of William crowned, with supporters, between branches of laurel. *Leg.* WILHELMUS . III . D . G . BRITANNIA-RUM . IMPERAT. (William III., by the grace of God, Sovereign of Britain.) Below, D. K. (D. Koene.)

*Rev.* Four warriors of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Holland, armed, defending an orange-tree ; foes, prostrate and fleeing ; distant fleet. *Ex.* CAUSA DEI EST. (It is the cause of God.)

*Edge.* REGNA MARI TERRAQUE TEGIT . TEGITURQUE VICISSIM. (He protects the kingdoms by sea and land, and is, in turn, protected.)

1.5 by 1.3. Chevalier, p. 155. De Vries and De Jonge, Pl. iv. fig. 4.

MB. *Æ*. Bibl. Paris, *Æ*. Hague, *Æ*. Munich, *Æ*. St. Petersburg, *Æ*. Rare.

This medal is not dated, and does not appear to commemorate any particular event, but the general state of the kingdom after the war in Ireland, when the four countries fought together under the shadow of the orange-tree for its protection. Chevalier places it among the medals struck upon William's return to Holland in 1691.

233. PEACE RESTORED. 1691. COUNTER.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* GVLIELMVS . III . DEI . GRA.



233. Peace restored to Ireland.

*Rev.* Minerva, facing, looking *r.*, and holding wreath and palm branch, tramples on figure of War amidst arms and the shield of France : above, meridian sun. *Leg.* RESTITVIT LVCEM.

(He hath restored the light.) *Ex. c i l.* (Christoph Jacob Leherr.)

1·4. (See Woodcut.)

MB. *Æ.* Hague, *Æ.* P. H. Van Gelder, *Æ.*

Rare.

This and the next medalet, without date, refer most probably to the suppression of the rebellion in Ireland and to the restoration of peace to the three kingdoms. They were executed at Augsburg by Leherr, and were intended for use as counters.

234. PEACE RESTORED. 1691. COUNTER.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, in armour and mantle.

*Leg.* GVLIELMVS . III . DEI . GRA . REX.

*Rev.* Minerva seated on a cloud; below, an orb with arms of France, two wheels, and a cock. *Leg.* RESTITVIT LVCEM. *Ex. c i l.* (Christoph Jacob Leherr.)

1·4.

P. H. Van Gelder, *Æ.*

Very rare.

235. PEACE RESTORED. 1691. COUNTER.

Bust of William III., *r.*, in mantle. *Leg.* WILHE : REX .

ANGL :

*Rev.* Sun shining. *Leg.* RESTITVIT LVCEM.

·75.

A. W. Franks, *Æ.* Dresden, *Æ.* Leipzig, *Æ.* Gotha, *Æ.*

Rare.

This is one of a set of eight medalets by Christian Wermuth, with portraits of sovereigns, and made to fit in a silver box, and for use as counters.

236. PEACE RESTORED. 1691. COUNTER.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* WILHELMVS . REX . ANGL.

*Rev.* Sun shining over sea. *Leg.* RESTITVIT . LVCEM.  
 •7. (See Woodcut.)



236. Peace restored to Ireland.

MB. R.

Rare.

Of the same work as the preceding, and no doubt one of a similar set of counters.

237. DEVENTER TESTIMONIAL. Oct. 1691.

Bust of William III., r., hair long, in figured armour and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GVILIELMVS MAGNUS.

*Rev.* William, habited as a Roman Emperor, holding the Christian standard, raises Hibernia, kneeling, and pouring, from a cornucopia, her treasures at his feet. Behind him a Genius and the City of Deventer are placing upon a column a laurel-wreath and a medallion inscribed, SAL . PUBL. (The public safety.) *Leg.* HIBERNIA SURGE. (Ireland, arise.) *Ex.* DAVEN . F . F . CVR . L . M . CIOIDCLXXXI. (Struck at Deventer by the liberality of the Master of the Mint, 1691.) I. LUDER . F.

*Edge.* SPONSOR . SECVRITATIS . PVBLICAE. (The surety for the public safety.)

1.85. Rapin, xi. 10. Van Loon, IV. 61.

MB. R. Hague, A.

Rare.

This medal was struck at the expense of Peter Sluysken, Master of the Mint at Deventer, and presented to the magistrates of that town, to testify his devotion to King William. Van Loon places upon the edge the inscription which occurs upon No. 224, ANNORVM GESTA, &c., perhaps by mistake, as that medal was executed by another artist.



## 238. WILLIAM, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER. 1691.

Bust of the Duke of Gloucester, *r.*, in helmet-shaped cap adorned with feathers, armour, and ample mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GVLIELMVS . DVX GLOCEST . 1691.

No reverse.

2·3.

MB. *Æ.* *Æ.*

Extremely rare.

## 239. WILLIAM, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER. 1691.

Three-quarters length figure of the Duke of Gloucester, *r.*, in helmet-shaped cap adorned with feathers, frock, and petticoat richly ornamented; roses in his right hand. *Leg.* GVLIELMVS DVX GLOCEST . 1691.

No reverse.

2·5.

MB. *Æ.*

Extremely rare.

These medals are cast and chased. The Duke of Gloucester was the last remaining of seventeen children, which the Princess, afterwards Queen, Anne had borne. He died 29 July, 1700, in the eleventh year of his age.

## 240. DANISH AUXILIARIES. 1691.

Palm-tree, to which are suspended two shields; one inscribed, DANORVM FORTIBVS AVSIS (By the bold enterprises of the Danes); the other, VIRIBVS VNITIS. (By united forces.)

*Rev.* Hibernia, standing, *l.*, holds a Victory, and rests one hand upon the Irish harp. *Leg.* RELEVATA. (Delivered.) A rose before and after the inscription. *Ex.* 1691. ANT. MEIBVS . F.

1·45.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. *Æ.* lead.

Copenhagen, *Æ.*

Very rare.

Denmark sent 6,000 foot and 1,000 horse to assist William

in reducing Ireland (See No. 98); when this was accomplished by the capitulation of Limerick, they returned home, and the



240. Danish Auxiliaries in Ireland.

Danish Government struck this medal to commemorate the share these troops had had in this undertaking.

241.

IRELAND REUNITED. 1692.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GVILIELMVS MAGNVS. On truncation, I. L. (Jan Luder.) Same as No. 231.

*Rev.* Anglia and Scotia, standing near an empty chair, support a crowned cornucopia; William is leading by the hand Hibernia, that she may unite with the others. *Leg.* REX AUGEAT REGINA TENET. (The King augments, the Queen holds.) *Ex.* GUIL . III . NAS . LIB . PAC . REST . BRITAN . REGI . IMPERII 1692. (To William III. of Nassau, Restorer of Liberty and Peace, King of the British Empire.) Shield of William crowned. I. LUDER . F.

1·8.

Hunter, R. Hague, Æ.

Very rare.

This medal was struck in the beginning of the year 1692, when William had, by confirming the Treaty of Limerick, reunited Ireland to the British Empire; and when, upon embarking for Holland, he left the Queen in possession of the reins of the Empire.

## 242. IRELAND REUNITED, &amp;c. 1692.

William, standing on a cliff near the sea, with staff in his right hand, directs the disembarkation of his cavalry: near him, a hut and flag inscribed, FOR THES RELIGI AND LIBERTY. *Leg.* GUIL . NAS . IN . TORBAY . BRIT. Below, 1688.

*Rev.* Anglia and Scotia, standing near an empty chair, &c.; same as the preceding.

1·8.

MB. Æ. Gotha, R.

Rare.

This piece is composed of the reverses of two separate medals, No. 61, Vol. I. p. 637, and the preceding. The types of the obverse and reverse of this medal bear, however, some relation to each other, as the re-union of Ireland may certainly be said to have been one of the results of the landing of William at Torbay.

243. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>9</sup> May, 1692.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in armour, with straps on the shoulder and lion's head on the breast, and embroidered mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* WILHELMVS . III . D . G . ANG . SCO . FRANC . ET . HIB . REX.

*Rev.* Two fleets engaged; wrecks in the foreground. *Leg.* BRITANNA, ET BELGICA VIRTUS. (The valour of the British and Dutch.) *Ex.* D . XIX . XXIX . MAJI MDCXCII. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>9</sup> May, 1692.)

2·1. Rapin, xiii. 5. Van Loon, IV. 101.

P. H. Van Gelder, Æ. *cast.*

Very rare.

This medal merely presents a general view of the engagement; the double date is according to the old and new styles. It was probably executed by the medallist who signs himself D. S., and whose works were usually copies of medals of other artists. (See Nos. 103, 194, 203, 209, 218, 222.) The battle of La Hogue extended over six days, 19–24 May [O. S.], 1692. The combined English and Dutch fleets were under the command of Admirals Russell and Almonde, and the French under Admiral De Tourville. In this action the French suffered

a severe defeat. Few ships were taken ; but those which fled were pursued into the ports and destroyed.

244. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{19}{29}$  May, 1692.

Hercules, seated, *l.*, on a rock, in repose, regards a distant naval action. *Leg.* NE HERCULES ADVERSUS DUOS. (Not even Hercules against two.—*comp. Erasm. Adag. Cent. I. xxxix.*)

*Rev.* Two fleets engaged, &c.; same as the preceding.

2.1. Rapin, xiii. 6. Van Loon, IV. 101. Löchner, IV. 81.

MB.  $\mathcal{A}$ . pewter. Hague,  $\mathcal{A}$ . Rare.

This medal is probably the work of Jan Smeltzing. The obverse is complimentary to Louis XIV., who may be considered as contemplating the loss of his fleet with composure, as conscious that he was not disgraced by the result of so unequal an engagement, for not even Hercules, without aid, could succeed against two, the Hydra and the Crab (See No. 185). The combined English and Dutch fleets were nearly double in strength that of France.

245. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{19}{29}$  May, 1692.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with satyr's head on the breast and straps on the shoulder, and mantle. *Leg.* WILHELMVS . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRANC . ET HIB . REX.

*Rev.* Victory standing, facing, holding laurel wreath and palm branch : fleet in the distance. *Leg.* VICTORIAE . PRO-EMIVM . A GALL . REPORTAT. (The reward of Victory carried off from France.) *Ex.* IM . CAM . MAII . XXIX . 1692. (Ships sunk, 29 May, 1692.)

1.4. Rapin, xiv. 4. Van Loon, IV. 106.

No specimen of this medal has been met with ; it is by Christian Wermuth. The device of the reverse is imitated from the antique, and has only a general reference to a victory ; the date alone limits it to La Hogue. Van Loon does not explain the letters in the exergue, which given in full may be *immersis cameris*.

246. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{9}{9}$  May, 1692.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair rather long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* GULIELMUS . III . D . G . M . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX . F . D. Below, DISHOECKE . F. (Jakob van Dishoecke fecit.)

*Rev.* Naval action; in front, a trophy of the arms of England and Holland surmounted by a naval crown on a trident. *Leg.* MAR . BRITANN . PULS . GALL . MDCXCH. (France driven from the British seas, 1692.)

1.5. Rapin, xiii. 12. Van Loon, IV. 104.

MB. *Æ*. Hague, *Æ*. P. H. Van Gelder, *Æ*. Gotha, *Æ*.  
Munich, *Æ*. Rare.

247. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{9}{9}$  May, 1692.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William and Mary, both laureate. He, hair rather long, wears scale armour and embroidered mantle: she is draped, with brooch in front. *Leg.* GULI : ET MARIA D . G . M . BRIT : FR : ET HIB : REX, ET REGINA. Below, I. SMELTZING . F. Same as Nos. 201, 215.

*Rev.* Naval action; in front, a French ship sinking. *Leg.* ASSERTA MARIS IMPERII GLORIA. (The glory of the empire of the sea asserted.) *Ex.* GALLORUM CLASSE DELETA D.XIX,XXIX MAJI . MDCXCH. (The French fleet defeated,  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{9}{9}$  May, 1692.)

2.2. Rapin, xii. 7. Van Loon, IV. 93.

MB. *Æ*. Rare.

This medal refers generally to the battle of La Hogue; the date is given according to the old and new styles. The legend is one of the many retorts upon Louis XIV. for his assumed empire of the sea. (See No. 122.)

248. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{9}{9}$  May, 1692.

Bust of William III., *r.*, hair long, in armour with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle round the breast.

*Leg.* GVILIELMVS . III . D . G . MAG . BRITT . FR . ET . HIB . REX . F . G (*sic*). Below, monogram, *BF*. (Jan Boskam fecit.)

*Rev.* Naval action; a French ship in flames, another blowing up. In front is the French Cock fleeing to land before a Lion and a marine Unicorn, which seize the fallen trident. *Leg.* IMPERIVM . PELAGI . NOBIS. (To us belongs the empire of the sea.) *Ex.* INCENSA . GALL . CLASSE . ANG . ET . BAT . VICTORES . MDCXCII. (The French fleet burnt; the English and Dutch victorious, 1692.)

2.1. Rapin, xii. 12. Van Loon, IV. 96.

MB. *R*. P. H. Van Gelder, *R*. Gotha, *R*. St. Petersburg, *R*. Rare.

This medal again retorts upon Louis XIV., who in July, 1690, claimed the empire of the sea: England and Holland now wrest the trident from his grasp, and assert that it is to them that this empire belongs. (See No. 122.)

## 249. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE. $\frac{19}{29}$ May, 1692.

Bust of William III., *v.*, hair long, in scale armour with lion's head on the breast, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GVILIELMVS . III . D . G . MAG . BRITT . FR . ET . HIB . REX . F . G (*sic*). Below, I. BOSKAM.

*Rev.* Naval action, somewhat differing from the preceding, and of more delicate execution; one ship is blowing up, and the sterns of four others are seen. In front is the French Cock fleeing to land before a Lion and a marine Unicorn, which seize the fallen trident. *Leg.* IMPERIVM . PELAGI . NOBIS. *Ex.* INCENSA . GALL . CLASSE . ANG . ET . BAT . VICTORES . MDCXCII.

2.1.

MB. *R*. Hague, *R*. Very rare.

The dies of this medal are cracked, which may be the cause of its rarity. It is probable that it was executed by the artist before the preceding, and that the dies broke at an early stage of their being used. This circumstance would account for the difference in the style of the two medals, the preceding one



having been made in great haste and consequently with somewhat less care.

250. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{1}{2}$  May, 1692.

Bust of William III., *r.*, hair very long, in scale armour, with lion's head in front and straps on the shoulder, and mantle round the breast. *Leg.* GULIELMUS III D. G. M. BRIT : FRANC : ET HIB : REX.

*Rev.* Neptune, with features of William, in his car, punishes with his trident another, with features of Louis XIV., who has assumed his appearance and equipage. *Leg.* SIMILI PÆNA COMMISSA LUUNTUR. (Offences are expiated by commensurate punishment.) *Ex.* MIHI SORTE DATUM. (To me it has been allotted.)

2·85. Rapin, xii. 5. Van Loon, IV. 93.

MB. *R.* P. H. Van Gelder, *R.* Very rare.

This medal is the work of Jan Luder.

Louis XIV., in the medal struck after the naval action off Beachy Head, 30 June, 1690, was represented in a marine car wielding a trident, and with the legend addressed to the British and the Dutch, "Speed your flight; to him belongs the empire of the sea." (See No. 122.) On the medal now struck William is considered the true Neptune, punishing Louis as an impostor, and announcing that to himself was the empire of the sea allotted. The legends are taken from Virgil, *Aen.* i. 140, 143.

251. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{1}{2}$  May, 1692.

Neptune, with uplifted trident, drives Louis XIV. from his marine car, holding a trident tipped with fleurs-de-lis; distant naval action. *Leg.* NON ILLI IMPERIVM; SED MIHI SORTE DATVM. (Not to him, but to me was the empire allotted.) *Ex.* GULIELMO . III . M . BRIT . R . OB IMPERIUM MARIS ASSERT. (To William III., King of Great Britain, upon his asserting his dominion of the sea.) P.H.M. (Philipp Heinrich Müller.)

*Rev.* Victory, with laurel wreath and palm, standing on an antique galley, on which two infant genii support the shields of England and Holland beneath a naval crown. Wrecks of ships are floating about, and the sun is setting. *Leg.* SE CONDET IN UNDAE. (It shall hide itself in the waves.) *Ex.* DELETA AC INCENSA GALLORUM CLASSE. MDCXCII. (The French fleet destroyed and burnt, 1692.) P.H.M. (Philipp Heinrich Müller.)

*Edge.* Chronogrammatic. CONCASTIGATVS GALLORVM FASTVS ET ASTVS FLVCTIBVS, ET PVGNA FRAC TVS ATROCE FRAGOR. (The pride and cunning of the French on the sea chastised, and the crash effected by a severe contest, MCCCCCLLVVVVVVVII = 1692.) F. K. (Friedrich Kleinert.)

2. Rapin, xiii. 3. Van Loon, IV. 98.

MB. R. Æ. Vienna, A.

Rare.

This medal was also struck in wood for use as a draughtsman. The obverse of this medal is similar in idea to the reverse of the preceding. The reverse is also a taunt upon Louis XIV., who had adopted the sun as his emblem. It is now represented as sinking, like his fleet, beneath the waves.

252. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{19}{29}$  May, 1692.

Busts conjoined, r., of William and Mary. He, laureate, hair long, wears armour with straps on the shoulder, and ample embroidered mantle round the breast: she is draped. *Leg.* GULI. ET MARIA D. G. M. BRIT. FR. ET HIB. REX. ET REGINA. Below, R. ARONDEAUX. F. Same as Nos. 138, 223.

*Rev.* An armed warrior holds a trident surmounted by a laurel wreath, and leans upon a shield bearing the united hands of England and Holland; he is seated upon a lion and a unicorn, the shield of France lying at his feet: distant naval action. *Leg.* GALLIS OCEANO EXPULSIS A CLASSE BRITANNO-BATAVICA. MDCXCII. (The French driven from the sea by the British and Dutch fleets, 1692.)

19. Rapin, xii. 11. Van Loon, IV. 96.

MB. A. pewter.

Very rare.

There is not any peculiar allusion in this medal. The united hands indicate the concord of the two nations, and the wreath on the trident a naval victory.

253. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{9}{9}$  May, 1692.

An armed warrior holds a trident surmounted by a laurel wreath, &c.; same as the reverse of the preceding.

*Rev.* Two officers in a naval car inscribed, RUSSEL ET ALMONDE, one holding a drawn sword, the other a trident with a broom attached to it. Beyond is a view of BARFLEUR, distant ships in flames, and LOUIS XIII. with a trident in his hand, landing in great alarm from his marine car drawn by frogs. *Leg.* PSEUDO NEPTUNO MARI EIECTO. (The false Neptune driven from the sea.)

1.9. Rapin, xii. 10. Van Loon, IV. 96.

MB. R. Hague, R. Copenhagen, R. Very rare.

The same idea of treating Louis XIV. as a false Neptune prevails in this as in some other medals; but instead of the true Neptune, Admirals Russell and Almonde, the commanders of the combined fleets, are introduced, driving and sweeping him and his fleet from the sea. The action took place off Barfleur.

254. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{9}{9}$  May, 1692.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* GULIELM : III D . G . M . BRIT : FR : ET HIB : REX F . D . P . A . Below, I. S. (Jan Smeltzing.) Same as Nos. 67, 205, 207.

*Rev.* Two officers in a naval car inscribed, RUSS : ET ALMON, &c.; device similar to that of the preceding, but the view of Barfleur is omitted, Louis is called LUDOV : XIV, and he has dropped his trident. In the distance is the setting sun. *Leg.* DIVUMQ : SIBI POSCEBAT HONOREM. (And he demanded for himself divine honours.—*Virg. Aen.* vi. 589.) *Ex.* PSEUDONEPT : OCEAN : EXP : PUGN : AD BARFL . MDCXCII. (The false Neptune driven from the sea in the fight off Barfleur, 1692.)

1.45. Rapin, xiv. 2. Van Loon, IV. 104.

MB. R. Hague, R. Gotha, R. Rare.

On this medal the sun, the symbol of Louis, is setting, and the legend alludes to the title of Neptune, which he had assumed upon his medals, and also to the fulsome flatteries which his courtiers sometimes addressed to him. The type of the reverse of this and the preceding medal is the same in idea but differently treated. It is possible that the design was suggested to both artists and that neither copied from the other.

255. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{19}{29}$  May, 1692.

Two officers in a naval car, &c.; same as the reverse of the preceding.

*Rev.* The blowing up of Le Soleil Royal; her stern decorated with a meridian sun, and the motto NEC PLVRIB. IMP. (Not unequal to many.) *Leg.* NVNC PLVRIBVS IMPAR. (Now unequal to many.) *Ex.* BRIT : BAT : Q. VIRTUTE MDCXCII. (By the valour of the British and the Dutch, 1692.)

1.45. Rapin, xiv. 3. Van Loon, IV. 104.

MB. R. Hague, R. Gotha, R. Very rare.

Louis XIV. took for his emblem the sun with the well-known motto "Nec pluribus impar"; it decorated the stern of Le Soleil Royal, which bore Admiral de Tourville's flag in the Battle of La Hogue. He singled out Admiral Russell, and after a most severe contest was obliged to be towed away. His ship was so much damaged that it had to be run ashore at Cherbourg, where, with others, it was burnt to the water by Admiral Delaval. Thus perished the finest ship at that time in Europe. The legend is a retort upon Louis's motto.

256. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{19}{29}$  May, 1692.

Bust of Louis XIV., r., hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS MAGNVS \* REX.

*Rev.* The blowing up of Le Soleil Royal, &c.; similar to the preceding.

1·5.

P. H. Van Gelder, *R.*      Gotha, *R.*      Very rare.

This medal was made in Holland: it is not by Jan Smeltzing, but by one of the medallists who so frequently copied his designs.

257.      BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{19}{29}$  May, 1692.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in figured armour, with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle round the breast. *Leg.* INVICTISSIMVS GVILLELMVS . MAG. Below, F. D. W: (F. D. Winter.) N. C. A. P. (Neale, Custos Artifex Primus.) Same as Nos. 157, 175, 210.

*Rev.* Inscription, FUGATIS EX . MARI . BRITAN GALLIS . INCENSA CAPTA . DESTRUCTA . CLASSE . FOEDISSIMUM . AD . LITTORA . MONUMENTUM PSEUDO NEPTVNI . GALLICI LUDOVICI . XIII. M . S . MDCXCII. (The French having been driven from the British seas, their fleet burnt, taken, or destroyed, this most disgraceful monument upon the coasts of the false French Neptune, Louis XIV., is dedicated to his memory, 1692.) Branches of laurel above and below.

1·85.      Rapin, xiii. 8.      Van Loon, IV. 102.

MB. *R.*      Extremely rare.

For an explanation of the initials on the obverse see No. 62, Vol. I. p. 637. By the monument referred to in the inscription, the artist could only have meant the sunken and burnt hulks of the French vessels. This medal was executed in England, and lacks the pungent satire of the Dutch medallists.

258.      BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{19}{29}$  May, 1692.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in mantle. *Leg.* WILH . III . D . G . ANG . SCO . FR . ET HIB . REX, DEF . FID. Below, G. H. (Georg Hautsch.) Same as Nos. 37, 146, 224.

*Rev.* Naval action, the flag of Le Soleil Royal sinking; Sun setting behind French ships. *Leg.* NVNC PLVRIEVS IMPAR. (Now unequal to many.) *Ex.* OB . CLASS . GALL . AB ANG . ET HOLL . VICT . ET DELET . D . 29 . 31 . MAI . A . 1692. (On the defeat and destruction of the French fleet by the English and Dutch, 29, 31 May, 1692.)

*Edge.* SIC PHAETHONTÆO TANDEM MARE SVFFICIT IGNI. (Thus at length the sea suffices for the fire of Phaethon.)

1·55. Rapin, xiv. 1. Van Loon, IV. 104.

MB. R.

This is another taunt upon the emblem and motto of Louis XIV., asserting that he is now unequal to many; and that he is as unskilful as Phaethon in driving the chariot of the sun. As two ships are particularly prominent, the device may perhaps allude to the almost single combat between the English and French Admirals.

259. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{19}{29}$  May, 1692.

The preceding medal also occurs with a slightly varied die of the obverse, in which the artist's initials are omitted. (See No. 219.)

1·55.

Hague, Æ.

Very rare.

260. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{19}{29}$  May, 1692.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in decorated armour with lion's head on the breast, scales and straps on the shoulder, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GVLIELMVS . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX. Below. D. I. SCHEL . F.

*Rev.* Naval action; Le Soleil Royal and other French ships in flames; Sun setting. *Leg.* SIC . GLORIA . GALLI . VANESCAT. (Thus may the glory of the Frenchman disappear.) *Ex.* CL .



FR . PER . AN . ET . BAT . TOT . DESTR . A . 29 MAJ . AD 3 JUN . 1692. (The French fleet totally destroyed by the English and Dutch from 29 May to 3 June, 1692.)

1.9. Rapin, xiii. 10. Van Loon, IV. 102.

MB. *R.* Hague, *R.* Very rare.

In this, as upon some others, a parallel is drawn between the destruction of *Le Soleil Royal* and the setting of the Sun.

261. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{19}{29}$  May, 1692.

Naval action ; numerous wrecks, *Le Soleil Royal* in flames ; Sun setting. *Leg.* VERGIT IN OCCASUM. (It tends to its setting.)

*Rev.* Turks, on shore, loudly lamenting the destruction of the French fleet. *Leg.* HEU ! QUIS IAM MISERIS POTERIT SUC-CURERE TURCIS. (Alas ! who can now assist the miserable Turks ?)

*Edge.* OB . DELETAM GALLICAM CLASSEM ANNO 1692 29 MAY MONUMENTUM. (A memorial of the destruction of the French fleet, 29 May, 1692.) *℥.* (Friedrich Kleinert ?)

1.85. Rapin, xiii. 11. Van Loon, IV. 102.

MB. lead (edge plain). Vienna, *R.* Gotha, *R.* St. Petersburg, *R.* Rare.

This medal draws the usual parallel between the destruction of *Le Soleil Royal* and the setting of the Sun. Louis XIV. had exercised extreme severity against the Protestants, under the plea of preserving the purity of the Christian religion. Europe was therefore extremely indignant at finding this “most Christian king” in league with the Turks against the princes of Christendom. He is therefore taunted with the lamentations of the Turks at the destruction of the fleet of their ally.

262. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{19}{29}$  May, 1692.

William III., crowned by Victory, habited as a Roman Emperor, and holding a rudder, stands between *Hibernia*, with

her harp, and Belgium, with staff and the cap of Liberty, and accompanied by her Lion. *Leg.* WILHELM . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET HIB . REX GALLORVM VICTOR. (William III., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, victorious over the French.) *Ex.* CONCORDANT. (They agree.) P.H.M. (Philipp Heinrich Müller.)

*Rev.* Naval action; above, the Zodiac; the sun about to quit Gemini and to pass on to Cancer, Leo, and Virgo. *Leg.* SOLIS ITER. (The course of the sun.) *Ex.* VICT . NAV . DE GALLIS MAX . DIE 29 MAY MDCXCII. (The very great naval victory over the French, 29 May, 1692.) P.H.M. (Philipp Heinrich Müller.)

*Edge.* Chronogrammatic. CONCASTIGATVS GALLORVM FASTVS ET ASTVS FLVCTIBVS, ET PVGNA FRAC TVS ATROCE FRAGOR. F. K. (Friedrich Kleinert.) Same as No. 251.

2·15. Rapin, xii. 8. Van Loon, IV. 93.

MB. R.

Rare.

The battle of La Hogue was commenced 29 May, a few days after the sun had entered the sign Gemini.

263. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{9}{9}$  May, 1692.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* GULIELM : III D . G . M . BRIT : FR : ET HIB : REX F . D . P . A . Below, I. S. (Jan Smeltzing.) Same as Nos. 67, 205, 207, 254.

*Rev.* A rock in the sea; on one side, Admiral Russell's ship, the Britannia, sailing by uninjured, near it the meridian Sun; on the other, Le Soleil Royal sinking, and the French Sun, marked with a fleur-de-lis reversed, setting. *Leg.* SOL . ORIENS . FUGAT . OCCIDENTEM. (The rising sun [of William] puts to flight the setting sun [of Louis].) *Ex.* D .  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{9}{9}$  MAY . MDCXCII.

1·5. Rapin, xiv. 5. Van Loon, IV. 106.

MB. R.

Hague, R.

P. H. Van Gelder, Æ.

Gotha, lead.

Very rare.

This medal is a retort upon Louis XIV., whose emblem,

the sun, is now on the decline, whilst William takes his place, his sun being at the highest point of the heavens.

264. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{19}{29}$  May, 1692.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with straps on the shoulder and lion's head on the breast, and embroidered mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* WILHELMVS . III . D . G . ANG . SCO . FRANC . ET . HIB . REX. Same as No. 243.

*Rev.* A rock in the sea, &c.; similar design to the preceding. 2.05. Rapin, xiii. 1. Van Loon, IV. 98.

MB. lead. Hague, lead. P. H. Van Gelder, lead.

Very rare.

This medal is cast and is by the artist who signs himself D. S. (See Nos. 103, 194, 203, 209, 218, 222, 243.) The reverse is copied from the preceding medal.

265. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{19}{29}$  May, 1692.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair rather long, in scale armour with lion's head on the shoulder, and mantle with fringed edge. *Leg.* GVILIELMVS . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX. Same as Nos. 133, 135, 143, 198.

*Rev.* William as a Roman warrior, bearing his armorial shield, overturns an obelisk erected to the naval glory of France; the top is surmounted with a naval crown and drooping lilies; the front is ornamented with a laureated trident, and the pedestal with a sun setting behind the sea; round the base are the arms and flags of France and Turkey; behind, a sea-fight with BERFLEUR and WIGHT in the distance. *Leg.* MNC (*sic*) OCCIDIT UNDIS. (Hence it sets beneath the waves.) *Ex.* GALLIS FOEDA STRAGE MARI EIECTIS . 29 . MAY 1692. (The French driven from the sea by a disgraceful defeat, 29 May, 1692.) On the base of the obelisk, I. LUDER . F.

2.25. Rapin, xii. 9. Van Loon, IV. 96.

MB. R. Hague, lead. P. H. Van Gelder, Æ.

Very rare.

The obelisk here overturned may be supposed to be one erected by Louis XIV., after his vaunted naval victory of 1690. The main action of La Hogue was fought off Barfleur, but some French ships, which had been disabled and had taken refuge off the Isle of Wight, were afterwards captured. This was on the last day of the engagement.

266. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{19}{29}$  May, 1692.

Busts conjoined, r., of William and Mary. He, hair long, wears armour with straps on the shoulder, and mantle round the breast: she is draped. *Leg.* GVL : ET . MAR : D : G : M : B : F : ET . H : REX . ET . REGINA.

*Rev.* Naval action; Le Soleil Royal in flames. *Leg.* NOX NVLLA . SECVTA . EST. (No night followed.) *Ex.* PVGN : NAV : INT : ANG : ET . FR : 21 . MAY . 1692. (Naval action between England and France, 21 May, 1692.)

1.95. Rapin, xiii. 2. Van Loon, IV. 98.

MB. R.

Rare.

This medal was executed in England, and is probably the work of James Roettier. It conveys another taunt to Louis, that though his sun had set, the earth was not deprived of light. William himself gave one of these medals in gold, with a massive chain, to Mr. Tupper of Guernsey, as an acknowledgment for early information given by him relative to the movements of the French fleet. This medal still remains in the hands of his descendants.

267. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{19}{29}$  May, 1692.

Busts conjoined, r., of William and Mary, hair short, both draped; he is laureate. *Leg.* GVLIELMVS . ET . MARIA . D . G.

*Rev.* The French Admiral's ship, Le Soleil Royal, in flames.  
*Leg.* IGNIBVS . IMPAR. (Unequal to fire.)

1.

MB. R. Æ.

Executed by James or Norbert Roettier. It contains the usual retort upon Louis for his emblem and motto.

268. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{19}{29}$  May, 1692.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, no drapery.  
*Leg.* GVLIELMVS . III . DEI . GRA.

*Rev.* The French Admiral's ship, Le Soleil Royal, in flames, &c. ; similar to the preceding.

·85. Rapin, xiv. 8. Van Loon, IV. 106.

MB. R. Æ. Athole, R. Rare.

Two dies, slightly varying, were made for the reverse of this medalet. This and the previous piece are thought by some to be patterns for coins.

269. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{19}{29}$  May, 1692.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in figured armour, with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle round the breast. *Leg.* INVICTISSIMVS GVILLELMVS . MAG. Below, F.D.W: (F. D. Winter.) N.C.A.P. (Neale, Custos Artifex Primus.) Same as Nos. 157, 175, 210, 257.

*Rev.* Le Soleil Royal blowing up ; the sun on the stern. In front is a cock fleeing from a lion, which has seized the trident. *Leg.* NON . CANTABIT . NISI : RESURGAT. (It will not crow, unless it rise again.) *Ex.* MDCXCII.

1·8. Rapin, xiii. 9. Van Loon, IV. 102.

MB. R. Brussels, R. Very rare.

For an explanation of the initials on the obverse see No. 62, Vol. I. p. 637.

270. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{9}{9}$  May, 1692.

Bust of Louis XIV., r., hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LVDO-  
VICVS MAGNVS \* REX. Same as No. 256.

*Rev.* Louis XIV., holding a broken trident, his crown falling from his head, is mounted upon a snail in the sea. *Leg.* EXTOLERAT . CORNUA . SED . PERIIT . SALO. (He had raised his horns, but he perished in the sea.) *Ex.* MDCXCII.

1·5. Van Loon, IV. 106.

MB. R. Hague, R. Munich, lead. Very rare.

This medal was executed in Holland. When the snail is in full vigour, and not alarmed by danger, it boldly puts forth its horns; but when touched by salt water it perishes. The French fleet sailed with every appearance of strength and power, but at La Hogue it perished in the salt sea.

271. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{9}{9}$  May, 1692.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair rather long, in scale armour with lion's head on the shoulder, and mantle with fringed edge. *Leg.* GVILIELMVS . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX. Same as Nos. 133, 135, 143, 198, 265.

*Rev.* Within a central circle, two busts, r., draped, of D. RUSSEL . ADMIRAL . BRITANN, and D'ALMONDE . ADMIRAL . BATAVUS. Around are four compartments of naval actions; between which are the legends, 14 TOT LA HOGUE, 5 BY GUARZEY, 6 BY WIGHT, 4 TOT CHERBOURG.

2·25. Rapin, xii. 1. Van Loon, IV. 93.

MB. R. Hague, Æ. Extremely rare.

This medal is by Jan Luder. The four compartments contain representations of the four chief exploits which distinguished the battle of La Hogue, and which took place on different days. The numbers indicate the number of ships lost by the French on each occasion. They do not correspond exactly with any published account of this action.



272. BATTLE OF LA HOGUE.  $\frac{19}{29}$  May, 1692.

Bust of William III. between two genii with palm branches, supporting the shields of England and Holland, and placed on a pedestal inscribed, WILH . III . ANGL . REX. This is within a circular temple dedicated MEMORIÆ ÆTERNÆ. (To the eternal memory.) In the intercolumniations are four statues of RUSSEL, ASHBY, DELAVAL, and ALLEMONDE ; and on brackets in front of the columns are four busts, beneath each of which are the fleurs-de-lis of France. *Ex.* G. H. (Georg Hautsch.)

*Rev.* Fame and Victory, with wreath and naval trophy, supporting on either side a tablet, on which History, under the direction of Time, is inscribing the names of the ships lost by France ; above, an infant genius holds palm and laurel branches ; behind, a naval action, French ships sinking. The inscription on the tablet is VOTA ORBIS . CLASS . GALL . AB . ANG . ET HOLL . DELET . D . 29 . 31 . MAI . 1692. LE SOLEIL ROYAL . LE DAVFIN ROYAL . LE TRIOMPHANT . L'ORGVEILLEUX . LE VICTORIEUX . LE VAINQVEVR . LE TERRIBLE . L'ILLVSTRE . LE FVRI[EV]X . LE FIER[TE] . LE MONA[RCH.] LE SOVV[ENIR.] LE . . . (The gratitude of the world for the destruction of the French fleet by the English and Dutch, 29, 31 May, 1692. Le Soleil Royal, &c.)

*Edge.* MATVRATE FVGAM, REGIQVE OSTENDITE VESTRO,  
NON ILLI IMPERIVM PELAGI.

(Speed your flight, and show your King, that the empire of the sea does not belong to him.—*comp.* *Virg. Aen.* i. 141, 142.)

175. Rapin, xiii. 4. Van Loon, IV. 98.

MB. R.

Rare.

The four persons recorded in the Temple of Fame are, Russell, commander-in-chief of the English ; Almonde, commander-in-chief of the Dutch ; Delaval, who commanded the Red squadron which burnt Le Soleil Royal and two other ships at Cherbourg ; and Ashby, who commanded the Blue squadron. The four busts on the brackets may be those of De Tourville and other French Admirals. The edge is inscribed with a quotation from Virgil, which had been used by Louis XIV.

after the battle of July, 1690, and with which he was retorted very frequently upon this occasion. Luttrell (*Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs*, Oxford, 1857) says that the gold medals which were given by the Queen to the officers engaged in the battle bore the same inscription as on the edge of this piece.

273. NAMUR TAKEN.  $\frac{20}{30}$  June, 1692.

Bust of Louis XIV., r., laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle decorated with fleurs-de-lis. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS MAGN. GALL. REX PIVS. AVG. Below, the artist's initial, s.

*Rev.* Louis XIV., with his suite, on horseback; the garrison of Namur pass before him. On the opposite bank is the army of William, and in the distance Namur. *Leg.* AMAT VICTORIA TESTES. (Victory delights in spectators.) *Ex.* NAMVRCVM EXPVGNAT : SPECTANTE AVRIACO ET BAVARO CVM CENT : ARMATOR : MILLIB. XXX IVN : MDCXCII. (Namur taken in sight of [the Prince of] Orange and [the Elector of] Bavaria, with one hundred thousand soldiers, 30 June, 1692.)

2.9. Van Loon, IV. 88. Trésor, Méd. Franç. Pt. III. Pl. xxxi. 6.

MB. R. Hague, R. Gotha, R. Very rare.

Namur was invested by Louis XIV. in May, 1692. Cohorn conducted the defence, Vauban the attacks, whereby these two, the most celebrated engineers in Europe, were personally opposed to each other. William assembled an army of one hundred thousand men to interrupt the siege, but without avail, and he and the Elector of Bavaria were compelled to be inactive spectators of the fall of this important place. The town capitulated  $\frac{12}{22}$  June, 1692, but the citadel held out till the  $\frac{20}{30}$  of the same month, when the garrison was allowed to march out with all its baggage and arms.

274. NAMUR TAKEN.  $\frac{20}{30}$  June, 1692.

Bust of Louis XIV., l., laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head on the breast and straps decorated with fleurs-de-

lis on the shoulder, and mantle. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS . MAGNVS . REX . CHRISTIANISSIMVS. Below, MAVGER . F.

*Rev.* A pedestal, surmounted by a Victory and inscribed, LVDOVICVS . MAGNVS . NAMVRC . VRBEM . ET . ARCIS . XXX . DIE . OBSID . CAEPIT . SVB . OCVLIS . HISPAN . ANGL . GERM . BATAV . CENTVM . MILL . M.DC.XCII. (Louis, the Great, took the city and citadel of Namur after thirty days' siege, under the eyes of one hundred thousand Spanish, English, German, and Dutch troops, 1692.) At the sides of the pedestal are captured standards; at the foot, the river gods, MOSA and SABIS—the Meuse and the Sambre. *Ex.* MAVGER . F.

2·8. Van Loon, IV. 88. Trésor, Méd. Franç. Pt. III. Pl. xxxi. 2.

MB. Æ. Hague, Æ. Gotha, Æ. Very rare.

This and the following medals belong to the official series of Louis XIV. The reverse was probably designed by Sebastian Le Clerc, who submitted three other sketches to the Academy, which were not approved. These sketches are given in his MS. work in the British Museum.

275. NAMUR TAKEN.  $\frac{2}{3}0$  June, 1692.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour with straps on the shoulder, and mantle fastened on the shoulder with brooch ornamented with Medusa's head. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS . MAGNVS . REX . CHRISTIANISS. Below, R. (Henri Roussel.)

*Rev.* A pedestal, surmounted by a Victory, &c.; same as the preceding.

2·85.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

276. NAMUR TAKEN.  $\frac{2}{3}0$  June, 1692.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. Below, I. MAVGER . F.

*Rev.* On a pedestal decorated with the arms of Namur, and erected amid captured standards, is a figure of Victory; at the

base are the two river gods, MOSA and SABIS—the Meuse and the Sambre. *Leg.* NAMURCUM CAPTUM. (Namur taken.) *Ex.* SUB OCULIS GERM . HISP . ANGL . BAT . CENTUM MILLIUM . M.DC.XCII. (Under the eyes of one hundred thousand German, Spanish, English, and Dutch troops, 1692.)

1·6. Van Loon, IV. 88. Med. Louis XIV., 4to, 240.

MB. *R.* *Æ.*

The obverses of the specimens in silver and copper are from different dies. No specimen of the medal of the larger size, as figured in the Med. Louis XIV., fol. 240, has been met with. The illustration varies but slightly from that of the smaller one; from which it may have been taken.

277. NAMUR TAKEN.  $\frac{20}{30}$  June, 1692.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour with satyr's head in front, and mantle. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS . MAGNVS . REX . CHRISTIANISS . S . A . V . P. (Louis the Great, the most Christian King, always august, victorious, pious.)

*Rev.* Side view of Namur and its citadel with the river Meuse in the foreground; above, on a scroll, ARCE . FORTALITIIS . ET . URBE . NAMURCI . CAPT. (The citadel, fortifications, and city of Namur taken.) *Ex.* 30 . IVN . M.D.C.XCII.; below, palm and laurel branches joined.

2·3. Van Loon, IV. 88.

No specimen of this medal has been met with. The fall of Namur bears a close resemblance to the fall of Mons in 1691. In both years Louis, the sole monarch of his resources, was able to open the campaign before William, the captain of a coalition, could collect his scattered forces, and the advantage remained with the first move.

278. NAMUR TAKEN.  $\frac{20}{30}$  June, 1692.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS . MAGNVS . REX. Below, the artist's initial, N.

*Rev.* Front view of Namur and its citadel. *Leg.* INVICTIS-

SIMI TRIUMPHATORIS OPVS. (The work of the most unconquerable Triumpher.) *Ex.* NAMVRCVM CAPT . D . 30 . IVN . 1692. (Namur taken, 30 June, 1692.)

1. Van Loon, IV. 88.

No specimen of this jeton referring to the capture of Namur has been met with. By this victory Louis achieved the last and most splendid military exploit of his life. His confederated foes had been witnesses of his glory, and his exultation was boundless.

279. BATTLE OF STEINKIRK.  $\frac{24 \text{ July}}{3 \text{ Aug.}}$ , 1692.

Bust of Louis XIV., *l.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head in front and straps decorated with fleurs-de-lis on the shoulder, and mantle. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS . MAGNVS . REX . CHRISTIANISSIMVS. Below, MAVGER . F.

*Rev.* A trophy of arms. *Leg.* DE HISPANIS ANGLIS GERMANIS ET BATAVIS. (From the Spaniards, English, Germans, and Dutch.) *Ex.* AD STENKERCAM . M.DC.XCII. (At Steinkirk, 1692.) MAVGER . F.

2·8. Van Loon, IV. 108. Med. Louis XIV., fol. 242. Trésor, Méd. Franç. Pt. III. Pl. xxxi. 3.

MB. Æ. Gotha, Æ.

Very rare.

The design for this medal was made by Sebastian Le Clerc. (See MS. Brit. Mus.) His first sketch, as submitted to Mons. de Pontchartrain, the Minister of Marine, was deemed too meagre, and in consequence the trophy was much enriched with additional arms and decorative work, and the legend also altered. The execution of this medal was by special order committed to Mauger. The obverse of this medal, as figured in the Med. Louis XIV., fol. 242, is, as usual, taken from the smaller size.

William, having detected a French spy, compelled him to give false information to Luxembourg, the French general, and thereby made his approaches to the French army before his object was discovered. Notwithstanding the great difficulty of the ground, he was successful in his attacks, till Count



Solmes, who was accused of saying to his German troops, "Let us see how the bull-dogs can fight," refused to advance his men. The forces of the enemy having been increased, William was compelled to retire; he did so in good order, and Luxembourg did not venture to pursue.

280. BATTLE OF STEINKIRK.  $\frac{24 \text{ July}}{3 \text{ Aug.}}$ , 1692.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour with straps on the shoulder, and mantle fastened on the shoulder with brooch ornamented with Medusa's head. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS . MAGNVS . REX . CHRISTIANISS. Below, *R.* (Henri Roussel.)

*Rev.* A trophy of arms, &c.; same as the preceding.

2·8.

MB. *R.* *Æ.*

Very rare.

This medal is composed of the work of two artists, the obverse by Henri Roussel and the reverse by Jean Mauger. Roussel appears to have been more successful in his portraits of the King than his brother engraver.

281. BATTLE OF STEINKIRK.  $\frac{24 \text{ July}}{3 \text{ Aug.}}$ , 1692.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. Below, *J. MAUGER . F.*

*Rev.* A trophy of arms, &c.; same as No. 279, but without the artist's name in the exergue.

1·6. Van Loon, IV. 109. Med. Louis XIV., 4to, 242.

MB. *R.* *Æ.*

The obverses of the specimens in silver and copper are from different dies.

282. BATTLE OF STEINKIRK.  $\frac{24 \text{ July}}{3 \text{ Aug.}}$ , 1692.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour with straps on the shoulder, and mantle fastened on the shoulder



with brooch ornamented with Medusa's head. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS . MAGNVS . REX . CHRISTIANISS. Below, R. (Henri Roussel.)

*Rev.* A French soldier with sword uplifted over a prostrate foe, whom he holds by the cravat, amid fallen standards, in a field of battle; behind, another French soldier capturing a standard; in the background, the Allies fleeing, the French pursuing. *Leg.* VIRTVS . PEDITVM . FRANCORVM. (The valour of the French infantry.) *Ex.* PVGNA . AD . STENKERCAM . M.DC.LXXXXII. (Battle at Steinkirk, 1692.) MOLART . F.

2·85. Med. Louis XIV., fol. 241.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

The reverse of this medal was designed by Le Clerc, in accordance with instructions given him by the French Academy, the members of which, although not approving of the number of figures in the design of the reverse, excused themselves on the ground that it was intended to record specially the valour of the French infantry. In the original design the legend on the reverse was PEDITVM GALLORVM VICTORIA MAXIMA (The greatest victory of the French infantry), but as the action was not a decisive one, and the words VICTORIA MAXIMA could only be applied to such a victory, the inscription was altered to the above, and in the exergue AD ANGIAM was changed to AD STENKERCAM, as the valour of the infantry was displayed more at the village of Steinkirk than at Enghien, where the fighting was not so severe. The obverse as given in the Med. Louis XIV., fol. 241, is as usual different. In this battle the army was purposely drawn up where cavalry could act only with difficulty; the brunt of the engagement was therefore borne chiefly by the infantry on both sides; and it was only after the French infantry had been driven from their ground that the French cavalry could be brought up, when they, aided by the treachery of Count Solmes, turned the fate of the day. The infantry fought well and deserved credit, but it was not by them that defeat was averted. The engagement was fought sword in hand, no firing; but with the cold steel. Therefore the French soldier is represented as seizing his foe by the cravat.

283. BATTLE OF STEINKIRK.  $\frac{24 \text{ July}}{3 \text{ Aug.}}$  1692.

Bust of Louis XIV., *l.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head in front and straps decorated with fleurs-de-lis on the shoulder, and mantle. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS . MAGNVS . REX . CHRISTIANISSIMVS. Below, MAVGER . F.

*Rev.* A French soldier with sword uplifted over a prostrate foe, &c.; same as the preceding, but the date M.DC.XCII. and the artist's name MAVGER . F.

2·8. Trésor, Méd. Franç. Pt. III. Pl. xxxi. 4.

Bibl. Paris, *Æ*.

Extremely rare.

284. BATTLE OF STEINKIRK.  $\frac{24 \text{ July}}{3 \text{ Aug.}}$  1692.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. Below, MAVGER . F.

*Rev.* A French soldier with sword uplifted over a prostrate foe, &c.; same as the preceding.

1·6. Van Loon, IV. 109. Med. Louis XIV., 4to, 241.

MB. *Æ*. *Æ*.

The obverses of the specimens in silver and copper are from different dies.

285. BATTLE OF STEINKIRK.  $\frac{24 \text{ July}}{3 \text{ Aug.}}$  1692.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William and Mary, both laureate. He, hair rather long, wears scale armour and embroidered mantle: she is draped, with brooch in front. *Leg.* GULI : ET MARIA D . G . M . BRIT : FR : ET HIB : REX, ET REGINA. Below, I. SMELTZING . F. Same as Nos. 201, 215, 247.

*Rev.* A cock furiously attacking a lion retreating, and holding the Belgic arrows with the rose of England; the feathers of the bird strew the ground and fill the air. *Leg.* 3 AUG : EX UNGUE LEONEM . 1692. PUGN : AD ANGIAM. ([Know] the lion by its claw. Battle at Enghien, 3 Aug. 1692.) *Ex.* Shields of England and Holland amidst French standards.

2·2. Rapin, xiv. 7. Van Loon, IV. 110.

MB. R. Æ. Hague, R. P. H. Van Gelder, R.  
St. Petersburg, R. Rare.

This is the Dutch memorial of this famous engagement. France regarded the battle of Steinkirk as a great victory, and was most extravagant in her rejoicings, but Luxembourg did not venture to pursue William when he retired, and within a few days, to avoid another action, retreated, abandoning his sick and wounded prisoners. The loss on both sides was nearly equal, so that the cock suffered much from the lion's claws. The battle was fought between Steinkirk and Enghien.

## 286. BATTLES OF LA HOGUE AND STEINKIRK. 1692.

Naval action; in front, a French ship sinking. *Leg.* AS-SERTA MARIS IMPERII GLORIA. *Ex.* GALLORUM CLASSE DELETA D.XIX, XXIX MAJI . MDCXCII. Same as the reverse of No. 247.

*Rev.* A cock furiously attacking a lion retreating, &c.; same as the preceding.

2·2.

MB. R. P. H. Van Gelder, R. Gotha, R.  
Cassel, R. Rare.

This medal is composed of the reverses of two separate ones, which commemorate the battle of La Hogue and the battle of Steinkirk.

## 287. EXECUTION OF GRANDVAL. $\frac{3}{13}$ Aug. 1692.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle with embroidered edge round the breast. *Leg.* INVICTISSIMVS GVIL-LELMVS MAG. Below, monogram, *BF*. (Jan Boskam fecit.)

*Rev.* A monument, on which an executioner is breaking a malefactor, and bowls with fire. At the sides are poles and

gallows with the head and quarters of the offender. The monument is inscribed, BARTHELEMI . DE . GRANDVAL . AVRO . LVDOVICÆO PERCVSSOR . EMTVS GVILELM . III . M . BRIT . REGVM (*sic*) FRVSTRA . PERFODER . CONATVS . PARRICIDII . REVS CONVICTVS . EXTREMO SVPPICIO . MVLITATVS (*sic*) EXEMPLVM . SVI . SACRIL PERFIDÆ . GALLICÆ TVRPE . RELIQVIT . PARTIB ET . CAPITE . SVSPENSIS. (Barthélemi de Grandval, assassin hired by the gold of Louis, having in vain attempted to murder William III., King of Great Britain, being accused and convicted of the parricide and condemned to the extremest punishment, left a disgraceful memorial of his own sacrilege and of French perfidy : his head and quarters having been gibbeted.)  
*Ex.* XIII . AVG . M.DC.XCII.

2·35. Rapin, xiv. 6. Van Loon, IV. 113.

MB. R.

Very rare.

Louvois, when Secretary of State, had entertained a scheme for the murder of William, which was also encouraged by his son and successor in office. Barthélemi de Lignières, Chevalier de Grandval, one of the chief instruments, was detected in the camp of the Allies, confessed the whole scheme, and was executed. He was hanged, drawn, and quartered; and his limbs exposed in different places.

## 288. EXECUTION OF GRANDVAL. $\frac{3}{13}$ Aug. 1692.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head in front and straps on the shoulder, and mantle with fringe round the breast. *Leg.* WILHELMVS . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRANÇ . ET . HIB . REX. Below, I. BOSKAM . F.

*Rev.* A monument with executioner, &c.; same as the preceding.

2·35.

MB. R. Hague, lead. P. H. Van Gelder, R.

Very rare.

This medal is the same as the preceding, but with a different obverse.

289. EXECUTION OF GRANDVAL.  $\frac{3}{13}$  Aug. 1692.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and embroidered mantle round the breast. *Leg.* WILHELMVS . III . D . G . ANG . SCO . FRANC . ET . HIB . REX.

*Rev.* Inscription, BARTHOLOMÆVS DE GRANDVAL IMMANIS AVLÆ GALLICÆ AMBITIONI DIRVS MINISTER AVROQ . LVDVICÆO PERCVSSOR EMPTVS . GVILH . III . M . B . REGEM QVEM INCAVTO PERDERE LETO FRVSTRA CONATVS EST POENAS MORTE DEDIT AC EXEMPLVM NEFANDI ANTEA ET INAVDITI FACINORIS TVRPE RELI-  
QVIT XII AVGVSTI . 1692. (Barthélemi de Grandval, the abominable minister to the ambition of the inhuman court of France, and the assassin bribed by the gold of Louis, was put to death by William III., King of Great Britain, whom in vain he attempted to kill clandestinely, and has left behind a disgraceful memorial of his wicked and hitherto unheard-of crime, 12 August, 1692.) Above and below, two laurel branches crossed.  
1·3.

MB. electrotype from Hague, lead. Extremely rare.

This medal is copied from No. 287, and was probably executed at Gotha by Christian Wermuth. The King of Great Britain was looked upon as the only obstacle to the French King's designs, and it is plain from the confession of Grandval that not only Louis, but also James II. and his Queen, were partakers in the guilt of the assassin.

290. EXECUTION OF GRANDVAL.  $\frac{3}{13}$  Aug. 1692.

Bust of Louis XIV., *l.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head on the breast, straps decorated with fleurs-de-lis on the shoulder, and mantle with fringe. *Leg.* LVDVICVS . MAGNVS . REX. On mantle, D. (Jakob van Dishoecke?)

*Rev.* A monument, on which an executioner is breaking a malefactor, and bowls with fire. At the sides are poles and gallows with the head and quarters of the offender, and



in the distance guards and spectators. The monument is inscribed, BARTHELEMI . DE . GRANDVAL . AVRO . LVDOVICÆO . PERCVSSOR . EMTVS GVLIELM . III . M . BRIT . REG . FRVSTRA . PERFODERE CONATVS . PARRICIDII . REVS CONVICTVS . EXTREMO . SVPPICIO . MULCTATUS EXEMPLVM . SVI . SACRIL . PERFIDIÆ . GALLICÆ . TVRPE . RELIQVIT . PARTIB . ET . CAPITE . SVSPENSIS. *Leg.* PAR SCELERI. (Equal to the crime.) *Ex.* XIII . AVG . M.DC.XCH.

185. Van Loon, IV. 113.

MB. R. Bibl. Paris, lead. Hague, lead. Gotha, R. Stockholm, lead. Rare.

Struck in Holland. The inscription on the monument is, with very slight variations, the same as on No. 287. This medal is probably the work of Jakob van Dishoecke.

As a series of medals were struck at Paris in honour of Louis XIV., it was thought fit that his abetting a scheme of assassination should not be omitted amongst the achievements of the Grand Monarque. The legend may mean that the punishment was commensurate with the crime, or sarcastically that Louis was equal to the commission of the foul deed.

291. RHEINFELS RELIEVED. <sup>23 Dec.</sup><sub>2 Jan.</sub> 169 $\frac{2}{3}$ .

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair very long, no drapery. *Leg.* INVICTISSIMVS . GVILLELMVS . III. Same as Nos. 156, 176.

*Rev.* The French army retiring from before Rheinfels. *Leg.* NEC AURO . NEC ARMIS. (Neither by gold nor arms.) *Ex.* RHEINFEL : ET S . GOAR : OBSIDIO IRRITA . GALLIS FUG : II JAN : MDCXCIII. (The fruitless siege of Rheinfels and St. Goar; the French put to flight, 2 Jan. 1693.)

15. Rapin, xiv. 12. Van Loon, IV. 122.

No specimen of this medal has been met with. It was made by F. D. Winter, who took the type of the reverse from a medal by Jan Smeltzing (See Van Loon, IV. 122).

In Dec. 1692, after a very protracted campaign, and when the armies had partially retired into winter quarters, Tallard re-assembled an army and invested Rheinfels and the neigh-



bouring town of St. Goar. The siege of the former he was obliged to abandon after sustaining very heavy losses, and when the large bribe which he had offered to the governor was contemptuously refused; so neither by arms nor gold could he accomplish his object. The raising of the siege commenced on the 31st Dec. [N. S.] and was accomplished on the 2 Jan. 1693. In 1684 a medal was published upon the taking of Luxembourg by Louis XIV., with the motto, FERRO ET AVRO (By steel and gold), intimating the double cause of his success (See Van Loon, III. 292). This medal is a retort, as against Rheinfels neither were successful.

There are several other medals (Van Loon, IV. 122) relating to this event, but it is not necessary to describe them here, as the connexion between this siege and the life of William III. is scarcely traceable. The reverse of the above medal occurs with another obverse, which may be described as follows:—

A Lily with the flowers drooping, leaves falling off: above, the sun concealed by clouds. *Leg.* NUNC GLORIA TRANSIT. (Now its glory vanishes.)

1·9 and 1·5. Van Loon, IV. 122.

MB. R. Æ.

This medal was struck in two sizes, the smaller one probably being copied from the larger, which is the work of Jan Smeltzing.

## 292. THE ELECTOR OF SAXONY. KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.

<sup>26 Jan.</sup>  
<sup>5 Feb.</sup> 1693.

Bust of the Elector of Saxony, *r.*, hair long and high, in armour, ermine mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder, riband and George of the Garter. *Leg.* IOH . GEORG . IV . D . G . DVX . SAX . I . C . M . A . & . W . ELECT. (John George IV., by the grace of God, Duke of Saxony, Jülich, Cleves, Berg [Montium], Engern, and Westphalia, Elector.) On truncation, *O. f.* (Martin Heinrich Omeis fecit.)

*Rev.* Armorial shield of the Duke of Saxony ensigned with the Electoral cap, within the Garter, having the motto incuse.

*Leg.*—

IUNGIMUR HOC SIGNO : QUO NON DISIUNGIMUR UNQUAM :  
SIC NOSTRA ÆTERNUM PECTORA IUNCTA MANENT.

(We are united by this token, from which we are never dis-united. Thus our hearts remain united for ever.)

*Edge.* CUSA EST ANGLORUM WILHELMO REGE MONETA. 1693.  
(This medal was struck during the reign of William, King of England.)

1·7. Van Loon, IV. 125. Tentzel, I. Pl. 71, i.

MB. R. P. H. Van Gelder, R. Gotha, R. Rare.

William had made efforts to secure the Elector of Saxony in the interest of the Confederates. Having succeeded, he conferred upon him the Order of the Garter, which the Elector commemorated upon this medal. He was elected 2 Feb. 1692, and invested at Dresden 26 Jan. 1693 [O. S.]. The motto upon the Garter is an early specimen of incuse lettering.

293. THE ELECTOR OF SAXONY. KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.

<sup>26 Jan.</sup>  
<sup>5 Feb.</sup> 1693.

*JGC* 4 in cypher, with the Electoral cap above, within the Garter; at the corners are the four shields of Saxony, Jülich, Cleves, and Berg, and below, 1693.

*Rev.* Two swords crossed within a wreath of rue; above, the Electoral cap; below, I. THAL (the value of the piece), and I. K. (Johann Koch.) At the corners are the four shields of the Palatinate of Saxony, Orlamünde, Brene, and Pleissen.

*Leg.* DIS = MALE = CERPENDUS QUI MALÉ SENTIT, ERIT. (He, who evil thinks, will by evil be destroyed.)

1·6 (square). Van Loon, IV. 125. Tentzel, I. Pl. 71, ii.

MB. R. P. H. Van Gelder, R. Gotha, R.

Very rare.

This piece was distributed as a prize to the best shots with a rifle during the festivities which were held at Dresden to celebrate the inauguration of the Elector of Saxony as a Knight of the Order of the Garter, the motto of which is turned into a Latin verse on the reverse.

## 294. MARY. REGENT. March, 1693.

Bust of Mary, *r.*, laureate, hair confined behind by pearls, lovelocks, in mantle over the shoulders. *Leg.* MARIA D. G. M. BRIT : FRAN : ET HIB : REGINA F. D. P. A.

*Rev.* Mary standing, facing, looking *l.*, holds a palm branch in one hand, and in the other, which rests upon a rudder, a mirror: in the distance, sea with ships, and a high fence. *Leg.* HILARIS CLEMENTIA. CAVTA POTESTAS. (Cheerful clemency and prudent government.) *Ex.* MDCXCIII.

2. Rapin, xiv. 10. Van Loon, IV. 131.

No specimen has been met with.

When William quitted England, 31 March, 1693, the government was committed to Mary. The palm branch indicates the mildness, as the mirror does the prudence of her government.

295. LOUIS XIV. RETURNS TO VERSAILLES.  $\frac{3}{13}$  June, 1693.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and embroidered mantle round the breast. *Leg.* WILHELMVS . III . D . G . ANG . SCO . FRANC . ET . HIB . REX. Same as No. 289.

*Rev.* A cock and hens flying at the sight of a fox issuing from a wood. *Leg.* NIL . CANTVS . NIL . NVMERVS. (Neither crowing nor numbers [avail anything].) *Ex.* XIII . IVN . MDCXCIII.

1.3. Rapin, xiv. 11. Van Loon, IV. 134.

MB. *R.* Bibl. Paris, *R.* Munich, *R.* Very rare.

Executed probably by Christian Wermuth. This satirical medal was struck to ridicule the rapid return of Louis from Namur. On the  $\frac{8}{13}$  May he left Versailles to take the command of his army in person, accompanied by a very numerous retinue, the Princesses, and the rest of his court, including actors and singers. After remaining, however, with the troops a week without having attempted any action, he suddenly returned to Versailles, where he arrived,  $\frac{16}{26}$  June. William was not unfrequently represented as a fox on account of his red hair.

296. LOUIS XIV. RETURNS TO VERSAILLES.  $\frac{3}{13}$  June, 1693.

Bust of Louis XIV., r., hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS MAGNVS REX.

*Rev.* Louis standing in a triumphal car, drawn by two ladies of his court, preceded by a third carrying his standard, i.e., an empty purse and the figure O : Versailles in the distance. *Leg.* VENIT VIDIT, SED NON VICIT. (He came, he saw, but he did not conquer.) *Ex.* A BELG : EXPEDITI : IRRIT : RED : VERSAL : M . IUN : MDCXCIII. (The return to Versailles from the fruitless expedition to Holland, in the month of June, 1693.)

1.45. Van Loon, IV. 134.

MB. lead.	Hague, R.	P. H. Van Gelder, R.
Brussels, R.	Gotha, R.	Munich, lead. Copen-
		hagen, R.
		Rare.

Executed by Jan Smeltzing. This satirical medal of the French king was struck upon the same occasion as the preceding. The cypher and the empty purse indicate the amount of his success in this expedition and the general state of his finances.

297. LOUIS XIV. RETURNS TO VERSAILLES.  $\frac{3}{13}$  June, 1693.

Bust of Louis XIV., l., laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head on the breast, straps decorated with fleurs-de-lis on the shoulder, and mantle with fringe. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS . MAGNVS . REX. On mantle, D. (Jakob van Dishoecke ?) Same as No. 290.

*Rev.* Louis XIV. represented as Phœbus in a marine cave, attended by three nymphs : in the distance is the Sun setting in the sea, and a naked figure leading away the horses. *Leg.* SOLIS . LAVTRICIBVS . SERVATIS. (The bathing women of the Sun preserved.) *Ex.* MDCXCIII.

2. Van Loon, IV. 135.

Hague, pewter.

Very rare.

This satirical medal was probably executed by Jakob van

Dishoecke. Louis is here represented under his favourite emblem the Sun, who was fabled to repose himself during the night in the caves of Thetis attended by sea-nymphs. It alludes of course to the ladies of the court of France, and to their supposed preservation through the king's precipitate departure from Namur.

298. SEA-FIGHT OFF GIBRALTAR.  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{7}{7}$  June, 1693.

Bust of Louis XIV., r., hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. Below, J. MAVGER . F.

*Rev.* Victory, armed with thunder, stands facing, looking r., upon an antique boat, between the pillars of Hercules. *Leg.* COMMERCIA HOSTIBUS INTERCLUSA. (The commerce of the enemy interrupted.) *Ex.* NAVIBUS CAPT . AUT INCENS . AD FRETUM GADITAN . M.DC.XCIII. (Vessels taken or burnt in the straits of Gibraltar, 1693.)

1.6. Van Loon, IV. 136. Med. Louis XIV., 4to, 248. Trésor, Méd. Franç. Pt. III. Pl. xxxii. 3.

MB. R. Æ.

The obverses of the specimens in silver and copper are from different dies. Sir George Rooke was convoying a large fleet of merchant vessels through the straits of Gibraltar, when he was attacked by a French fleet, under De Tourville, of nearly four times his force. Enough of the French fleet was kept together to hold Sir George engaged, while the greater number was ordered to capture the merchantmen, of which, however, few were taken, but a great number burnt. Sir George, pressed by a portion of the French fleet for two days, stood off and escaped to Madeira. The whole affair was very injurious to England and Holland, though not otherwise profitable to France.

299. SEA-FIGHT OFF GIBRALTAR.  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{7}{7}$  June, 1693.

Bust of Louis XIV., r., &c.; similar to the preceding, but no artist's name.



*Rev.* Victory, armed with thunder, upon an antique boat, &c.; same as the preceding. *Leg.* COMMERCIA HOSTIBUS INTERCLUSA. *Ex.* NAVIBUS CAPTIS AUT INCENSIS AD . FRETUM GADITANUM . XXVII . JUNII . M.DC.XCIII.

2.9. Med. Louis XIV., fol. 248.

No specimen has been met with.

These medals are after drawings by Sebastian Le Clerc. (See the following one.)

### 300. SEA-FIGHT OFF GIBRALTAR. $\frac{17}{27}$ June, 1693.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, in mantle ornamented with fleurs-de-lis and tied in a knot on the shoulder. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS . MAGNVS . REX . CHRISTIANISSIMVS. Below, H. ROVSSEL . F.

*Rev.* Victory, armed with thunder, stands *r.*, looking *l.*, upon an antique boat, between the pillars of Hercules erected at the foot of two mountains. *Leg.* COMMERCIA . HOSTIBVS . INTERCLVSA. *Ex.* C . NAVIBVS . CAPT . AVT . INCENSIS . AD . FRETVM . GADITANVM . M.DC.XCIII. (One hundred ships taken or burnt in the straits of Gibraltar, 1693.)

2.65.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

This medal differs little from the preceding, but the design is the same as that given in the MS. work of Le Clerc. The boat on which Victory stands represents an antique ship of burthen or merchantman (*ὄγκας*). Le Clerc submitted other designs for medals commemorative of this victory, which were, however, not accepted by the Academy.

### 301. BATTLE OF LANDEN. $\frac{19}{29}$ July, 1693.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head on the breast and rich straps with lions rampant, suns, and fleurs-de-lis on the shoulder, and mantle round the breast. *Leg.* INVICTISSIMVS . GVILLELMVS . III. Below, F. D. WINTER . F.



*Rev.* Inscription, VICTO VICTORE GALLO NUMERO DUPLICE FORTIORE VIRTUTE INFERIORE ARTE IMPARI PERDITO GALLIARUM FLORE DESTRUCTO PEDITATU . CÆSIS PRÆTORIANIS . SAUCUS (*sic*) ICTIS ET VERE VICTIS LUDOVICÆIS COPIIS TROPHEUM STATUIT GVILELMUS III REX . M . BR . XXIX<sup>o</sup> IUL : M.DC.XCIII. (The victorious French being conquered, doubly superior in number, inferior in courage, unequal in skill, the flower of the French forces having perished, their infantry being destroyed, the guards slain, the troops of Louis wounded, smitten, and truly conquered, William III., King of Great Britain, erected a trophy, 29 July, 1693.)

1·95. Rapin, xv. 2. Van Loon, IV. 140.

MB. electrotpe from Hague, lead. Marquess of Bute, lead. Very rare.

This medal commemorates the attack made by Luxembourg upon William's entrenched camp at Landen, and though the inscription is too exaggerated, it is very nearly true, and might have been entirely so had not the French army after several repulses been reinforced by twenty-two fresh and unexpected squadrons, which turned the fate of the day. Luxembourg was ultimately successful, though his loss exceeded that of the Allies in officers and men, and he was compelled to remain fifteen days inactive, during which time William was reinforcing his army and able to hazard another engagement.

### 302. BATTLE OF LANDEN. $\frac{19}{29}$ July, 1693.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Two dogs, suffering by their attacks upon a porcupine; in the distance are soldiers marching. *Leg.* NVNQVAM : IMPVNE . LACESSITVS. (Never provoked with impunity.) *Ex.* PVGNA AD NEERHESPEN XXIX IVLII MDCXCIII. (Battle of Neerhespen, 29 July, 1693.)

1·95. Rapin, xv. 3. Van Loon, IV. 140.

MB. *R.* lead. Hunter, *R.* Brussels, *Æ.* Stockholm, *Æ.* Very rare.

William in his strong camp is represented by the porcupine, which is so armed, that its enemies must suffer severely in their attacks upon it; and Luxembourg sustained such serious loss in his attack upon William, that he was compelled to remain inactive.

303. BATTLE OF LANDEN.  $\frac{19}{29}$  July, 1693.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle with embroidered edge round the breast. *Leg.* INVICTISSIMVS GVIL-LELMVS MAG. Below, monogram, *BF*. (Jan Boskam fecit.) Same as No. 287.

*Rev.* Falcon flying, *l.*, pouncing upon a heron, which receives it upon its beak: distant towns and battle. *Leg.* FORTI . SIC . VICTOR . VINCITVR . ART. (Thus the victor is vanquished by courageous skill.) *Ex.* XXIX . IVL . MDCXCIII. I. BOSKAM . F.

2·35. Rapin, xv. 1. Van Loon, IV. 140.

MB. *R.* Hague, *R.* P. H. Van Gelder, *R.*  
Brussels, *R.* Gotha, *R.* Rare.

When a heron is hard pressed it throws itself upon its back in the air and receives the falcon upon the point of its beak; William is the heron who so severely punished Luxembourg, when he attacked him at Landen, that he was unable to prosecute the original objects of the campaign, and remained inactive. Thus, though Luxembourg was the conqueror at the moment, his plans were defeated by the courage and skill of William.

304. BATTLE OF LANDEN.  $\frac{19}{29}$  July, 1693.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS MAGNVS REX.

*Rev.* Falcon flying, *r.*, pouncing upon a heron, which receives it upon its beak: distant town and battle. *Leg.* EX VOTO FATVM. (A wished-for fate.) *Ex.* PUGN : AD LAND : XXIX IUL : MDCXCIII. (Battle of Landen, 29 July, 1693.)

1·5. Van Loon, IV. 140.

No specimen of this medal has been met with: it was executed in Holland, the reverse being taken from the preceding one.

The obverse is the usual one upon the satirical medals of Louis XIV., who is here represented as a falcon suffering from the defensive beak of the heron, William. The legend asserts that his punishment was agreeable to all Europe. The battle was variously called after Landen, Neerhespen, or Neerwinden, at each of which places the action was fiercely contested.

305. BATTLE OF LANDEN.  $\frac{19}{29}$  July, 1693.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair high and long, in armour and mantle tied in a knot on the shoulder. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS . MAGNVS . REX . CHRISTIANISSIMVS. Below, *R.* (Henri Roussel.)

*Rev.* Trophy of captured arms. *Leg.* CAESA . HOST . XX . MILL . TORMENTA . BELL . CAPT . LXXVI . SIGNA . RELATA . XC. (Twenty thousand enemies slain, seventy-six cannon taken, ninety standards carried off.) *Ex.* DE FOEDERATIS . AD . NEERVINDAM . M.DC.XCIII. (From the Confederates at Neerwinden, 1693.) MOLART . F.

2·75. Med. Louis XIV., fol. 249.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

The illustration in the Med. Louis XIV., fol., has the usual different type for the obverse. The reverse of this medal was designed by Sebastian Le Clerc. His original sketch, which consisted of a trophy and the legend, CASTRA HOSTIVM EXPVGNATA ACIES STRATA (The camp of the enemy captured, its army scattered), having been considered too meagre in design, he was directed to execute another similar to that commemorating the battle of Steinkirk, and in the legend to give the number of cannons, standards, and drums taken from the enemy. The medal, as described above, corresponds most minutely with Le Clerc's second design, which, as well as his first sketch, is given in his MS. work in the British Museum.

306. BATTLE OF LANDEN.  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{9}{9}$  July, 1693.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. Below, J. MAVGER . F.

*Rev.* Trophy of captured arms. *Leg.* CÆSA HOST . XX MILL . TORMENTA BELL . CAPT . LXXVI . SIGNA RELATA XC. *Ex.* On a pedestal, DE FOEDERATIS AD NERVINDAM . M.DC.XCIII.

1·6. Van Loon, IV. 138. Med. Louis XIV., 4to, 249.

MB. *R.* *Æ.*

The obverses of the specimens in silver and copper are from different dies. The design of the reverse of this medal is similar to the preceding, but in its details slightly modified from the original drawing by Le Clerc. It also differs from the plate in the Med. Louis XIV., 4to, 249, which is like the medallion. There were other designs by this artist recording this battle; from which medals do not appear to have been executed.

These are the French commemorations of the battle of Neerwinden, or Landen, as it is variously called, and are full of exaggeration. The total loss of the Confederates was about seven thousand, that of the French much more considerable.

307. BATTLE OF LANDEN.  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{9}{9}$  July, 1693.

Bust of William III., *l.*, hair confined in a bag, in scale armour. *Leg.* GVLIELMVS . III . D . G . BRITANN : REX. Same as Nos. 100, 105, 106.

*Rev.* A drum beaten by a hand from heaven; the sleeve marked by three fleurs-de-lis: distant horsemen fleeing. *Leg.* MON SORT EST D'ESTRE BATTV. (It is my fortune to be beaten.)

1·9. Van Loon, IV. 138.

MB. *R.* Hague, *R.*

Very rare.

The head-dress of William is similar to that of the fugitive portraits of James II. (Nos. 3, 6, 142, Vol. I.), and here appears upon a medal satirizing the defeat of the former at Landen. It was certainly his fortune to be frequently beaten

in the field, for he generally had to contend against superior forces, commanded by consummate generals. He acquired, however, as much honour in his defeats as his opponents by their victories. This medal was executed in Holland.

308.

MARY. REGENT. 1693 ?

Bust of Mary, *l.*, laureate, hair collected into a knot behind and entwined with pearls, lovelocks, no drapery. *Leg.* MARIA D. G. M. BRIT : FRAN : ET HIB : REGINA F. D. P. A. On truncation, F. W. (F. D. Winter.) Very similar to Nos. 69, 152.

*Rev.* Globe between the sun and moon. *Leg.* SIC ASTRVM ILLVSTRAT VTRVMQVE. (Thus a celestial body illuminates each side.)

15. Rapin, xv. 6. Van Loon, IV. 148.

MB. lead.

Extremely rare.

This piece is without date, and is the work of F. D. Winter, who took his type of the head of the Queen from the medal by Jan Smeltzing. It may have been struck during any of the absences of William from England. While he illuminates one side of the globe by his presence, she with light borrowed from him illuminates the side where he himself does not appear.

309.

PRESAGE OF A NEW ÆRA. 1693.

Bust of Mary, *r.*, hair decorated with handsome bandeau, high in front, loose locks on the shoulders, in dress and mantle fastened with brooches in front and on the shoulder. *Leg.* MARIA D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRANC. ET HIB. REGINA MDCXCIII.

*Rev.* On an architectural terrace, decorated with an eagle, the arms of Deventer, stand William and Mary, both in ancient dress, having between them a globe, between two cornucopias and surmounted by a phoenix. Under them are two river gods—THAMISIS and RHENUS. Behind William is a trophy of French arms; behind Mary are ships, &c.: above are rays from heaven. *Leg.* SECUR. PUBL. ET FELIX. TEMP. REPARATIO.



(The public security and the happy re-establishment of affairs.)  
s. c. d. (By order of the Senate of Deventer.)

2·25. Rapin, xv. 8. Van Loon, IV. 143.

MB. *Æ*.

Extremely rare.

This medal is by R. Arondeaux. The type and legend, imitated from the antique, are intended to symbolize the commencement of a revival of an æra of prosperity. In former years France had conquered half of Holland, Flanders, and Franche-Comté without a battle, whereas now she could not, with her utmost efforts and after the most signal victories, pass the frontiers of the United Provinces. William is therefore represented with a trophy of French arms, standing near the Rhine, whilst Mary, to whom the preservation of England was committed during his absence, has under her feet a figure of the Thames.

310.

DISTRUST OF LOUIS XIV. 1693.

Bust of William III., *r.*, hair long, in armour with stud on the breast, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder.  
*Leg.* WILHEL . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX.  
Below, *i. s.* (Jan Smeltzing.) Same as No. 41.

*Rev.* A pair of scales suspended from clouds; one end, filled with ships and with a label inscribed, GALL . CLASS . DEL . AC . INC. (The French fleet destroyed and burnt), is weighed to the ground; near it a trident, decorated with caduceus, cornucopia, and naval crown, and around the inscription, IMPER MARIS (The empire of the sea); the other end, filled with fortifications of cities, from which issue scrolls inscribed, ROSES, FURNA, HEIDELBURGA, and NAMURCUM, the names of towns captured by the French, is in vain attempted to be pulled down by Louis, who is represented with a wooden leg, and his head covered with snakes, and from whose mouth proceed the words PAX IN DIEB . NOSTRIS. (Peace in our days.) On a cushion on the ground are two united hands entwined by the serpent of Discord. *Ex.* SECURIUS BELLUM PACE DUBIA . MDCXCIII. (War is safer than a dubious peace, 1693.)



2·15. Rapin, xv. 4. Van Loon, IV. 153.

MB. *Æ. cast.* Hunter, *R.* Hague, *R.* Brussels, *R.*  
Very rare.

Though France had been victorious in the field, she reaped no solid advantage; her resources were exhausted, the population discontented, and actual famine was slaying multitudes. Louis tried every means to negotiate a peace separately with the various powers, but each and all were unwilling to trust him, satisfied that war was safer than a dubious peace, and that Europe would never be at peace till France was quite humbled. The medal intimates too that the empire of the sea in the hands of England and Holland was of greater weight than the towns captured by France, notwithstanding the efforts of a crippled army.

### 311. DISTRUST OF LOUIS XIV. 1693.

Bust of William III., *r.*, hair long, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* An altar, decorated with the Belgic arrows; on it lies the Bible and the cap of Liberty; over it a hand holds a sword entwined by a label inscribed, ANIMIS OPIBUSQ : PARATI. (Prepared with courage and means.—*Virg. Aen.* ii. 799.) A branch of laurel, with a serpent and manacles amongst the leaves, falls to the ground. Above are rays from heaven, and in the distance, GENUA, PALATIN : RHENI, BELG : HISP. (Genoa, Palatinate of the Rhine, Spanish Netherlands.) *Leg.* FELIX QUEM FACIUNT ALIENA PERIC : CAUTUM. (Happy he whom another's dangers make cautious.) *Ex.* SECURIUS BELLUM PACE DUBIA MDCCVIII (*sic*). (War is safer than a dubious peace, 1709.)

2·2. Rapin, xv. 7. Van Loon, IV. 153.

MB. *R.* Hague, lead. P. H. Van Gelder, *R.*  
Brussels, *R.* Very rare.

This medal symbolizes Holland strong in religion, liberty, her union, and her arms, amid the fostering rays of heaven; safer, thus prepared, than in an insidious peace with discord and slavery concealed amidst its conditions. The barbarities

committed by France in Genoa, the Palatinate, and the Spanish Netherlands are held out as warnings of what might be expected from any reliance upon French treaties. The date on the reverse is a blunder, which has been corrected in the following one.

312.                   DISTRUST OF LOUIS XIV. 1693.

Louis XIV. seated, *l.*, on a throne, beneath which a snake and vermin are crawling, is fishing for Belgians with a hook baited with a scroll inscribed *PAX*. Minerva cautions them by the *Leg. NE CREDITE BELGI.* (Believe it not, Belgians.), and assures them in the *Ex. ALIQUIS LATET ERROR.* (Some deception is concealed.) The Belgians show themselves aware of the treachery by pointing to a traitor whose back is marked by a fleur-de-lis, and upon whose head snakes are discovered by the falling off of his fool's cap; while a snake is coiled round a heart in his hand.

*Rev.* An altar, decorated with the Belgic arrows, &c.; same as the preceding, but with the date correct, *MDCXCIII.*

2-2.     Van Loon, IV. 153.   Lochner, II. 313.

MB. *R.*     Hague, *R.*     Leyden, *R.*     P. H. Van  
Gelder, *R.*     Brussels, *R.*                   Rare.

This is another satire on the attempts of Louis to delude the confederates into separate treaties of peace. The legend on the obverse is adapted from *Virgil, Aen.* ii. 48.

313.     DUKE OF SAXE-GOTHA. RETURN FROM ENGLAND.

30 Aug. [N. S.] 1693.

A wintry landscape; sun setting behind a hill. *Leg. TE NON  
PRAESENTE RIGEMVS.* (In your absence we congeal.)

*Rev.* The English ship Catharine. *Leg. BREVI CERTVM QVO  
FATA FERANT.* (It will soon be known where his fate will carry him.) *Ex. Katherine, 1693.* c. w. (Christian Wermuth.)

*Edge. FRIDERICO . DVCI SAXONIAE EX ANGLIA FELICITER RE-*

DEVNTI . ANNO . M.DC.XCIII. (To Frederick, Duke of Saxony, on his happy return from England in the year 1693.)

1.55. Tentzel, II. Pl. 73, xi.

Dresden, R. Gotha, R. Very rare.

This medal was struck in gold, silver, copper, and pewter. (See Wermuth's Catalogue, 1698, No. 81, p. 28.)

Frederick II., Duke of Saxe-Gotha, before he was of age to assume the government of his country, travelled with his brother in Holland and England, and his return home was celebrated with great festivities and commemorated by medals. The Catherine was the name of the ship in which the Duke sailed from England.

### 314. DUKE OF SAXE-GOTHA. RETURN FROM ENGLAND.

30 Aug. [N. S.] 1693.

A starry sky, amidst which are, as constellations, F crowned within the Saxon garland of rue: on one side, the horse of Luneburg; on the other, the harp of England; above, the shield of Saxony. Underneath is the city of Gotha. *Leg.* VIDIMVS STELLAS NOMINIS EIVS IN ORIENTE. (We have seen the stars of his name in the East.—*comp. St. Matth. ii. 2.*)

*Rev.* Inscription, IN MEMORIAM FAVSTI REDITVS EX ANGLIA TRIPLICIQ . BELGIO FRIDERICI TRANSMARINI D . G DVCIS SAXON . IVL . CLIV . MONT . ANGAR . ET WESTPH . MOX PATRIS PATRIAE . M.DC.XCIII . III . KAL . SEPT. (In memory of the happy return from England and the triple Belgium of Frederick travelling beyond the seas, by the grace of God, Duke of Saxony, Jülich, Cleves, Berg, Engern, and Westphalia, and soon to be Father of his country, 30 Aug. 1693.) c. w. (Christian Wermuth.)

1.55. Tentzel, II. Pl. 73, xii.

MB. R. Gotha, R. Very rare.

This medal was designed by Erhard Weigel, Mathematical Professor in Jena, who, having found a globe whereon the constellations were represented by the badges of various princes, placed here in connexion those of the Duke of Saxony, Luneburg, and England, in token of the friendship of the princes

of those countries. (See Wermuth's Catalogue, 1698, No. 80, p. 26.)

315. PRINCE LEWIS OF BADEN IN LONDON.  $\frac{2}{12}$  Jan. 1694.

Bust of William III., three-quarters, *r.*, hair long, in armour and mantle fastened on the shoulder. *Leg.* WILLELMVS . III . D . G . REX . F . D . P . A. Below, I. BOSKAM . F.

*Rev.* William receives the Prince of Baden at the gates of his palace. In the foreground is seated Silence, with the shields of Germany and England beneath the cap of Liberty before her. *Leg.* REC . P . BADENS . LOND. (The reception of the Prince of Baden in London.) *Ex.* IUNXIT . LIBERTAS . AUXIT . SECRETUM . X . IAN . MDCXCIV. (Liberty has united, secrecy has strengthened them, 10 Jan. 1694.)

1·95. Rapin, xv. 5. Van Loon, IV. 156.

MB. pewter. Hunter, *R.* Brussels, *R.* Gotha, *R.* Very rare.

To counteract certain intrigues of the King of France, the Emperor despatched Lewis, Prince of Baden, to the Elector of Bavaria, and afterwards to England. He landed at Gravesend <sup>31 Dec.</sup> 10 Jan., and two days afterwards was received by William at Kensington Palace. The medal intimates that the liberty of Europe was their bond of union, and that their power was augmented by the prudent secrecy of their counsels.

316. WILLIAM ARRIVES IN HOLLAND.  $\frac{7}{17}$  May, 1694.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in figured armour, with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle round the breast. *Leg.* INVICTISSIMVS GVILLELMVS . MAG . Below, F . D . W : (F. D. Winter.) N . C . A . P. (Neale, Custos Artifex Primus.) Same as Nos. 157, 175, 210, 257, 269.

*Rev.* William in an open boat off the coast of Holland: fleet at a distance. *Leg.* QVEM . MORTIS . TIMET . GRADVM. (What path of death does he fear?—*comp.* *Hor. Car.* I. iii. 17.)

*Ex.* NAVI . RELICTA . PER FLUCTVS AD PORTVM . XVII . MAII . MDCXCIV. (Having quitted the ship [he arrived] at port through the waves, 17 May, 1694.)

1·8. Rapin, xv. 9. Van Loon, IV. 160.

MB. *Æ*. Hunter, *Æ*. Very rare.

For an explanation of the initials on the obverse see No. 62, Vol. I. p. 637.

In May, 1694, William set sail for Holland. The wind speedily became violent and adverse, and the ship could not approach within six leagues of the shore. William got into an open boat, and after being buffeted about for seven or eight hours at length reached the shore, and proceeded to the Hague, where he arrived some hours after midnight.

317. EXPEDITION TO BREST.  $\frac{8}{18}$  June, 1694.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour with Medusa's head on the breast. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS . MAGNVS . REX . CHRISTIANISSIMVS. Below, *r.* (Henri Roussel.)

*Rev.* Minerva, armed, stands upon the sea-shore, near a naval trophy; in the distance, sinking ships. *Leg.* CVSTOS ORÆ ARE-MORICÆ. (Guardian of the coast of Brittany.) *Ex.* On a tablet, ANGL . ET . BAT . CÆSIS ET . FVGATIS . 1694. (The English and Dutch slain and put to flight.) *r.* (Henri Roussel.)

2·7. Med. Louis XIV., fol. 256.

MB. *Æ*. Very rare.

The obverse of this medal as figured in the Med. Louis XIV., fol. 256, is, as usual, varied, and the reverse is different, being more like that of the next one.

318. EXPEDITION TO BREST.  $\frac{8}{18}$  June, 1694.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. Below, J. MAVGER . F.

*Rev.* Minerva, armed, stands upon the sea-shore, near a naval trophy; distant view of sea with ships, &c. *Leg.* CUSTOS



ORAE AREMORICAE. *Ex.* BATAV . ET ANGL . AD LITTUS AREMORICUM CAESIS . M.DC.XCIV. (The Dutch and English defeated on the coast of Brittany, 1694.)

1·6. Van Loon, IV. 161. Med. Louis XIV., 4to, 257.

MB. R. Æ.

The obverses of the specimens in silver and copper are from different dies. These medals commemorate the failure of an attempt upon the coast of France at Camaret Bay, near Brest. Louis having received early intimation of the intended attack, sent Vauban to defend the coast, and the expedition failed. In this undertaking the English suffered a severe loss in the death of Talmash, who was fatally wounded in the thigh. The battery from which Talmash received his wound is called, to this day, *La Mort à l'Anglais*.

319. DIEPPE BOMBARDED.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{3}$  July, 1694.

Bust of William III., three-quarters, r., hair long, in armour and mantle fastened on the shoulder. *Leg.* WILLELMVS . III . D . G . REX . F . D . P . A. Below, I. BOSKAM . F. Same as No. 315.

*Rev.* Neptune in a car drawn by two unicorns: in the distance, a fleet bombarding Dieppe. *Leg.* ET PROXIMVS . ARDET . VCALEGON. (And Ucalegon, the nearest neighbour, is in flames.—*comp.* *Virg. Aen.* ii. 311, 312.) *Ex.* DIEPPA . AB . ANGLIS . & . HOLLANDIS . INCENTA (*sic*) . D . XXII . XXIII . IVL . 1694. (Dieppe burnt by the English and Dutch, 22, 23 July, 1694.)

1·95. Rapin, xv. 12. Van Loon, IV. 164.

MB. lead. Hunter, R. Brussels, R. Gotha, R. Dresden, R. Very rare.

In July, 1694, a squadron was sent to bombard Dieppe, alarm the French coast, and compel the assembling of a large force for its protection. In all these respects the expedition was successful, and Dieppe was burnt to the ground, having been bombarded for two days. The legend probably refers to Dieppe being the nearest seaport to the metropolis.



320. DIEPPE BOMBARDED.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{8}$  July, 1694.

William receives the Prince of Baden at the gates of his palace, &c.; same as the reverse of No. 315. *Leg.* REC . P . BADENS . LOND. *Ex.* IUNXIT . LIBERTAS . AUXIT . SECRETUM . X . IAN . MDCXCIV.

*Rev.* Neptune in a car drawn by two unicorns, &c.; same as the preceding.

1·95.

MB. *Æ*. Hague, *Æ*. P. H. Van Gelder, *Æ*.

Rare.

This medal is composed of the reverses of two others already noticed.

321. HAVRE BOMBARDED.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{8}{8}$  July, 1694.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle with embroidered edge round the breast. *Leg.* INVICTISSIMVS GVIL-LELMVS MAG. Below, monogram, *JB* (Jan Boskam fecit.) Same as Nos. 287, 303.

*Rev.* Brazen bull amid flames; in the distance, Havre burning and boats filled with troops. *Leg.* SVIS PERIT IGNIBVS AVCTOR. (The inventor perishes in his own flames.) *Ex.* PORTVS . GRATIÆ . EXVSTVS ET . EVERSVS . BOMBARD ANGLO . BATAV . MDCXCIII. (Havre de Grace burnt and destroyed by the bombardment of the English and the Dutch, 1694.) I. B. F. (Jan Boskam fecit.)

2·35. Rapin, xv. 11. Van Loon, IV. 165. Köhler, XIII. 9.

MB. *Æ*. Hague, *Æ*. P. H. Van Gelder, *Æ*.  
Gotha, *Æ*. Vienna, *Æ*. Rare.

This medal commemorates the bombardment of Havre by the English and Dutch squadrons on the 26, 27, and 28 July. The bomb vessels were warped in as near as they could to the town, being covered by boats manned with soldiers and seamen. The bombardment of this and other places in retaliation for that of Genoa, Heidelberg, and Liége by the French in the

previous year (See No. 311) is here likened to the destruction of Perillus, who perished in his own brazen bull, which he had invented for the burning of the victims of Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, and which was so constructed that the cries of the tortured resembled the bellowings of the animal.

322. HAVRE BOMBARDED.  $\frac{18}{28}$  July, 1694.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head in front and straps on the shoulder, and mantle with fringe round the breast. *Leg.* WILHELMVS . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRANC . ET . HIB . REX. Below, I. BOSKAM . F. Same as No. 288.

*Rev.* Brazen bull amid flames, &c. ; same as the preceding.

2·35. Van Loon, IV. 166.

MB. *A*.

Rare.

323. THE FRENCH COAST BOMBARDED. Sept. 1694.

William III., habited as a Roman general, holds a fulmen in his right hand. *Leg.* IOVI TONANTI. (To Jove, the Thunderer.) *Ex.* GUILIELMO III . D . G . M . BRITANN . REGI.

*Rev.* Ships bombarding various towns on the French coast, under a meridian sun. *Leg.* URBES ASPICIT ACCENSAS ; NEC TANTOS SUSTINET ÆSTUS. (He beholds the cities in flames, and cannot bear so great a heat.—*comp.* *Ovid, Met.* ii. 227, 228.)

*Ex.* VIBRATA IN MARITIMAS GALLIÆ URBES FULMINA . 1694. (Thunder hurled against the maritime towns of France.)

*Edge.* VANGIONVM NEMETVMQVE VRBES VLCISCITVR ANGLVS,  
DISCE TIMERE GRAVES NVNC LVDOVICE VICES.

(The Briton avenges the cities of Worms and Spire; learn now, Louis, to dread severe vicissitudes.) F. K. (Friedrich Kleinert.)

1·75. Van Loon, IV. 167.

MB. *A*. (edge plain), *A*

This medal was also struck in wood for use as a draughtsman. It commemorates the bombardment of Dunkirk, Calais, and other places along the coast of France, by a squadron under Sir Cloudesley Shovel, which diverted a very large French force, and thereby weakened the main French army. William is represented as Jupiter in his character of the Thunderer, or punisher of the guilty. On the reverse Louis is the false sun or Phaethon beholding the cities in flames, and unable to bear the heat occasioned by his own bad management. In 1689 Louis burnt and destroyed Worms, Spire, and many other places which he had no longer the power to retain.

324. THE FRENCH COAST BOMBARDED. Sept. 1694.

A cock lying on its back, and being bitten by a mouse.  
*Leg.* in two lines—

VENERVNT GALLI . MISERI REDIERE CAPONES  
QVIS CASTRAVIT EOS . MVSCVLVS VNVS ERAT.

(They came as cocks [the French] and returned wretched capons. Who emasculated them? It was one little mouse.)

*Ex.* FOEDVS AVGVSTANVM PROLONGATVM. (The treaty of Augsburg prolonged.)

*Rev.* Pallas standing and pointing to a ship bombarding; before her is Louis XIV., who, kneeling, averts his face from her shield, which bears the Gorgon's head. *Leg.* TERROR MAXIMVS EX IMPROVISO. (The greatest terror proceeds from the unexpected.) *Ex.* VRBES GALLIARVM MARITIMÆ FVLMINATAE . M.D.C.XCIV. (The maritime towns of France bombarded, 1694.)

1·2.

MB. electrotype from Gotha, AR. M. Dulau, lead.  
Stockholm, Æ. Very rare.

The obverse of this satirical medal by Christian Wermuth (See his Catalogue, 1713, No. 318, p. 15) seems to have been suggested by one struck in 1686 by Louis XIV., in ridicule of the treaty of Augsburg, with the type, on the reverse, of a mouse issuing from a mountain, soldiers around, and with the inscription, PARTVRIENT MONTES NASCETVR RIDICVLVS MVS. (The

mountains will be in labour, a silly mouse will be produced.— See Menestrier, Dutch Ed., Pl. 40.) The *musculus* must therefore allude to the virtual renewal of that treaty by the present action of the Allies. The reverse refers to the bombardment of the French towns by the English squadron.

325. HUY TAKEN.  $\frac{18}{28}$  Sept. 1694.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle with embroidered edge round the breast. *Leg.* INVICTISSIMVS GVIL-LELMVS MAG. Below, monogram, *BF*. (Jan Boskam fecit.) Same as Nos. 287, 303, 321.

*Rev.* The Duke of Holstein on horseback commanding at the siege of Huy. *Leg.* FVGITE . HINC . TESTES . A . LIMINE . BELL. (Flee hence spectators from the threshold of war.) *Ex.* HVYA . CVM . ARCE . ET . FORT . PICARD . ET . RVBEO . EXP . A . D . HOLSAT . PLEVN . D . EXERC . FOED . XXVIII . SEPT . MDCXCIII. (Huy, with its citadel and the Picard and Red Forts, taken by the Duke of Holstein-Ploen, General of the allied army, 28 Sept. 1694.) I. B. F. (Jan Boskam fecit.)

2.35. Rapin, xv. 10. Van Loon, IV. 172.

MB. *R*. (two varieties). Hague, *R*. P. H. Van Gelder, *R*. Vienna, *R*. Rare.

Of the two specimens of this medal in the British Museum, one has the artist's initials on the obverse, the other is without them: the die of the former is broken. The Duke of Holstein-Ploen was directed by William to invest Huy; the town immediately capitulated, and the heavy artillery being brought up, a breach was effected in Fort Picard which was carried by storm; the fugitives were so closely pursued that both parties entered the Red Fort together; the battering train was then brought up and the citadel immediately surrendered. William, by various feints, had drawn away the French army, which, therefore, did not witness these proceedings. Louis, when he took Namur, declared that Victory delighted in spectators. William here boasts that all spectators were driven away and not allowed to view the grand spectacle.

326. HUY TAKEN.  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{8}{8}$  Sept. 1694.

The Duke of Holstein receiving the submission of the Governor of Huy : troops taking possession of the place. *Leg.* HUYA . CAPTA . NEMESI . CAEPTA. (Huy taken, retribution commenced.)

*Rev.* Mars standing facing, his sword in his left hand ; behind him a trophy of arms. *Leg.* MART SOC GERM BRIT HISP BAT . 1694. (To Mars, the ally of the Germans, English, Spaniards, and Dutch.)

1-95. Van Loon, IV. 171.

MB. lead. Hague, R. Brussels, R. Very rare.

The dies of this piece were executed by Martin Brunner, and were used for striking draughtsmen. Hitherto the Allies had been compelled to act chiefly on the defensive. Huy was the first fortress they had taken, and they looked upon it as the commencement of an era of retribution, and that Mars had now become the ally of the Confederates.

## 327. CAMPAIGN OF 1694.

Seven genii, helmeted, encircle the standard of Christianity, trample upon those of France and Turkey, and hold those of their own countries, viz., Poland, Spain, Venice, Austria, Holland, England, and Savoy. *Leg.* VIRTUTI ET CONCORDIÆ CHRISTIANORUM. (To the courage and unanimity of Christians.) P. H. M. (Philipp Heinrich Müller.)

*Rev.* Victory, bearing three laurel wreaths and a palm branch, advances between three river gods, the Danube, the Meuse, and the Rhine. *Leg.* PETROVARADINO LIBERATO, HUYO RECEPTO, RHENO TRAIECTO. (Peterwardein relieved, Huy retaken, the Rhine passed.) *Ex.* CONTRA TYRCAS EORVMQVE FÆDERATOS TRIPLEX XIANORVM VICTORIA . 1694. (Triple victory of the Christians over the Turks and their allies.) P. H. M. (Philipp Heinrich Müller.)

*Edge.* DOMINVS PROTECTIO TVA : PER DIEM SOL NON VRET TE, NEQVE LVNA PER NOCTEM . PS . 121. (The Lord is thy defence ;



so that the sun shall not burn thee by day, neither the moon by night.—*comp. Psal. cxxi. 5, 6.*) F. K. (Friedrich Kleinert.)

1·95. Van Loon, IV. 171.

MB. R. Hague, R. P. H. Van Gelder, R.  
Brussels, R. Rare.

This medal was struck at Nuremberg, and issued also in wood for use as a draughtsman. The representatives of the Allies encircle the standard of Christianity as the principle and bond of their union against the Turks and their French allies, and upon the edge is the assurance of the protection of Providence, exemplified in the three successes recorded on the reverse. Peterwardein, on the Danube, was relieved when besieged by the Turks; and Huy, on the Meuse, was retaken, having been captured from the Allies by Luxembourg in the preceding year. The Prince of Baden crossed the Rhine, near Hagenbach, about the middle of September, and laid Alsace under contribution.

### 328. CAMPAIGN OF 1694. FRENCH MEDAL.

Bust of Louis XIV., l., laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head in front and straps ornamented with fleurs-de-lis and suns on the shoulder, and mantle with fringed edge round the breast. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS MAGNVS REX CHRISTIANISSIMVS.

*Rev.* A monument, consisting of an obelisk upon a pedestal having on its front a medallion of a sun and a globe, with the legend, NEC . PLVRIBVS . IMPAR. (Not unequal to many.) The serpent of Eternity forms the border. On the pedestal, amid piles of arms, Minerva, holding a Victory, kneels and supports the medallion, and Fame, holding a trumpet, inscribes the obelisk LVD . VERE MAGNO. (To Louis, the truly Great.) The pedestal is inscribed, INDELIBATAM . ORBIS . GAL . MONARCHIAM . VNVS IN . OMNES . SVSTINUIT . MDCXCIV. (Alone against all he sustained the monarchy of the French empire uninjured, 1694.)

2·35. Van Loon, IV. 174.

MB. R.

Rare.



This medal is not one of the French official series. Although the arms of France during 1694 had not been crowned with any great victories, she had compelled the Imperial army to remain inactive, had thwarted all the measures of the Duke of Savoy, had defeated the Spaniards, and, with the exception of the loss of Huy, had baffled all the efforts of the Confederate Princes allied against her. This was accomplished in spite of the distress and discontent which prevailed among her own people, and is commemorated by the above medal. (See also No. 405, p. 144.)

### 329. WILLIAM III. AND LOUIS XIV. CONTRASTED. 1694.

William III., standing, facing, pointing with his sceptre to the sun on his left, to which his face is turned, and with his sword to a candle on the ground; above his head a star, and the astronomical sign for the planet Mars. *Leg.* TALE FVI . TALIS NVNC SVM . TALISQ . FVTVR'. (Such I was, such I am now, and such I shall be.) *Ex.* REX . ANGLIAE 1694. (King of England.)

*Rev.* Louis XIV. in similar attitude, but pointing with his sceptre to the sun on his right and looking at the candle on the ground; above his head a star, and the astronomical sign for the Sun. *Leg.* TALIS ERAM . TALIS NVNC SVM . MOX TALE FVTVRVS. (Such I was, such I am now, and such I shall be soon.) *Ex.* REX . GALLIÆ . 1694. (King of France.)

*Edge.* VNVS INCREMENTVM EST ALTERIVS DECREMENTVM. (The increase of the one is the decrease of the other.)

1-6.

MB. electrotype from Gotha, *R.*

Extremely rare.

This medal is by Christian Wermuth, and is described in his Catalogue, 1713, No. 9, p. 21. On this medal the careers of William and Louis are contrasted. William, who at first was only the Stadtholder of Holland, had become the ruler of three kingdoms, and by his wisdom and valour the chief adviser of the Confederate Princes of Europe. Louis XIV., who had commenced his reign in all the grandeur of a supreme monarch,

was gradually declining in power. He had gained nothing by the continuous warfare in which he had involved France, and the internal discord and suffering of his kingdom threatened to weaken still further his importance. Whilst William's power had thus increased, in comparison, from the light given by a candle to that given by the sun; Louis's, on the other hand, had in like proportion decreased. Mars is represented as the favouring divinity of William, and the Sun was the chosen emblem of Louis.

330.

THOMAS NEALE. 1694.

Bust of Neale, *r.*, hair long, slight drapery over the shoulders.  
*Leg.* THO . NEALE ARMIGER. (Thomas Neale, Esq.)

*Rev.* Fortune upon a globe, holding drapery by both hands, which floats over her head. *Leg.* NON . EADEM . SEMPER. (Not always the same.)

1·2.

(See Woodcut.)



330. Medal of Thomas Neale.

MB. *Æ.* (reverse plain), *Æ.*

Extremely rare.

Thomas Neale, called the Projector, was Groom-Porter to William and Mary. According to Ruding, he was Master of the Mint from about 1678 to 1699, when he was succeeded in that office by Sir Isaac Newton. He was famous for his system of lotteries, which he introduced about the year 1694, and

which were established on the principle of those existing at that time in Venice. He built the Seven Dials in St. Giles's parish, and died in 1705. The type of the reverse of this medal evidently refers to Neale's numerous speculations. The portrait of Neale is very similar to those of James II. This resemblance of features was noticed by the poet Matthew Prior, who was Secretary to the English Embassy at Paris, and who in one of his despatches to the Earl of Halifax, in the year 1701, says, "I faced old James and all his court the other day at St. Cloud. *Vive Guillaume!* You never saw such a strange figure as the old bully is, lean, worn, and rivelled, not unlike Neale the projector." (See Ellis, *Letters of Eminent Men*, Camden Soc. p. 265.)

The impressions in silver have the reverse plain, and were probably struck before the dies were finished.

331. ARCHBISHOP TILLOTSON. Died, 22 Nov. [O. S.] 1694.

Bust of Archbishop Tillotson, *r.*, in clerical robes. *Leg.*  
IOHANNES TILLOTSON. I. D. (J. Dassier.)

*Rev.* Inscription, ARCHIEPISCOPUS CANTUARIENSIS NATUS SOWERBLE 3 . OCTOBRI 1630 MORT . LAMBETHÆ 22 . NOVEMBRIS 1694. (John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, born at Sowerby, 3 Oct. 1630, died at Lambeth, 22 Nov. 1694.) Rays above, palm branches below.

1.1. Snelling, xxix. 7.

MB. Æ.

This was struck by Dassier to range with his small medals of the Reformers, many years after the death of the Archbishop.

John Tillotson was made Dean of Canterbury in 1672, and Dean of St. Paul's in 1689, and on the deprival of Sancroft was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury. He was buried in the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, where he had preached for over thirty years.

## 332. WILLIAM AND MARY. MEDALLIC PORTRAITS.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William and Mary. He, hair long, wears cravat, armour with lion's head on the shoulder, and George of the Garter attached to riband : she, with lovelocks, is draped.

No reverse.

3·45 by 2·7.

MB. *R.*

Very rare.

This may have been intended for the top of a box.

## 333. MARY. MEDALLIC PORTRAIT.

Bust of Mary, *l.*, hair curled at the top, collected into a knot behind, and bound with pearls, two lovelocks falling down on the shoulders ; she wears pearl ear-ring and necklace, and mantle with embroidered edge and fastened in front and on the left shoulder with brooches. *Leg.* MARIA . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIBER . REGINA.

No reverse.

3·45 by 2·65.

MB. *R.*

Very rare.

A plaque, once strengthened with rosin and framed for suspension. It was executed by Norbert Roettier about the beginning of the reign of Anne, and forms one of a series of portraits of the Stuart Sovereigns. (See No. 202, Vol. I. p. 347.) It is not so well finished and highly executed as others of this series. It is a companion to the plaque of William (See No. 544, p. 219).

334. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle with embroidered edge round the breast. *Leg.* INVICTISSIMVS GVIL-LELMVS MAG. Below, monogram, *BF.* (Jan Boskam fecit.) Same as Nos. 287, 303, 321, 325.

*Rev.* Bust of Mary, *l.*, hair curled down the sides, and collected into a knot behind, lovelock, pearl ear-ring, in embroidered mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder.

*Leg.* MARIA . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRANC . ET . HIB . REGINA.  
Below, I. BOSKAM . F.

235. Van Loon, IV. 172, 181.

MB. *Æ.*

Very rare.

As the reverses of this and the following piece appear upon medals commemorating the death of the Queen, they must belong to that date. On the  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{3}$  Dec. the Queen first felt symptoms of indisposition; after a few days distinct characteristics of small-pox appeared, and she died  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

335. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of William III., *r.*, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Bust of Mary, *r.*, hair bound with strings of pearls, tiara on the top of the head, in mantle fastened with jewel on the shoulder. *Leg.* MARIA . II . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . HIB . REGINA. Below, I. BOSKAM . F.

235. Van Loon, IV. 172, 181.

MB. lead.

Very rare.

336. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head in front and straps on the shoulder, and mantle with fringe round the breast. *Leg.* WILHELMVS . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRANC . ET . HIB . REX. Below, I. BOSKAM . F. Same as Nos. 288, 322.

*Rev.* Bust of Mary, *r.*, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Edge.* NUMINIS PROVIDENTIA SEPARATUS . VII . ID . IAN . MDCLXXXV . I . E. (Separated by the providence of God, 7 Jan. 1695.)

235. Rapin, xvii. 6. Van Loon, IV. 187.



MB. *R.* (edge plain). P. H. Van Gelder, *R.*

Very rare.

The letters *I. E.* may perhaps be a blunder for *I. B.*, the artist's initials.

337. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  1694 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, *r.*, laureate, hair confined behind by pearls, lovelocks, in mantle over the shoulders. *Leg.* MARIA D. G. M. BRIT : FRAN : ET HIB : REGINA F. D. P. A. Below, F. D. WINTER. F. Same as No. 294.

*Rev.* Mary lying down, her head on a pillow, her hands clasped in prayer, is breathing her last; her soul, in the form of a star, is carried by an angel to heaven: her crown and sceptre lie beside her. *Leg.* OCCASU INCLARUIT ORTUS. (Her rising became more illustrious by her setting.) *Ex.* ULT : PIETAS VII IAN : 1695. (Her last devotions, 7 Jan. 1695.)

1.9. Rapin, xvi. 6. Van Loon, IV. 185.

Hague, lead.

Extremely rare.

When Mary was informed of the danger of her situation, she resigned herself with great composure, occupied her time in conversation with Archbishop Tenison and other divines, and received the sacrament with the bishops who were in attendance.

338. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  1694 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, *r.*, hair decorated with handsome bandeau, high in front, loose locks on the shoulders, in dress and mantle fastened with brooches in front and on the shoulder. *Leg.* DIVA MARIA BRIT. ORBIS. ET TOTIUS EUROP. DECUS. (The sainted Mary, the ornament of Britain and of all Europe.) Below, R. ARONDEAUX. F.

*Rev.* The body of Mary lying in state under a canopy; the King seated, weeping, at the foot of the bed with attendants behind him; a bishop and two nobles kneeling before him: in



the background, the royal arms crowned, &c. *Ex.* POPULIS LIBERATIS EREPTA OBIIT VII IAN MDCXCV. (Snatched from a freed people, she died, 7 Jan. 1695.)

1·9. Rapin, xvi. 9. Van Loon, IV. 185.

MB. *R.* lead. Hunter, *R.* Hague, *R.* Brussels, lead. St. Petersburg, *R.* Very rare.

This portrait of Mary is from the same puncheon as that upon No. 309. The legend is somewhat in accordance with Burnet's expression, "She was our chief hope and glory on earth."

This medal testifies the grief of the King and the condolence of his people. From the time that the Queen's illness became alarming, the King scarcely ever quitted her chamber, and after her death repeated faintings marked the intensity of his sorrow. For some weeks he was incapable of attending to the business of the State, and was inaccessible to company.

339. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, *r.*, &c.; from the same die as the preceding. *Leg.* MARIA . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRANC . ET HIB . REGINA. Below, *R.* ARONDEAUX . F.

*Rev.* The body of Mary lying in state under a canopy, &c.; same as the preceding.

1·9.

MB. *R.* Hague, *R.* P. H. Van Gelder, *R.* Gotha, *R.* Very rare.

The artist, Arondeaux, frequently used the same reverse with various obverses.

340. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, *r.*, laureate, hair confined behind by pearls, lovelocks, in mantle over the shoulders. *Leg.* MARIA D . G . M . BRIT : FRAN : ET HIB . REGINA F . D . P . A. Below, F. D. WINTER . F. Same as Nos. 294, 337.

*Rev.* The body of Mary lying in state under a canopy, &c.; similar to No. 338.

1·95. Rapin, xvi. 8. Van Loon, IV. 185.

MB. lead. P. H. Van Gelder, lead. Very rare.

The type of the reverse of this medal is a very close copy of the medal by Arondeaux. Winter worked in England, and on a medal of his own design would have given the date of Mary's death after the old style. His frequent copies of the dies of other medallists have already been noticed. (See Nos. 155–157, 175, &c.)

341. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, *v.*, hair bound with strings of pearls, tiara on the top of the head, in mantle fastened with jewel on the shoulder. *Leg.* MARIA . II . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . HIB . REGINA. Below, I. BOSKAM . F. Same as Nos. 335, 336.

*Rev.* Snake, scorpion, toads, and the French lily, dead and prostrate: in the distance, a unicorn galloping up a steep rock, the top of which is concealed by clouds. *Leg.* EX OCVLIS . EREPTA . POST . DELETA . VENENA. (Snatched from our sight after having destroyed the poisons.) *Ex.* MARIA . ORBIS . BRITANNICI DELICIAE . ET . SOLATIVM DESIDERATA VII . IAN . MDCXCV. (Mary, the delight and consolation of Britain, lamented, 7 Jan. 1695.) I. B. F. (Jan Boskam fecit.)

2·35. Rapin, xvi. 3. Van Loon, IV. 179.

MB. *R.* P. H. Van Gelder, *R.* Gotha, *R.* St. Petersburg, *R.* Very rare.

Mary is here represented under the form of a unicorn, one of the supporters of the royal arms. This animal was fabulously supposed to have the power of destroying all noxious animals by thrusting its horn into the waters which they frequented. It is here implied that Mary, having destroyed by her prudence and ability all the enemies of her Government, and having delivered her people from the dangers which threatened them, is now about to pass into heaven and to be concealed beyond the clouds.

342. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  1694 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, *l.*, hair curled down the sides, and collected into a knot behind, lovelock, pearl ear-ring, in embroidered mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* MARIA . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRANC . ET . HIB . REGINA. Below, I. BOSKAM . F . Same as No. 334.

*Rev.* Snake, scorpion, &c. ; same as the preceding.

2·35. Van Loon, IV. 181, 179.

MB. *Æ*. Hague, *Æ*. Very rare.

343. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  1694 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, *r.*, hair bound with fillet, lovelock, in mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* MARIA . II . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REGINA.

*Rev.* Inscription across the field, NAT . APR . 30 . 1662 . MOR . DEC . 28 . 1694. (Born April 30, 1662, died Dec. 28, 1694.) *Leg.* SVBLATAM EX OCVLIS QVÆRIMVS INVIDI. (We, envious, seek her removed from our sight.—*Hor. Car.* III. xxiv. 32.)

1·95. Rapin, xvi. 11. Van Loon, IV. 189. Köhler, XIV. 65.

MB. *Æ*. (two varieties), *Æ*. Not uncommon.

Struck in England; the dates are according to the old style. This medal was engraved and coined by James and Norbert Roettier at the Mint in the Tower, and specimens in copper were sold at the price of five shillings each soon after the death of Mary. (See The London Gazette, Feb. 14–18, 1694.)

344. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  1694 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, *r.*, lovelock, in mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* MARIA . II . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REGINA. Imitated from the preceding.

*Rev.* Sun setting behind a hill; above, clouds. *Leg.* AT . SVPERIS . ORIENS. (But rising to those above.) *Ex.* NATA . APR . 30 . 1662 . MOR . DEC . 28 . 1694.

1·7.

(See Woodcut.)



344. Death of Mary.

MB. R.

Extremely rare.

This piece is composed of two thin plates united in a strong rim. It was executed by James Roettier. The Queen is here represented as the Sun, setting upon earth but rising again in heaven. The dates are after the old style.

345.

DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  1694 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, *r.*, hair bound with strings of pearls, tiara on the top of the head, lovelock, in mantle fastened with jewel on the shoulder. *Leg.* MARIA II · D · G · MAG · BRIT · FRAN · HIB · REGINA. On truncation, I. L. F. (Jan Luder fecit.)

*Rev.* Wisdom, Piety, and Constancy standing before a funeral pile, whence rises a Phoenix. *Leg.* QVANDO VLLAM INVENIENT PAREM? (When will they ever find her equal?—*comp.* *Hor. Car.* I. xxiv. 8.) *Ex.* OBIT VII · ID · IAN · MDCLXXXV. (Died, 7 Jan. 1695.)

2·3. Rapin, xvii. 1. Van Loon, IV. 181.

MB. R. Æ. Æ gilt. Hunter, R. Hague, Æ. P. H.  
Van Gelder, R. Stockholm, lead. Rare.

The obverse is copied from No. 335. The Queen is represented as a Phoenix, not so much as rising from her tomb, as in its character of "Incomparable," as the legend shows.

346. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, r., hair decorated with tiara and entwined with pearls behind, a plait over the head, two leaves of laurel at the side; no drapery. *Leg.* MARIA . II . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . HIB . REGINA.

*Rev.* Wisdom, Piety, and Constancy, &c.; same as the preceding.

2.3. Rapin, xvii. 10, 1. Van Loon, IV. 192, 181.

MB. Æ. P. H. Van Gelder, Æ. Brussels, Æ.

Very rare.

347. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, r., hair decorated with tiara in front, wreathed behind, and entwined with strings of pearls, lovelock, in mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder, and sustained in front by a band. *Leg.* MARIA . II . D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRAN : HIB : REGINA. Below, w. r. (W. Roukens.)

*Rev.* A tomb with the Queen's cypher above; her bust in front, radiate; on the base, inscribed, OCCIDIT . VII . ID . IAN . MDCLXXXV (Died, 7 Jan. 1695), are seated Britannia and Holland weeping. *Leg.* PLORANT . IN . FUNERE . GENTES. (Nations deplore her death.) *Ex.* w : ROUKENS.

2.3. Rapin, xvi. 1. Van Loon, IV. 179.

MB. R. pewter. Munich, R. Very rare.

The object of this poorly executed medal is to indicate the general sorrow felt both in England and Holland at the death of the Queen.

348. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  1694 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, *r.*, hair bound with strings of pearls, tiara on the top of the head, lovelock, in mantle fastened with jewel on the shoulder. *Leg.* MARIA II . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . HIB . REGINA. On truncation, I. L. F. (Jan Luder fecit.) Same as No. 345.

*Rev.* Britannia, holding a reversed torch, is seated in a mournful attitude and leans against a monument, decorated with a medallion of MARIA REGINA. On the ground lie her shield, a crown, and an anchor. *Leg.* TRISTITIA PVBLICA. (The public sorrow.) *Ex.* OBIIT VII . ID . IAN . MDCLXXXV. (Died, 7 Jan. 1695.)

2·3. Rapin, xvi. 5. Van Loon, IV. 179.

MB.  $\mathcal{R}$ .  $\mathcal{A}$ . Bodley,  $\mathcal{A}$ . Hague,  $\mathcal{A}$ . P. H. Van Gelder,  $\mathcal{A}$ . Gotha, lead. Leipzig, lead. Rare.

349. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  1694 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, *r.*, hair bound with strings of pearls, tiara on the top of the head, in mantle fastened with jewel on the shoulder. *Leg.* MARIA . II . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . HIB . REGINA. Below, I. BOSKAM . F. Same as Nos. 335, 336, 341.

*Rev.* A monument of three gradations, decorated with bas-reliefs representing a grand funeral procession; on the two upper are seated the three Fates, with a medallion of MARIA . II . D . G. between them. *Leg.* VNICA DIGNA DEO. (Worthy alone of God.) *Ex.* VIVIT . POST . FVNERA . VIRTVS MDCXCV. (Virtue survives the tomb, 1695.) I. B. F. (Jan Boskam fecit.)

2·35. Rapin, xvii. 3. Van Loon, IV. 183.

MB.  $\mathcal{R}$ . Hague,  $\mathcal{R}$ . P. H. Van Gelder,  $\mathcal{R}$ . Brussels,  $\mathcal{R}$ . Gotha,  $\mathcal{R}$ . St. Petersburg,  $\mathcal{R}$ . Rare.

The three Fates are engaged upon their respective portions of Mary's life; Clotho presides over her birth, and holds the distaff, Lachesis with the spindle twists her thread of life, and Atropos with the scissors cuts it in twain when spun to its appointed length.



350. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, *l.*, hair curled down the sides, and collected into a knot behind, lovelock, pearl ear-ring, in embroidered mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* MARIA . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRANC . ET . HIB . REGINA. Below, I. BOSKAM . F. Same as Nos. 334, 342.

*Rev.* A monument of three gradations, &c.; same as the preceding.

2·35. Rapin, xvii. 5. Van Loon, IV. 183.

Hunter, *R.* Hague, lead. Very rare.

351. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, *r.*, hair bound with strings of pearls, tiara on the top of the head, in mantle fastened with jewel on the shoulder. *Leg.* MARIA . II . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . HIB . REGINA. Below, I. BOSKAM . F. Same as Nos. 335, 336, 341, 349.

*Rev.* A square monument, with a bas-relief representing a sacrifice; upon it, between two small obelisks, is a larger one decorated with a medallion of MARIA REGINA, over the inscription, MARIA . ORBIS . BRITANNICI . DELICIAE . ET . SOLATIUM . DESIDERATA. (Mary, the delight and consolation of Britain, lamented.) Near the top, among clouds, are branches of palm and laurel. *Leg.* COELITVS . DATA . COELITVS . RECEPTA . (By Heaven given, by Heaven reclaimed.) *Ex.* MDCXCV. I. B. F. (Jan Boskam fecit.)

2·35. Rapin, xvi. 7. Van Loon, IV. 181.

MB. *R.* Athole, *R.* Bibl. Paris, *R.* Hague, lead. Brussels, *R.* Gotha, *R.* St. Petersburg, *R.* Rare.

The bas-relief does not seem to have any particular allusion. The legend expresses resignation. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."—*Job* i. 21.

352. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, *l.*, hair curled down the sides, and collected into a knot behind, lovelock, pearl ear-ring, in embroidered mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* MARIA . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRANC . ET . HIB . REGINA. Below, I. BOSKAM . F. Same as Nos. 334, 342, 350.

*Rev.* A square monument, with a bas-relief representing a sacrifice, &c.; same as the preceding.

2·35. Rapin, xvi. 10. Van Loon, IV. 181.

Hunter, *R.* Hague, *R.* P. H. Van Gelder, lead.  
Brussels, *R.* Rare.

353. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, *l.*, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* A square monument inscribed, MARIA . ORBIS . BRITANNICI . DELICIAE . ET . SOLATIVM . DESIDERATA . MDCXCV. (Mary, the delight and consolation of Britain, lamented, 1695.) Upon it is an obelisk, surmounted with a bust of Mary, and decorated at the side with palm and olive branches; in front a tripod: on the further side two warriors and two female figures with torches lament her death. In the foreground is seated an old man, in mourning robes, closing an urn; a torch lies near him.  
*Ex.* I. BOSKAM . F.

2·35. Rapin, xvii. 7. Van Loon, IV. 187.

Hague, lead. Very rare.

The device has no particular allusion, beyond the general sorrow for the loss of the Queen. As Burnet says, "Never was such a face of universal sorrow seen in a court, or in a town; all people, men and women, young and old, could scarce refrain from tears."

354. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, *l.*, hair bound close with strings of pearls, no drapery. *Leg.* MARIA . II . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . HIB . REGINA. Below, I. B. F. (Jan Boskam fecit.) Same as No. 77.

*Rev.* A square monument inscribed, OBIT . VII . IAN . MDCLXXXV. (Died, 7 Jan. 1695.) Upon it is an obelisk, the point of which is concealed by clouds, decorated with a medalion of Mary and branches of palm and olive; in front a tripod. On the further side two warriors and two female figures with torches lament her death. In the foreground is seated an old man, in mourning robes, closing an urn; a torch lies near him. *Leg.* MORIENS EVASET (*sic*) AD ASTRA. (Dying, she ascended to Heaven.) *Ex.* I. B. F. (Jan Boskam fecit.)

1.5. Rapin, xvii. 8. Van Loon, IV. 189.

MB.  $\mathcal{R}$ . Hunter,  $\mathcal{R}$ . Very rare.

This device closely resembles that of the preceding medal. To the general expression of sorrow it adds the hope of the Queen's resurrection to heaven. This medal is very rare, as the dies broke before many specimens were struck.

355. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  1694 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, *r.*, laureate, hair confined behind by pearls, lovelocks, in mantle over the shoulders. *Leg.* MARIA D . G . M . BRIT : FRAN : ET HIB : REGINA F . D . P . A. Below, F. D. WINTER . F. Same as Nos. 294, 337, 340.

*Rev.* An altar, decorated with the cap of Liberty; upon it is a Bible, on which is a burning censer. *Leg.* FECIT AD ASTRA VIAM. (She has made her way to Heaven.) *Ex.* INCOMPARABILIS . MARIA . II . M : BRITT . REG MORTALE DEPOSUIT ONUS VII IAN : MDCVC. (The incomparable Mary II., Queen of Great Britain, put off her mortal burthen, 7 Jan. 1695.)

1.9. Rapin, xvi. 4. Van Loon, IV. 185.

Hague, lead. Very rare.

The cap of Liberty and the Bible refer to the establishment of liberty and the true form of religion by the accession of William and Mary.

356. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  1694 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Mary lying down, her head on a pillow, her hands clasped in prayer, is breathing her last; her soul, in the form of a star, is

carried by an angel to heaven : her crown and sceptre lie beside her. *Leg.* OCCASU INCLARUIT ORTUS. *Ex.* ULT : PIETAS VII IAN : 1695. Same as the reverse of No. 337.

*Rev.* An altar, decorated with the cap of Liberty, &c.; same as the preceding.

1·9.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

This and the following piece are composed of the reverses of different medals.

357. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

The body of Mary lying in state under a canopy ; the King seated, weeping, at the foot of the bed with attendants behind him ; a bishop and two nobles kneel before him : in the background, the royal arms crowned, &c. *Ex.* POPULIS LIBERATIS EREPTA OBIIT VII IAN MDCXCV. Same as the reverses of Nos. 338, 339.

*Rev.* An altar, decorated with the cap of Liberty, &c. ; same as No. 355.

1·9.

MB. lead.

Very rare.

358. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, *l.*, laureate, hair behind confined by strings of pearls, lovelock, in ample mantle fastened in front with jewelled brooch. *Leg.* MARIA . D : G : ANGL : SCOT : FR : ET HIB : REG : NATA A° . 1662 . D . 10 . MAI . DENATA . A° . 1695 . D . 7 . IAN. Below, *Varov.* (Daniel Waron.)

*Rev.* Mary, bearing a palm branch, ascends towards the name of Jehovah, in Hebrew, radiate, amid numerous cherubs, one of whom is crowning her with laurel. Below, on the earth, are the crown, orb, sceptre, &c. *Leg.* MELIVS DIADEMA REQUIRO. (I seek a better crown.)

2. Rapin, xvii. 2. Van Loon, IV. 187.

P. H. Van Gelder, R.

Very rare.

Probably executed at Dresden, where Warou worked in the early part of his career.

The Queen is represented passing into immortality, and relinquishing the honours and splendour of earthly things.

But when the soul's releas'd from dull mortality,  
 She passes up in triumph through the sky;  
 Where she's united to a glorious throng  
 Of angels; who, with a celestial song,  
 Congratulate her conquest as she flies along.—*Pomfret*.

359. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  1694 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, *r.*, laureate, hair confined behind by pearls, lovelock, in mantle over the shoulders. *Leg.* MARIA D. G. M. BRIT : FRAN : ET HIB : REGINA F. D. P. A. Below, F. D. WINTER . F. Same as Nos. 294, 337, 340, 355.

*Rev.* Mary, holding a palm branch and reclining on a cloud, ascends towards a radiated circle of stars in clouds. On the earth beneath lie her crowns and sceptre. *Leg.* CORONA MELIORE DONATA VII IAN : MDCVC. (Presented with a better crown, 7 Jan. 1695.)

1.9. Rapin, xvii. 4. Van Loon, IV. 189.

Hague, lead. Leipzig, lead. Very rare.

The sentiment of this medal is similar to that of the preceding, representing Mary as relinquishing the splendour of earthly crowns and seeking a better in heaven.

360. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  1694 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

The body of Mary lying in state under a canopy; the King seated, weeping, at the foot of the bed with attendants behind him; a bishop and two nobles kneel before him: in the background, the royal arms crowned, &c. *Ex.* POPULIS LIBERATIS EREPTA OBIIT VII IAN MDCXCV. Same as Nos. 338, 339, 357.

*Rev.* Mary, holding a palm branch and reclining on a cloud, &c.; same as the preceding.

1.9.

MB. lead. Hague, lead. Brussels, lead. Very rare.

This piece is composed of the reverses of different medals already described.

361. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Britannia, with clasped hands, kneels before 'an altar, on which is a burning censer, and addresses to heaven the prayer of the legend, o SERVES ANIMÆ DIMIDIUM MEÆ. (Oh, preserve her who is the half of my soul.—*comp. Hor. Car. I. iii. 8.*) On the ground lie her shield, spear, and a cornucopia. *Ex. BRITANNIA SUPPLEX. 1695.* (Britannia suppliant.) I. D. (Jan Drappentier.)

*Rev.* A funeral pall decorated with the crowned shields of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland: above, a radiated celestial crown in clouds. *Leg. PRÆLUCET QUATUOR UNA.* (One outshines four.)

1.75. Rapin, xvii. 9. Van Loon, IV. 189.

MB. R. Bodley, R. Athole, R. P. H. Van Gelder, R. Gotha, R. St. Petersburg, R. Rare.

The obverse was perhaps prepared, or in course of preparation, before the death of the Queen; it contains a prayer for her preservation. The reverse asserts the superiority of one celestial over four terrestrial crowns.

362. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

There is another die of this medal somewhat differing in the details, and having on the obverse the name of the artist in full, *I. Drappentier.*

1.7.

MB. R.

Very rare.

363. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Two flags, one flying, the other drooping, each decorated with a rose. *Leg. DIE EINE DISER ROSEN IST VERBLICHEN.* (One of these roses is faded.) *Ex. MARIA . K . VON ENGELLAND*



STIRBT D . 7 . IAN . 1695. (Mary, Queen of England, died, 7 Jan. 1695.)


*Rev.* The Garter, surmounted by a crown, from whence is suspended an orange. *Leg.* DEN ABER WIRD DIE WELT NOCH LANGE RICHEN. (This [*i.e.* the orange], however, will the world long smell.)

1·5. *Rev.* Num. Belge, 1878, Pl. vi. 21.

MB. *Æ.* Hague, *Æ.* P. H. Van Gelder, *Æ.* Vienna, *Æ.* Rare.

Executed in Germany. Mary is represented by the drooping flag, William by that still flying, and also by the orange on the reverse, the symbol of his family, which still retains its perfume.

364. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Mary, laureate, seated upon a globe, holds a palm branch in her hand and tramples on the serpent of Death. *Leg.* O : GRAVE : WHERE  IS : THY : VICTORY.

*Rev.* Inscription, QUEEN : MARY . THE : SECOND : ÆTAT . 32 : OBIT : DEC : 28 . ANNO : DOM . 1694 ; above, fleur-de-lis.

1·55.

MB. *Æ.* Not uncommon.

Always of copper ; probably executed by John Roettier.

365. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, *l.*, hair curled in front, collected into a knot behind from whence descends a lovelock ; she wears mantle with fringe and fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* MARIA . D . G . M . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REG . F . D . P . A .

*Rev.* A sarcophagus with a cyprus-tree at each corner. In front is a tablet, inscribed, NATA . XXX . AP . MDCLXII . DENATA . XXVIII . DEC . MDCXCIII . S . V . (Born 30 April, 1662, died 28 Dec. 1694, old style) ; on it is a laureated skull between two branches of palm. Above is a radiated circle of stars ; below, on the ground, are crowns and sceptres. *Leg.* MELIORI ORNATA CORONA. (Adorned with a better crown.) *Ex.* DISHOECKE . F . (Jakob van Dishoeke fecit.)

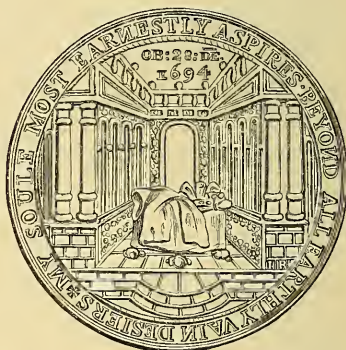
1·9. Rapin, xvi. 2. Van Loon, IV. 183.

MB. R. Hague, R. Leyden, lead. Gotha, R.  
Vienna, R. Rare.

The bust in Rapin's plate is in the other direction. The laureated skull on the tomb indicates the triumph of death; the circle of stars, the triumph of immortality.

366. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, r., hair bound with fillet, lovelock, in mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Outer leg.* MARIA . II .  
D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REGINA. *Inner leg.* incuse.



366. Death of Mary.

NON : EST : MORTALE QVOD : OPTO : MELIORA SPERO. (I desire not earthly things, I hope for better.)

*Rev.* On a table in a chapel are lying the royal robes, sceptre, and crown; above, incusely inscribed, OB : 28 : DE : 1694.  
*Leg.* incuse—

MY SOULE MOST EARNESTLY ASPIRES :  
BEYOND ALL EARTHLY VAIN DESIERS.

Below columns on right, I. R. (James Roettier.)

1·8. (See Woodcut.)

MB. lead.

Unique ?

367. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Bust of Mary, *r.*, hair bound with fillet, lovelock, in mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Outer leg.* MARIA . II . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REGINA. *Inner leg.* incuse—

MY SOULE MOST EARNESTLY ASPIRES :

ABOVE AL EARTHLY VAIN DESIRES .

OB . DEC . 28 . 94.

*Rev.* On a table in a chapel are lying the royal robes, &c. ; same as the preceding : above, incusely inscribed, NATA APRIL . 30 . 1662. *Leg.* incuse. NON EST MORTALE QVOD OPTO : MELIORA SPERO. Below columns on right, I. R. (James Roettier.)

1.8.

MB. lead.

Unique ?

Both these medals are cast from the same mould, differing only in those legends which are stamped in subsequently. They appear to have been hurriedly executed by James Roettier as cheap memorials of the Queen, and for distribution during the time that the body of Mary was lying in state at Whitehall, to which place it was removed from Kensington Palace.

368. DEATH OF MARY.  $\frac{28 \text{ Dec.}}{7 \text{ Jan.}}$  169 $\frac{4}{5}$ . DASSIER'S MEDAL.

Bust of Mary, *r.*, hair bound with pearls, ear-ring, necklace, in mantle fastened with brooches on the breast and shoulder. *Leg.* MARIA . II . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REGINA. Below, I. D. (J. Dassier.)

*Rev.* Beneath a canopy a tomb, with a bas-relief of Religion and Hymen lamenting the loss of Mary, while an infant Fame, seated on a globe, proclaims her merits. *Ex.* NATA . 10 . FEBR . 1662 . COR . II . APR . 1689 . MORT . 29 . DEC . 1694.

MB. Æ.

This is one of Dassier's series of medals of the Sovereigns of England. Mary died on the 28th and not on the 29th Dec.

369. DEATH AND FUNERAL OF MARY.  $\frac{5}{15}$  March, 1695.

Bust of Mary, *r.*, hair bound with strings of pearls, tiara on the top of the head, lovelock, in mantle fastened with jewel on the shoulder. *Leg.* MARIA . II . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . HIB . REGINA. On truncation, I. L. F. (Jan Luder fecit.) Same as Nos. 345, 348.

*Rev.* The royal coffin, under a canopy supported by four obelisks, in Westminster Abbey during the funeral sermon; the canopy is inscribed, MARIA . REGINA . OBIT . VII . IAN MDCLXXXV. (Mary, Queen, died, 7 Jan. 1695.) On each side is a curtain inscribed, DEPOS . IN . CHORO . ABBAT : VESTMONASTER . LONDINI. (Deposited in the choir of Westminster Abbey, London.)

2.3. Rapin, xvii. 1, 10. Van Loon, IV. 181, 192.

MB. pewter.

Very rare.

After the body had laid in state at Whitehall until the  $\frac{5}{15}$  March, it was removed to Westminster Abbey, where it was interred in the chapel of Henry VII. with unusual splendour, in the presence of both Houses of Parliament. Archbishop Tenison preached the funeral sermon.

370. DEATH AND FUNERAL OF MARY.  $\frac{5}{15}$  March, 1695.

Bust of Mary, *r.*, hair decorated with tiara and entwined with pearls behind, a plait over the head, two leaves of laurel at the side; no drapery. *Leg.* MARIA . II . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . HIB . REGINA. Same as No. 346.

*Rev.* The royal coffin, under a canopy, &c.; same as the preceding.

2.3. Rapin, xvii. 10. Van Loon, IV. 192.

MB. *R.* Hunter, *R.* Athole, *R.* Hague, *Æ.* Brussels, *Æ.*

Very rare.

The coffin, on which were laid the crown and sceptre of the realm, was deposited under a sumptuous canopy in the centre of the church, whilst the Primate preached. The Abbey, nave, choir, and transept, were in a blaze with innumerable wax lights.

## WILLIAM III. 1694—1702.

371. CASALE TAKEN.  $\frac{1}{11}$  July, 1695.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, no drapery.  
*Leg.* INVICTISSIMVS GVILLELMVS .MAG. Below, I. BOSKAM . F.  
 Same as No. 77.

*Rev.* A boar attacked by four dogs. *Leg.* PLVRIBVS IMPAR.  
 (Unequal to many.) *Ex.* II . IVL . MDCXCV. I. B. F. (Jan  
 Boskam fecit.)

1.45. Rapin, xix. 6. Van Loon, IV. 217.

MB. Æ. Hague, Æ. Very rare.

372. CASALE TAKEN.  $\frac{1}{11}$  July, 1695.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Inscription within a laurel wreath, CASALIVM . ARX MONTIS . FERRATI MVNITISSIMA . ITALIE CLAVIS . FÆDERATORVM ARMIS . SVB . AVSPICIIS GVILLELMI . III . M . B . REGIS . DVCTVQVE CELSISSIMI . SABAVDIÆ PRINCIPIS . AD DEDITIONEM ADIGITVR MDCXCV (*sic*). (Casale, the strongest citadel of Montferrat, the key of Italy, is compelled to surrender to the arms of the Allies, under the auspices of William III., King of Great Britain, and under the command of His Highness the Prince of Savoy, 1695.)

1.5. Rapin, xix. 9. Van Loon, IV. 217.

MB. electrotype from Hague, Æ. Very rare.

373. CASALE TAKEN.  $\frac{1}{11}$  July, 1695.

A boar attacked by four dogs, &c.; same as the reverse of No. 371.



*Rev.* Inscription, &c. ; same as the reverse of the preceding.  
1·5. Rapin, xix. 8. Van Loon, IV. 217.

MB. *R.* Gotha, *R.* Very rare.

Casale, a place of great strength, garrisoned with 3,000 men, and abundantly provisioned, surrendered after fourteen days' siege. The boar represents Louis XIV., the dogs the allied army which captured Casale. The vaunting motto of Louis was "nec pluribus impar"; this is here denied, and the loss of Casale is adduced in proof that he was unequal to many. It was not known at the time that the surrender of Casale had been previously arranged, and that it was the price paid by Louis for seducing the Duke of Savoy from the cause of the Allies.

374. CASALE TAKEN AND THE SECURITY OF ITALY RESTORED.  
 $\frac{1}{11}$  July, 1695.

The plan of the town and castle of Casale represented on a cloth held by three genii: in the foreground, the river god of the Po, with the head of an ox, reclining on his urn and holding a broken chain. *Leg.* GALLORVM ERIDANVS VINCULA RVMPIT OVANS. (The Po, rejoicing, breaks the chains of the French.) *Ex.* CASALIS ARMIS FÆDERATORVM RECEPTA. 1695. (Casale retaken by the arms of the Allies.) P. H. M. (Philipp Heinrich Müller.)

*Rev.* Italy turreted, at her side a cornucopia, is seated on a rock at the feet of Victory, who holds a palm branch and a mural crown; in the distance, the setting sun. *Leg.* CARPIMVS OCCIDVO SPERATAM SOLE QVIETEM. (Now that the sun is setting, we enjoy the hoped-for repose.) *Ex.* SECVRITAS ITALIÆ RES·TITVTA. (The security of Italy restored.) P. H. M. (Philipp Heinrich Müller.)

*Edge.* Chronogrammatic. ITALLIÆ CVRA GALLVS PROHIBETVR A VARVS : CLARIVS ET NVNC EST FORTE CASALE MINVS. (By the help of Italy the greedy Frenchman is restrained, and now Casale, though less strong, is more glorious, MCCCCLLLLLVVVVVVVVVIIIH = 1695.) F. K. (Friedrich Kleinert.)



1·7. Rapin, xix. 5. Van Loon, IV. 217. Lochner, II. 369.

Hague, *Æ*.

Very rare.

By the capture of Casale a serious blow was given to the power of France, symbolized by the setting sun, in the north of Italy. Under the articles of the capitulation, it was ordered that all the fortifications of the town and its castle should be demolished, and that none should be rebuilt during the present war. The town was then restored to the Duke of Mantua.

375. DUNKIRK BOMBARDED.  $\frac{1}{11}$  Aug. 1695.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. Below, I. MAVGER F.

*Rev.* The harbour of Dunkirk, a vessel sunk at the entrance, a shell exploding ineffectually. *Leg.* DUNKERCA ILLÆSA. (Dunkirk uninjured.) *Ex.* M.DC.XCV.

1·6. Med. Louis XIV., 4to, 261. Van Loon, IV. 211. Trésor, Méd. Franç. Pt. III. Pl. xxxiii. 5.

MB. *Æ*.

The medallion (Med. Louis XIV., fol. 261) has not been met with. It is probably an enlarged illustration of the smaller medal.

In pursuance of the plan, which had been so successful during the last year, of keeping a large military force occupied in defending the coast of France, which would otherwise have augmented the armies opposed to the Allies, a naval armament was prepared, and an attempt was made to bombard Dunkirk; but immense preparations had been completed for its defence, and the Dutch engineer so mismanaged the attack that little damage was done.

376. DUNKIRK BOMBARDED.  $\frac{1}{11}$  Aug. 1695.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, &c.; similar to the preceding.

*Rev.* The harbour of Dunkirk, &c.; similar to the preceding.

*Leg.* DUNKERCA ILLÆSA. *Ex.* M.DC.XCV.

1·6.

MB. Æ.

This is a variety of the preceding. The reverses of this and the preceding medal do not appear to be by the same artist.

## 377. INDIAN TRADE MOLESTED. August, 1695.

Bust of Louis XIV., r., hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. Below, J. MAVGER . F.

*Rev.* Porters moving goods in a harbour full of shipping. *Leg.* INDICÆ HOSTIUM OPES INTERCEPTÆ. (The Indian treasures of the enemy intercepted.) *Ex.* M.DC.XCV. Monogram of T. B. (Thomas Bernard.)

1·6. Med. Louis XIV., 4to, 262. Trésor, Méd. Franç. Pt. III. Pl. xxxiii. 6.

MB. Æ. Æ.

The obverses of the specimens in silver and copper are from different dies. The medallion of the same type (Med. Louis XIV., fol. 262) has not been met with.

France had withdrawn her fleets from the ineffectual struggles against England and Holland, and encouraged privateers, which made some prizes. About this time five Indiamen were taken and destroyed, as is commemorated by these medals.

378. BRUSSELS BOMBARDED,  $\frac{4}{14}$  Aug. 1695, AND  
NAMUR RETAKEN,  $\frac{22 \text{ Aug.}}{1 \text{ Sept.}}$  1695.

Brussels bombarded; the city in flames. *Leg.* MOMORDIT LAPIDEM. (He bit a stone.) *Ex.* BRUXELLE A GALLO FRVSTRA IGNE TENTATAE.  $\frac{IV}{XIV}$ . AVG. M.DC.VC. (Brussels in vain attacked with fire by the French,  $\frac{4}{14}$  Aug. 1695.) c. w. (Christian Wermuth.)

*Rev.* The town and castle of Namur. Above, VICTA EST QVAE VINCI NON POTERAT. (She has been conquered who was unconquerable.) *Leg.* AMAT VICTORIA TESTES. (Victory delights in spectators.) *Ex.* NAMVRCVM RECEPITVM A BRITANNO ET BAVARO

SPECTANTE GALLO CVM C.L.M . ARMAT . I . SEPT . M.DC.VC.  
(Namur retaken by the Briton and the Bavarian in sight of the  
Frenchman with one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers, 1 Sept.  
1695.)

1.6. Rapin, xix. 1. Van Loon, IV. 205.

MB. Æ. lead. Hague, lead. P. H. Van Gelder, R.  
Gotha, R. Rare.

This medal is described in Christian Wermuth's Catalogue,  
1713, No. 12, p. 21.

When Villeroy perceived, in his attempt to relieve Namur,  
that he had been out-manceuvred by William, he resolved to  
bombard Brussels with a view to injure, not to take it. The  
bombardment began on the evening of the 13th Aug. (N.S.),  
and continued till the afternoon of the 15th, when the enemy  
drew off and marched to Enghien; the lower part of the town  
suffered most severely. Villeroy thus bit the stone, but derived  
no nourishment. When France took Namur in 1692, a medal  
(See No. 273, p. 68) was published with the same legend on the  
reverse; this is now retorted, and the Frenchman is the spec-  
tator with 150,000 soldiers. As France had boasted that she  
had made Namur impregnable, she is taunted with the reply  
that her impregnable fortress had been taken.

379. BRUSSELS BOMBARDED,  $\frac{4}{14}$  Aug. 1695, AND  
NAMUR RETAKEN,  $\frac{22}{1}$  Aug. Sept. 1695.

Bust of William III., l., hair long, in armour, with lion's  
head in front and short straps on the shoulder, and mantle  
round the breast. *Leg.* GULIELM . III . GALL . FUR . ULT . NAMUR .  
CAP. (William III., the Avenger of the fury of France by the  
capture of Namur.) Below, M : SMELTZING.

*Rev.* A fox endeavouring to set fire to a rock on which an  
eagle has built her nest, and to which she has carried off  
several cubs. In the distance is Brussels bombarded. *Leg.*  
URIT . FURIT . NON . PROFICIT. (He burns, he rages, but profits  
nothing.) *Ex.* BRUXEL . A . FUR . GALL . INCENS . MDCXCV.  
(Brussels burnt by French fury, 1695.)

1·95. Rapin, xviii. 1. Van Loon, IV. 194.

MB. R. Athole, R. Hague, R. Gotha, R.

Very rare.

The fox is Louis XIV., who endeavours by fire to destroy Brussels. He burns it, and shows himself violently infuriated, but he derives no advantage.

380. NAMUR RETAKEN.  $\frac{22 \text{ Aug.}}{1 \text{ Sept.}}$  1695.

Bust of William III., r., hair long, in armour, with large gorget. *Leg.* GVILH : M . BRIT . FR . ET . HIB . REX.

*Rev.* A city, on the further side of a river, bombarded. *Leg.* NAMVR. *Ex.* RECVPER . 1695. D . I . SEPT. (Namur retaken, 1 Sept. 1695.)

1·9. Rapin, xviii. 11. Van Loon, IV. 203.

MB. R. Hague, R. Gotha, R. Very rare.

This medal was probably executed at Gotha by Sorberger.

Namur had been taken by the French in 1692, and the achievement was commemorated by several medals (See No. 273, &c.). Since that time the defences were strengthened by every means which the skill and ingenuity of Vauban could suggest, and it was now garrisoned by 15,000 choice troops. It was, however, invested by William and the Elector of Bavaria, and the trenches were opened on the  $\frac{2}{12}$  July. The town capitulated on the  $\frac{25 \text{ July}}{4 \text{ Aug.}}$ , and the garrison retired into the castle, which was compelled to surrender after an unprecedented resistance,  $\frac{22 \text{ Aug.}}{1 \text{ Sept.}}$ , 10,000 of the garrison having perished in the defence. Marshal Bouffleurs commanded the garrison, and the scientific part of the siege was under the direction of the famous Dutch engineer, Cohorn.

381. NAMUR RETAKEN.  $\frac{22 \text{ Aug.}}{1 \text{ Sept.}}$  1695.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair rather long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* GULIELMUS . III . D . G . M . BRIT .

FRAN . ET . HIB . REX . F . D. Below, DISHOECKE . F. (Jakob van Dishoecke fecit.) Same as No. 246.

*Rev.* Officer on horseback commanding at the bombardment of Namur. *Leg.* VI IGNIS ET ENSIS. (By force of fire and sword.) *Ex.* NAMURC . RECEPT . MDCXCV. (Namur retaken, 1695.)

1·5. Rapin, xix. 2. Van Loon, IV. 205.

MB. *R.* Hague, *A. R.* Vienna, *A. R.*

Very rare.

Gold was generally supposed to have been one of the means employed by Louis XIV. to ensure success; this medal asserts that the Allies owed their success solely to the force of arms.

382. NAMUR RETAKEN. <sup>22 Aug.</sup><sub>1 Sept.</sub> 1695.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour with straps on the shoulder and mantle with fringe. *Leg.* GVILH . III . D . G . MAG . BRI . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX. Below, R. A. F. (R. Arondeaux fecit.)

*Rev.* Namur, kneeling, presents her keys to William, at whose feet the urns of the MOSA and the SABIS—the Meuse and the Sambre, unite their streams. In the distance is Namur. *Leg.* FLOREM GALLIÆ C . M . MILITVM ELVDIT WILHELMI VIRTVS VRBIS ARCIS CASTRI NAMVRCI VICTOR . MDCXCV. (The skill of William deceives one hundred thousand soldiers, the flower of the French army, and conquers the city, citadel, and castle of Namur, 1695.)

1·65. Rapin, xviii. 12. Van Loon, IV. 203.

MB. *R.* Hague, *R.* P. H. Van Gelder, *R.*

Very rare.

William, by manœuvring, had drawn away the French army from the intended field of his operations, and then suddenly invested Namur. Villeroy collected an army of 100,000 men, and declared he would risk a battle to save the city, but he found William so strongly posted that he hastily retired in the night, and left the place to its fate. Disappointed with the attempt, he turned his steps towards Brussels, which he bombarded for nearly forty-eight hours. (See Nos. 378, 379.)



383. NAMUR RETAKEN.  $\frac{22 \text{ Aug.}}{1 \text{ Sept.}}$  1695.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head in front and straps on the shoulder, and mantle with fringe round the breast. *Leg.* WILHELMVS . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRANC . ET . HIB . REX. Below, I. BOSKAM . F. Same as Nos. 288, 322, 336.

*Rev.* William galloping, *l.*, over fallen foes, commands at the siege of Namur, which is seen in the distance bombarded. *Leg.* CORAM . C . M . HOST . REPRES. (In the presence of one hundred thousand enemies repelled.) *Ex.* NAMURC . URBS . ARX . CAST . INVIA VI EXPUGN I . SEPT . MDCXCV. (The impregnable city, citadel, and castle of Namur stormed, 1 Sept. 1695.) I. B. F. (Jan Boskam fecit.)

2.3. Rapin, xviii. 2. Van Loon, IV. 197.

MB. *R.*

Rare.

384. NAMUR RETAKEN.  $\frac{22 \text{ Aug.}}{1 \text{ Sept.}}$  1695.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle with embroidered edge round the breast. *Leg.* INVICTISSIMVS GVIL-LELMVS MAG. Below, monogram, *JB*. (Jan Boskam fecit.) Same as Nos. 287, 303, 321, 325, 334, 335.

*Rev.* William galloping, *l.*, over fallen foes, &c.; same as the preceding.

2.3.

MB. *R.* Hague, *Æ.*

Very rare.

Namur is called impregnable because the French vaunted that they had made it such by the new defences which had been erected. They did not prove, however, invincible to the skill of Cohorn.

385. NAMUR RETAKEN.  $\frac{22 \text{ Aug.}}{1 \text{ Sept.}}$  1695.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head in front and straps on the shoulder, and mantle with

fringe round the breast. *Leg.* WILHELMVS . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRANC . ET . HIB . REX. Below, I. BOSKAM . F. Same as Nos. 288, 322, 336, 383.

*Rev.* An ostrich, *r.*, with a key in its mouth: Namur in the distance. *Leg.* FORTI . PECTORI . NIL . INSUPERABILE. (To the hardy heart nothing is insuperable.) *Ex.* I . SEPT . M.DC.XCV . CVM . PRIVILEGIO . N . C. (By permission, Nicolas Chevalier.)

2·3.

MB. pewter.

Extremely rare.

The ostrich was said to have the power of digesting iron, and is here adopted as an emblem of William, whose stomach was strong enough to devour and digest the insuperable fortress of Namur. Chevalier, who designed the reverse of this piece, lived at Utrecht, and had a privilege for striking medals in his own house.

386. NAMUR RETAKEN.  $\frac{22 \text{ Aug.}}{1 \text{ Sept.}}$  1695.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Inscription within a laurel wreath, NAMVRCVM MVNITIS-SIMVM . TOTIVS BELGHII OPPIDVM . A FRANCÆ MARESCALLO ET XV . MILITVM . MILLIBVS PROPVGNATVM . TESTIBVS . CENTVM GALLORVM . SVBSIDIYM . CONANTIVM . MILLIBVS . FORTITVDINE GVILLELMI III . M . B . REGIS . FOEDERATORVM . IMP'ATORIS . INTRA . VII . HEBDOMADAS . EXPVGNATVM . A . M.DC.XCV. (Namur, the strongest city in all Belgium, defended by a Marshal of France and fifteen thousand soldiers, and in the presence of one hundred thousand Frenchmen attempting its relief, was taken within seven weeks by the courage of William III., King of Great Britain, Commander-in-Chief of the Allies, 1695.)

2·3.

MB. lead.

Extremely rare.

This medal is sufficiently explained by the inscription, and the notices of previous medals.

387. NAMUR RETAKEN.  $\frac{22 \text{ Aug.}}{1 \text{ Sept.}}$  1695.

An ostrich, *r.*, with a key in its mouth, &c. ; same as the reverse of No. 385.

*Rev.* Inscription within a laurel wreath, &c. ; same as the preceding.

2.3. Rapin, xviii. 5. Van Loon, IV. 197.

MB. *R.* Hague, *R.* Brussels, *R.* Very rare.

This medal is composed of the reverses of the two preceding medals.

388. NAMUR RETAKEN.  $\frac{22 \text{ Aug.}}{1 \text{ Sept.}}$  1695.

Namur, murally crowned, holds her shield, a palm branch, and a sceptre, and is seated between two river gods, the Meuse and the Sambre. *Leg.* PROVINCIA RESTITUTA. (The Province restored.) *Ex.* MDCXCV. P. H. M. (Philipp Heinrich Müller.)

*Rev.* A pyramid, inscribed, NAMVRCVM INDEFESSA VIRTUTE FOEDERATORVM ET REDDI ET VINCI POTVISSE VILLAREGIVS DVX GALL. LIBERATIONEM FRVSTRA TENTANS CVM INGENTI C. HOMINVM EXERCITV TESTIS ESSE VOLVIT. (That Namur could, by the indefatigable valour of the Allies, be reduced to surrender and be conquered, Villeroy, the French general, in vain attempting its relief with an immense army of 100,000 men, wished to be a witness.) On the right of the base, which is decorated with a view of Namur, is seated Fame; Bellona, standing on the other side, points to the inscription. Beyond appears an arcade.

*Edge.* Chronogrammatic—

ERIPITVR GALLIS VRBS AC CASTELLA NAMVRICI.

HO C REX ANGLE POTES ! TV QVOQVE BOIE POTES.

(The city and castle of Namur are snatched from the French. This you, English King, and also you, Bavarian, have been able to accomplish, MCCCCLLLLXVVVVVVIIII=1695.) F. K. (Friedrich Kleinert.)

1·95. Rapin, xviii. 7. Van Loon, IV. 200. Lochner, II. 361.

MB. R. Hagne, R. P. H. Van Gelder, R.  
Brussels, R. Gotha, R. Rare.

This piece was struck at Nuremberg; and was also issued in wood for use as a draughtsman.

The French boasted that they had made Namur impregnable, and when it was taken a stone was discovered, ready to be placed over the great gate, inscribed, REDDI POTEST NON VINCI. (It may be surrendered, not conquered.) The medal retorts upon them that it could be both one and the other; and as Villeroy retired with his great army as soon as he discovered the strong position of the covering army, it is sarcastically intimated that his only object in approaching Namur was to witness the result of the attack.

389. NAMUR RETAKEN. <sup>22 Aug.</sup><sub>1 Sept.</sub> 1695.

Bust of William III., l., laureate, hair long, in armour with straps on the shoulder, and mantle round the breast. *Leg.* GVILIELMVS . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIBERNIÆ . REX. Below, L. (Jan Luder.)

*Rev.* A warrior overturning with his standard an obelisk, which Gallia in vain attempts to support. It is decorated with a club, fulmen, and scales, and is inscribed, LABENT . MONARCH . PRINCIPIUM MOSA AC SAMBRA LIBERAT. (The commencement of a falling monarchy; the Meuse and the Sambre made free.) At the base are the two river gods, MOSA and SAMBRA. At a distance the castle, CASTEEL, and town, STAD, of Namur are seen. *Leg.* NAMURC . ARX . ET . CASTR . EXPUGN . TEST . GALL. (The citadel and castle of Namur stormed in the presence of the French.)

1·95. Rapin, xviii. 6. Van Loon, IV. 200.

MB. R. pewter. Brussels, Æ. Gotha, R. St.  
Petersburg, R. Very rare.

Louis XIV. had aimed at universal empire, and for many

years ran a successful career ; but, when William had formed the States of Europe into one grand confederacy, the power of France was on the decline ; and the capture of Namur, reported impregnable, was considered the presage of the falling monarchy of France.

390. NAMUR RETAKEN.  $\frac{22 \text{ Aug.}}{1 \text{ Sept.}}$  1695.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head in front and straps on the shoulder, and mantle with fringe round the breast. *Leg.* WILHELMVS . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRANC . ET . HIB . REX. Below, I. BOSKAM . F. Same as Nos. 288, 322, 336, 383, 385, 386.

*Rev.* A pedestal, surmounted by a Victory and inscribed, GALLI . AD . CELEBR . CVM . MVLT . FESTIVIT . LVD . XIV . NATAL . NAMVR . CASTEL . PER . TRIEN . OCCVP . ET . MAX . SVMPTV . MVNITIS . ÆTERN . VALEDICVNT . I . SEPT . M.DC.XCV. (The French, to celebrate with great festivity the birthday of Louis XIV., bid an eternal farewell to the castle of Namur, which they had occupied three years, and fortified at the greatest expense, 1 Sept. 1695.) At the sides of the pedestal are captured French standards, and at the foot the two river gods, MOSA and SABIS—the Meuse and the Sambre. *Leg.* VINCIT AMOR PATRIS PATRIÆ. (The love of the Father of his country is victorious.) I. BOSKAM . F.

2·3.

MB. *Æ.* Hague, *Æ.* Vienna, *N. Æ.* Gotha, *Æ.*

Rare.

The device of this medal is copied from one (See No. 274) which was struck to commemorate the capture of Namur by Louis XIV. in 1692. The inscription is altered into one highly sarcastic, intimating that the surrender was the French mode of celebrating the King's birthday. The capitulation was made 1 Sept. ; but the garrison did not march out till 5 Sept., which was the birthday of Louis XIV. The reverse of this medal also occurs with the obverse of No. 384.



391. NAMUR RETAKEN.  $\frac{22 \text{ Aug.}}{1 \text{ Sept.}}$  1695.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* A pedestal, surmounted by a Victory, &c.; similar to the preceding, but inscribed, GVILL . MAX . NAMVR . VRB . ET . ARC . XLVII . D . OB . CEP . SVB . OC . GALL . CEN . MILL . V . SEPT . MDCXCV. (William, the very Great, took the city and citadel of Namur after forty-seven days' siege under the eyes of one hundred thousand Frenchmen, 5 Sept. 1695.) *Leg.* VINCIT AMOR . PATRIS PATRIÆ.

2.3. Rapin, xviii. 3. Van Loon, IV. 197.

No specimen has been met with.

The date of the garrison's marching out is given on this medal; not the date of the capitulation.

392. NAMUR RETAKEN.  $\frac{22 \text{ Aug.}}{1 \text{ Sept.}}$  1695.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in armour, and embroidered mantle round the breast. *Leg.* WILH . III . D . G . ANG . SCO . FR . ET . HIB . REX. On edge of mantle, F. W. (F. D. Winter.)

*Rev.* Three men falling by the breaking of a rope firmly held at the other end by two men. *Leg.* CO NAMVR. (We strive.)  
*Ex.* I . SEPT . M.DC.XCV.

1.5. Rapin, xix. 3. Van Loon, IV. 205.

MB. electrolyte from Hunter, R. Hague, R. Brussels, lead. Very rare.

The three falling persons are the Comte de Guiscard, governor of Namur, Marshal Boufflers, commander of the garrison, and Villeroy, commander of the army sent to its relief; the rope is Namur, which, by its breaking, intimates the surrender to William and to the Elector of Bavaria. The legend, if read as one word, alludes to the contending parties who are endeavouring to succeed; if read as two words, it is merely the name of the county or province of Namur.

393. NAMUR RETAKEN.  $\frac{22 \text{ Aug.}}{1 \text{ Sept.}}$  1695.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, no drapery.  
*Leg.* GULIELM : III D . G . M . BRIT : FR : ET HIB : REX F . D .  
 P . A . Below, I. S. (Jan Smeltzing.) Same as Nos. 67, 205,  
 207, 254, 263.

*Rev.* A lion, armed with a sword, plants its paw upon the  
 mural crown of Namur, and puts to flight two cocks; a city  
 and fortress in the distance. *Leg.* SALVS . IN . FVGACIBVS .  
 ALIS. (Safety in fleeing wings.) *Ex.* NAMVRCO EXPVGNATO .  
 GALLI . IN . AVXILIVM . MISSI . AVFFVGIVNT . 1 . SEPT . 1695.  
 (Namur having been stormed, the French sent to its relief run  
 away, 1 Sept. 1695.)

1.5. Rapin, xviii. 4. Van Loon, IV. 196.

No specimen of this medal has been met with: it was prob-  
 ably the last work of Jan Smeltzing.

The lion is the emblem of William, the cocks of Villeroy,  
 who retired precipitately as soon as a triple discharge of  
 artillery from the fortifications announced that William had  
 placed under his feet the mural crown of Namur.

394. NAMUR RETAKEN.  $\frac{22 \text{ Aug.}}{1 \text{ Sept.}}$  1695.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, in armour, with lion's head  
 in front and straps on the shoulder, and mantle with fringed  
 edge round the breast. *Leg.* WILHELMVS . III . D . G . MAG .  
 BRIT . FRANC . ET . HIB . REX. Below, CVM PRIVILEGIO. (By  
 permission.)

*Rev.* A lion, armed with a sword, &c.; same as the pre-  
 ceding.

1.5.

MB. electrotype from Gotha, R. Brussels, R.

Very rare.

A variety of this medal has under the bust CVM . PRIVILI.

This is a copy by Christian Wermuth of the preceding medal  
 by Jan Smeltzing.

395. NAMUR RETAKEN. <sup>22 Aug.</sup><sub>1 Sept.</sub> 1695.

Hercules, wearing the lion's skin, with the apple of the Hesperides and his club in his hands, carries the medallions of William III. and the Elector of Bavaria, inscribed, WILH. III. D. G. MAG. BRITAN. REX and MAX. EMA. D. G. BAV. EL., and walks between the dragon and Cerberus. *Leg.* PROPVGNA-TORIBVS ORBIS. (To the champions of the world.) *Ex.* TESTANTVR FACTA TRIVMPHI. (Triumphs evidence facts.) G. H. (Georg Hautsch.)

*Rev.* View of Namur. *Leg.* NON AVRO, VIRTUTE DVCM. (Not by gold, but by the valour of the generals.) *Ex.* NAMVR-CVM RECEPVM. MDCVC. (Namur retaken, 1695.)

*Edge.* Chronogrammatic. REX ANGLVS FVSO GAVDENT BAVARVSQVE NAMVRCo. (The King of England and the Bavarian rejoice in the capture of Namur, MDCLXVVVVVV = 1695.)

1-75. Rapin, xviii. 10. Van Loon, IV. 203.

MB. R. Æ. Vienna, A. Rare.

Hercules, with William and the Elector, are the champions of the world; Namur, the lion's skin, the apple of the Hesperides, the dragon, and Cerberus are the triumphs which bear evidence to their respective achievements. It was generally believed that Louis owed some of his conquests to his gold; it is here said that Namur was not gained by gold but by valour.

396. NAMUR RETAKEN. <sup>22 Aug.</sup><sub>1 Sept.</sub> 1695.

Bust of William III., l., laureate, hair long, in armour with straps on the shoulder, and mantle round the breast. *Leg.* GVILIELMVS. III. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIBERNIÆ. REX. Below, L. (Jan Luder.) Same as No. 389.

*Rev.* The Genius of the Meuse reclining near the city of Namur in flames. *Leg.* NAMVRC. RECEPT. (Namur retaken.) *Ex.* IN SOLIDO RVRSVS FORTVNA LOCAVIT. CIOICXCV. (Fortune has again placed it in security, 1695.)

1-95.

MB. Æ.

Extremely rare.

397. NAMUR RETAKEN.  $\frac{22 \text{ Aug.}}{1 \text{ Sept.}}$  1695.

Bust of William III., l., laureate, hair long, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* A female figure, perhaps Europa, kneeling at an altar, on which is a burning censer, and before a pedestal, on which are two medallions of William III. and the Elector of Bavaria, inscribed, GVILIELMVS REX and MAX EM. BAV. ELEC. Behind her is a palm-tree, to which is attached the shield of Namur amid a pile of captured French arms. *Ex.* IVSTI DVO FVLMINA BELLI. (The two thunderbolts of a just war.—*comp. Virg. Aen.* vi. 843.) On the altar, in cypher, I. L. (Jan Luder.)

1·95.

MB. electrotype from Hunter, R. Extremely rare.

This commemorates William and the Elector of Bavaria as the two champions who have conquered Namur, and are objects of the gratitude of Europe.

398. NAMUR RETAKEN.  $\frac{22 \text{ Aug.}}{1 \text{ Sept.}}$  1695.

The Genius of the Meuse reclining near the city of Namur in flames, &c.; same as the reverse of No. 396.

*Rev.* A female figure, perhaps Europa, kneeling at an altar, &c.; same as the preceding.

1·95. Rapin, xviii. 9. Van Loon, IV. 200.

MB. pewter. Hague, R. Brussels R. Very rare.

This is composed of the reverses of the two preceding medals.

399. NAMUR RETAKEN.  $\frac{22 \text{ Aug.}}{1 \text{ Sept.}}$  1695.

William III., his head laureate and radiate, on horseback, r.; at a distance, NAMVRCVM. *Ex.* Q. GALLOS. EIECIT. HISPANOS. RESTITVIT. HOSTES. TERRVIT. SOCIOS. FIRMAVIT. ASSERTVS. ORBIS. (Because he drove out the French, re-established the Spaniards, terrified his enemies, consolidated his allies, the liberated world—)

*Rev.* Fame, flying, *r.*, blowing her trumpet, decorated with the flag of William: below is inscribed, GVILIELMO . III . MAXIMO . ALTERIVS . ORBIS . REGI . TOTIVS . PATRI . VINDICI . RESTITVTORI . HERCVLI . REDIVIVO . IMP . PIO . FELICI . INCLYTO . IN . ÆTERN . MEM . L . L . D . C. (—willingly dedicates and consecrates this piece as an eternal memorial to William III., the Greatest, the King of part of the world, and the Father of the whole, the Defender, the Restorer, a second Hercules, a pious, prosperous, and illustrious Commander.)

2.2. Rapin, xviii. 8. Van Loon, IV. 200.

MB. *A*. Brussels, *R*.

Very rare.

This is merely a complimentary medal to William on the conquest of Namur, and its general effects; it is not illustrative of any particular incident.

400. NAMUR RETAKEN.  $\frac{22 \text{ Aug.}}{1 \text{ Sept.}}$  1695.

A female figure bowing, *r.*, with one hand on her breast, rests the other upon the shield of Namur; before her advances an infant Genius, bearing a palm branch and the key of the city; at her feet, a rabbit. *Leg.* NAMVRCI . GALLI . FVGIVM . M.DC.XCV. (The flight of the French at Namur, 1695.)



400. Namur retaken.

1.3.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. *Æ*.

Extremely rare.

This piece was probably intended for the reverse of a medal,

for which no obverse appears to have been made. It represents the Genius of Namur greeting submissively some person, probably William, not represented upon the medal.

401. NAMUR RETAKEN. <sup>22 Aug.</sup><sub>1 Sept.</sub> 1695.

Bust of the Elector of Bavaria, *r.*, hair long, in mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* MULTA VIRI VIRTUS. VIRGIL. (Great is the valour of the man.—*Virg. Aen.* iv. 3.)

*Rev.* A female figure, Namur, standing, facing, holding in her right hand a staff surmounted by the cap of Liberty, and in her left the shield of the Elector, which rests upon an altar ornamented with a festoon and the shield of Namur: city in the distance. *Leg.* VINCENDUM NON REDDENDUM. (It must be conquered, not restored.) *Ex.* LIBERTAS NAMURCI. (The deliverance of Namur.)

1.2. Van Loon, IV. 205.

No specimen has been met with.

This medal and the following one were struck in honour of Maximilian Emmanuel, the Elector of Bavaria, who, with William, conducted the siege of Namur. When William retired to offer battle to Villeroy, the Elector was entrusted with the continuation of the siege. The legend on the reverse is a retort upon the French, who declared that they would not surrender the city unless compelled to do so by treaty.

402. NAMUR RETAKEN. <sup>22 Aug.</sup><sub>1 Sept.</sub> 1695.

Bust of the Elector of Bavaria, *r.*, hair long, wearing mural crown, no drapery. *Leg.* HIC SPES FIDISSIMA BELGÆ. (He is the surest hope of Holland.) Below, 1696, and the artist's initials, PH R. (Philip Roettier.)

*Rev.* A female figure, Namur, holding a staff with the cap of Liberty, &c.; same as the preceding.

1.2. Van Loon, IV. 205.

No specimen has been met with.



This medal, from its date, was not issued till the year following the siege of Namur, to which it refers.

403. RETORT UPON LOUIS XIV. October, 1695.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle with embroidered edge round the breast. *Leg.* INVICTISSIMVS GVILELMVS MAG. Below, monogram, *JB*. (Jan Boskam fecit.) Same as Nos. 287, 303, 321, 325, 334, 335, 384.

*Rev.* A monument, consisting of an obelisk upon a pedestal, having on its front a medallion of a setting sun, with the legend, QVI TORRVIT OMNES OCCIDIT. (He who scorched every one sets.) The serpent of Eternity forms the border. On the left of the pedestal, amid piles of captured arms and flags, is seated Hercules leaning upon the medallion, and holding his club, and Truth, naked, standing on the other side, holds a Victory and inscribes the obelisk, GVIE MAX LVDOV TIRAN EXTIR. (To William, the Greatest, the Exterminator of the Tyrant Louis.) The pedestal is inscribed, MONARCH. GALLICAM PRODIT. EMTION. PARRICIDIIS SVIS PERNICIOSAM RELIQVIS EXOSAM DEPRESSIS (*sic*) MDCXCV. (He has humbled the French monarchy, which by treachery, bribery, and crimes, is injurious to its own subjects, detestable to others, 1695.) I. BOSKAM. F.

24. Rapin, xix. 4. Van Loon, IV. 209.

Van der Chijs, Leyden, *Æ. cast.* Extremely rare.

It seems difficult to give any sense to the inscription on the reverse, unless we follow Van Loon and read DEPRESSIT for DEPRESSIS, and thus make it correspond to SVSTINUIT on the obverse of No. 405.

Towards the close of 1694, Louis XIV. published a medal of which this is a parody (No. 328, p. 102). The obverse here has a portrait of William instead of Louis; the medallion has a setting sun instead of a meridian sun; and the obelisk is dedicated to William instead of Louis; Truth is substituted for Fame, who is proverbially untrue; and instead of an inscription complimenting Louis on having preserved his country

entire against numerous foes, is one charging him with delinquencies, which his admirers would find it difficult to disprove.

404. RETORT UPON LOUIS XIV. October, 1695.

Bust of Louis XIV., *l.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head in front and straps decorated with suns and fleurs-de-lis on the shoulder, and mantle with embroidered edge round the breast. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS MAGNVS REX CHRISTIANISSIMVS.

*Rev.* A monument, &c. ; same as the preceding.

2.4. Van Loon, IV. 210.

MB. electrotype from Brussels, *At.* Extremely rare.

This medal is also by Boskam.

The sarcasm of the parody of the reverse is rendered stronger by attaching it to the portrait of the great and most Christian King, whose iniquities it is intended to record.

405. RETORT UPON LOUIS XIV. October, 1695.

A monument, consisting of an obelisk upon a pedestal having on its front a medallion of a sun and a globe, with the legend, NEC . PLVRIBVS . IMPAR. (Not unequal to many.) The serpent of Eternity forms the border. On the pedestal, amid piles of arms, Minerva, holding a Victory, kneels and supports the medallion, and Fame, holding a trumpet, inscribes the obelisk LVD . VERE MAGNO. (To Louis, the truly Great.) The pedestal is inscribed, INDELIBATAM . ORBIS . GAL . MONARCHIAM . VNVS IN . OMNES . SVSTINUIT . MDCXCIV. (Alone against all he sustained the monarchy of the French empire uninjured, 1694.)

*Rev.* A monument, &c. ; same as No. 403.

2.3. Van Loon, IV. 210.

MB. *Æ.* cast, lead.

Extremely rare.

This medal is composed of the reverse of the medal published by Louis XIV. in 1694 (See No. 328), and the reverse of the two preceding ones published in Holland as a sarcastic retort upon it.

406.

DUKE OF MELFORT. 1695?

A shield with the arms of the Duke of Melfort: 1 and 4, the Lion of Scotland; 2 and 3, three bars wavy (Drummond); surrounded by the Garter; supporters, two lions having collars charged with thistles; above, a ducal coronet, and behind, a mantle of ermine; below, on a scroll, the motto, AB . VNO AD OMNES. (From one to all.)



406. Jeton of the Duke of Melfort.

1·6.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. electrotype.

This piece is octagonal, and is made from a die which was purchased with many others by Mr. Matthew Young from the representatives of the Roettier family, and afterwards presented by him to the British Museum. (See Vol. I. p. 538.) This die is probably the work of Norbert Roettier, and was no doubt intended for striking jetons or counters of a form not unusual in France.

John Drummond, Duke of Melfort, was the second son of James, third Earl of Perth. He was appointed by Charles II. in 1684 one of the Secretaries of State, and was continued in that office by James II., who in April, 1685, created him Viscount of Melfort, in Argyllshire, and Lord Drummond of Gilestoun. He was advanced to an Earldom in the following year, and in 1687, when the Order of the Thistle was revived, he was constituted a Knight Companion. After the Revolution

he joined James II. in France, and attended him in Ireland in 1690. For his services to the cause of the Stuarts he was created Duke of Melfort in 1692 by James II., and invested with the Order of the Garter. He held for several years the administration of the court of the exiled King at St. Germain, where he died in January, 1714. The Drummonds were connected with the Royal Family of Scotland by the marriage of David, second Lord Drummond, with Margaret, grand-daughter of James II. of Scotland. This die was probably executed at the same time as the following one. The arms of Scotland may have been a special grant from James II. as arms of patronage. The supporters appear to be those of Lundin, the heiress of which family had been the Duke's first wife.

407.

EARL OF BALCARRES? 1695?

A shield with the arms of the Earl of Balcarres: 1 and 4, the Lion of Scotland; 2 and 3, a fesse chequy (Lindsay); supporters, two lions; above, a ducal coronet, and behind, a mantle of ermine; below, on a scroll, the motto, *ESPERANCE*.



407. Jeton of the Earl of Balcarres?

1·6.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. electrotype.

This piece is, like the preceding one, octagonal, and is made

from a die in the British Museum, purchased by Mr. Matthew Young from the representatives of the Roettier family. It was executed probably by Norbert Roettier for Colin, third Earl of Balcarres, who was a staunch adherent of the House of Stuart, and who, at the Revolution, was compelled to retire to the Continent. He first went to St. Germain, but shortly afterwards settled at Utrecht, where he resided in great tranquillity with his family. In 1700, after an exile of ten years, he was allowed to return to Scotland, but in 1715 his attachment to the Stuart family induced him to join the Pretender's standard, and, when the insurrection was quelled, he owed his safety to the Duke of Marlborough and the Act of Indemnity. From this date he took no part in the affairs of the Jacobites, and died in 1722. The Lindsays based their connexion with the Royal Family of Scotland on the marriage of David, ninth Lord of Crawford, with Princess Elizabeth, daughter of King Robert II. No record has been found of the Earl of Balcarres having been advanced to a Dukedom, as is inferred by the coronet on this die. It is not impossible that it may have been the intention of James II. to confer this honour upon him when he was on a visit to the Court of St. Germain in 1695, but that for some reason the intention was never carried into effect. This date is approximate with the arrival of Norbert Roettier in France, where he probably executed these dies. On the other hand, it is possible that the ducal coronet was a blunder of the artist for that of an earl.

408. NICHOLAS WITSEN. AMBASSADOR. 1695.

Bust of Witsen, *r.*, hair long, flowing behind, no drapery. *Leg.* N. WITSEN CONS. AMST. AD REGEM ANGLIÆ LEGATVS. MDCXCV. (Nicholas Witsen, Burgomaster of Amsterdam, Ambassador to the King of England, 1695.)

*Rev.* A battering ram, with a breach broken in a wall. *Leg.* LABOR OMNIA VINCIT. (Labour overcomes everything.—*comp.* *Virg. Georg.* i. 145.)

·95. *Rev.* Num. Belge, 1873, Pl. l. 46.



MB. R. Hague, R. P. H. Van Gelder, R. St. Petersburg, R. Very rare.

Nicholas Witsen appears to have been an engineer. He was several times Burgomaster of Amsterdam, Deputy of the States of Holland to the Council of the Province, and afterwards to the States-General. He seems to have been employed in various negotiations and public works, and was one of the extraordinary mission sent from Holland in 1689 to congratulate William upon his accession to the English throne. This medal was originally published, with a different legend on the obverse, in 1688. (See Van Loon, III. 438.) The legend on the reverse was Witsen's motto, and the device alludes to his character and his occupations.

409. THOMAS HERNE. 1695.

Bust of Herne, *l.*, hair very long, in lace cravat, tied in front, and richly embroidered coat. *Leg.* ÆTATIS . SVÆ . XXI . 1695. (Aged 21, 1695.) On truncation, the artist's initials, L B. *Fecit.*



409. Medal of Thomas Herne.

*Rev.* Armorial shield; sable, a chevron ermine between three herons argent; helmet with a profusion of mantlings. *Leg.* COELVM . NON . ANIMVM . MVTANT . QVI . TRANS . MARE . CVRRVNT.



(They change the climate, not their minds, who hurry across the sea.—*Hor. Ep. I. xi. 27.*) Border of leaves.

1·8. (See Woodcut.)

MB. *AR.*

Very rare.

The obverse of this medal is in high relief, cast, and chased, and the reverse is entirely engraved. Another specimen in the British Museum is varied; it has *SVE* for *SVÆ* and no artist's initials on the truncation on the obverse, and no legend on the reverse.

The person above represented is Thomas Herne, a merchant, at Cadiz, and the legend is probably intended to express his attachment to home though residing abroad. His great-grandfather was Richard Herne, Alderman and Sheriff of London, 1618.

410. THOMAS HERNE. 1695.

Bust of Herne, *l.*, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Sun shining upon a palm-tree in the midst of a landscape: in the distance, two hills, each surmounted by a building. *Leg.* between two borders of leaves, *INSEPARABILIS . SIT . AMICITIA.* (May their friendship be inseparable.) Floral ornament.

1·8.

MB. *AR.*

Very rare.

Like the preceding, this medal is cast and chased, and the reverse entirely engraved. The type of the reverse may refer to the friendship which existed at that time between England and Spain, likening it to the palm-tree, which flourishes best beneath the rays of the tropical sun. Herne, as stated above, was at this time residing in Spain.

411. FORTUNES OF JAMES II. 1696.

Bust of James II., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour. *Leg.* *IACOB . II . REX . M . BR.*

*Rev.* A crown in a boat, in a rough sea. *Leg.* *FATO.* (By fate.) *Ex.* 1696.

1. (See Woodcut.)  
 MB. *A*. Munich, *R*. Very rare.



411. Fortunes of James II.

This is an emblematical representation of the fortunes of James, who was tossed about in an ocean of adversity.

412. FORTUNES OF WILLIAM III. 1696.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour.  
*Leg.* GVILH . III . REX . M . BR.

*Rev.* A military trophy. *Leg.* HEROITATE. (By heroism.)  
*Ex.* 1696.

1. De Vries and De Jonge, Pl. xi. 7.

MB. electrotype from Hague, *R*. Extremely rare.

This is evidently by the same artist as the preceding, and is intended as a companion to it, and to which it serves as a contrast.

413. ASSASSINATION PLOT. <sup>22 Feb.</sup>  
<sub>3 March,</sub> 1696.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in mantle; his breast is covered with a shield bearing the name of Jehovah, in Hebrew, radiate, and the motto, NON . LÆDITVR . QVEM . TEGO. (He is not injured whom I protect.) *Leg.* WILHELMVS . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRANC . ET . HIB . REX.

*Rev.* Six female figures armed with daggers, torches, and snakes, restrained by cords tied round their heads, the ends

of which are held by a hand concealed among clouds. *Leg.* DEXTRA . LATENS . COERCET. (A right hand unseen restrains them.) *Ex.* MDCXCVI. I. BOSKAM . F.

2.3. Rapin, xix. 7. Van Loon, IV. 225.

MB. R. Hague, R. Brussels, R. Gotha, R. St. Petersburg, R. Very rare.

This medal commemorates the conspiracy of Sir George Barclay, who with about forty other persons agreed to murder the King near Turnham Green, on his way from Richmond to Kensington. Their plans were ingeniously contrived and frequently renewed, but some apparently accidental obstruction always occurred and prevented the accomplishment. The conspiracy was ultimately detected, and a day of public thanksgiving celebrated, with unusual devotion, for the King's safety. The obverse, in accordance with such feelings, ascribes his safety to the special interposition of Providence; and the six representatives of the conspirators are brandishing their weapons and threatening violence.

414. ASSASSINATION PLOT. <sup>22 Feb.</sup>  
<sup>3 March,</sup> 1696.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of Louis XIV. and James II., hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* HERODES ATQVE PILATVS. (Herod and Pilate.) *Ex.* ACTOR . IV . 26.

*Rev.* Within a netted enclosure are Louis XIV. and James II., each armed with a sword, and holding between them a purse of CM PISTO. (One hundred thousand pistoles.) Near them stands Father Petre with a pyx, and the young Prince riding backwards upon a lobster. In a wood beyond the enclosure are armed men, with the figures 40. A fleet is seen in the distance. Underneath, GENESIS . XLIX . 5 . 6. *Leg.* IRRITA CONSPIRATIO. (The fruitless conspiracy.) *Ex.* ADVERS' . GVILIELMVM . III ANGLIAE REGEM . 3 . MART . 1696. (Against William III., King of England, 3 March, 1696.)

1.7. Rapin, xix. 11. Van Loon, IV. 225.

MB. R. Not very common.

The inscription on the obverse implies that as Herod and

Pilate "were made friends together" when they combined to murder Christ, so Louis and James cemented their friendship by uniting to murder William. The exergue refers to the passage, "The kings of the earth stood up, and the rulers were gathered together against the Lord and against his Christ." The reverse alludes to them as joining, under the sanction of Father Petre, to bribe the conspirators to murder William. Louis as well as James had furnished large sums of money to carry out the plot. The young Prince is represented, as usual, upon a lobster. (See No. 71, Vol. I. p. 643.) The figures 40 allude to the number of the conspirators leagued together under Sir George Barclay to murder the King. The fleet was that drawn together at Calais and Dunkirk to carry over troops to co-operate with the malcontents in England. This scene is explained by the reference to *Genesis*—"Simeon and Levi are brethren; instruments of cruelty are in their habitations. O my soul, come not thou into their secret; unto their assembly, mine honour, be not thou united: for in their anger they slew a man, and in their selfwill they digged down a wall. Cursed be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, for it was cruel."

415.

ASSASSINATION PLOT. <sup>22 Feb.</sup>  
<sup>3 March,</sup> 1696.

Bust of William III., *r.*, hair long, in armour with stud on the breast, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* WILHEL . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX. Below, *i. s.* (Jan Smeltzing.) Same as Nos. 41, 310, 311.

*Rev.* David taking away the cruse of water from the tent of Saul, while he sleeps; sentinels asleep. *Leg.* PIVS . GENER . IMPIO . SOCERO . BONVM . PRO . MALO . REDDIT. (The pious son-in-law renders good for evil to his impious father-in-law.) *Ex.* M.DC.XCVI. M : SMELTZING.

2·25. Rapin, xix. 10. Van Loon, IV. 225.

MB. *Æ.* Hague, *Æ.* Brussels, *Æ.* Very rare.

During the contest in Ireland William gave the most positive and repeated orders for the preservation of the life and person

of James ; and proposals for his seizure were peremptorily rejected, because in their execution James's person might have been endangered. The medal intimates that such were not the feelings of James towards William, and he is here charged with having encouraged the assassination plot. David's forbearance towards his father-in-law Saul is well known. (See I. *Sam.* xxvi. 12.)

416. ASSASSINATION PLOT. <sup>22 Feb.</sup>  
<sup>3 March,</sup> 1696.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle round the breast. *Leg.* WILHEL . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX.

*Rev.* Arrows, daggers, and torch falling broken and blunted from a column against which they have been aimed. *Leg.* FRVSTRA SED NON IMPVNE PETEBANT. (They attempted in vain, but not with impunity.) *Ex.* CONIURAT . DETECT PUNITA 1696. (The conspiracy detected, punished, 1696.) N. C. (Nicolas Chevalier.)

1. Rapin, xix. 14. Van Loon, IV. 228.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

William is the column against which the weapons of the conspirators were directed in vain and broken ; eight of those who were detected suffered the penalty of death. The generals of the allied army determined to mark their sense of the atrocity by bombarding Givet, destroying the place and all the vast magazine of stores which Louis had accumulated there.

417. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. March, 1696.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, &c. ; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* A cockade, inscribed, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR KING WILLIAM ; each bow is marked with a crown. *Leg.* DE . SERVANDO . TAM . CARO . CAPITE . CONIVRANT. (They combine to preserve so precious a life.)



1. Rapin, xix. 13. Van Loon, IV. 227.

No specimen of this medal has been met with.

Both Houses of Parliament addressed the King upon the discovery of the conspiracy; all classes formed themselves into associations, and in particular one hundred young men united themselves into a company to defend his person, and avenge any injury offered to him. On their hats they wore a blue cockade, and their colours were decorated with a circle of golden hearts and the motto "Fidelity, Affection, Honour."

418. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. March, 1696.

Saul, upon his throne, throws a javelin at David, who, slipping aside, escapes it, while it sticks into the wall; soldiers alarmed. *Leg.* INFECTVM SCELVS. (Unaccomplished crime.) *Ex.* LVDOVICI ET IACOBI REGVM IN MAGNAM BRITANNIAM CONIVRATIO. 1696. (The conspiracy of the Kings, Louis and James, against Great Britain.) *c.* (Nicolas Chevalier.)

*Rev.* A cockade, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Edge.* Diagonal lines.

1. Rapin, xix. 12. Van Loon, IV. 227.

MB. *R.* Extremely rare.

Saul is James II., attempting to destroy his son-in-law, William. It is intended here to intimate that James and Louis were privy to the conspiracy against the life of William.

419. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. March, 1696.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle round the breast. *Leg.* WILHEL. III. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. Same as Nos. 416, 417.

*Rev.* Saul, upon his throne, throws a javelin at David, &c.; same as the obverse of the preceding.

1.

Hague, lead.

Extremely rare.

## 420. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. March, 1696.

Bust of William III., *r.*, hair long, in armour, with large gorget. *Leg.* GVILH : M . BRIT . FR . ET . HIB . REX. Same as No. 380.

*Rev.* A globe, above which flies Fame, blowing her trumpet and holding a scroll, inscribed, WIL REX ASSOCIATIONIS. (William, King of the Association.) *Leg.* FELIX . ASSOCIATIO . A . DOMINO. (An Association prosperous under God's favour.)

1·85.

MB. electrotype from Gotha, *R.* Extremely rare.

This medal was probably executed at Gotha by the medallist Sorberger.

## 421. AMICABLE SOCIETY INSTITUTED. 1696.

Two right hands clasped under the royal crown. *Leg.* AMIC : SOC : *Ex.* INSTITUT . MDCIXVI. (*sic*).

*Rev.* A temple inscribed, SECURITAS (Security), within a bay wreath. *Leg.* CONCORDIA PARVAE RES CRESCVNT. (By concord small things increase.)

1·5.

MB. *Æ.*

Rare.

This and the following medals commemorate the establishing in England of the first Company for the insurance of houses against loss by fire. It was called "The Amicable," and is not the office known by that name now, but the one that still exists as "The Hand in Hand."

## 422. AMICABLE SOCIETY INSTITUTED. 1696.

Two right hands clasped under the royal crown. *Ex.* 1696.

*Rev.* A building. *Leg.* AMICABLE CONTRIBUTIONSHIP.

1·55.

MB. *Æ.*

Rare.

## 423. AMICABLE SOCIETY INSTITUTED. 1696.

Two right hands clasped under the royal crown.

*Rev.* Within a wreath of palm branches, FIRE OFFICE.

1·55.

MB. *Æ*.

Rare.

This medal is cast and chased, and in high relief.

## 424. BRUSSELS REBUILT. 1696.

Brussels bombarded; the city in flames. *Leg.* MOMORDIT LAPIDEM. *Ex.* BRUXELLE A GALLO FRVSTRA IGNE TENTATAE.  $\frac{IV}{XIV}$ . AVG. . M.DC.VC. C. W. (Christian Wermuth.) Same as No. 378.

*Rev.* Phoenix issuing from flames. *Leg.* COMBVSTA INTEGRIOR EXSVRGO. (I rise more perfect from my ashes.) *Ex.* M.DC.IVC. ; below, three stars.

1·6. Van Loon, IV. 235. Lochner, VI. 33.

MB. electrotype from Gotha, *Æ*.

Very rare.

This medal, the obverse of which occurs on a previous one (No. 378), commemorates the bombardment of Brussels in 1695 by Villeroy and its subsequent rebuilding, when the merchants of that city vied with each other in the splendour of the reconstruction of their houses.

## 425. VIGILANCE OF WILLIAM. 1697.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* GULIELM : III D . G . BRITANN : R . RELIG : LIBERATISQ : RESTITUT. Below, a rose. Same as Nos. 43, 109, 213.

*Rev.* A pedestal inscribed, VIGILANTIA PRINCIPIS PRO SECV-RITATE PROVINCIARVM MDCXCVII. (The vigilance of the Prince for the security of the Provinces, 1697.) Upon it is a drum, on which is seated a soldier with a musket in one hand and a lighted pipe in the other. In the fields are men ploughing

and sowing; a troop of cavalry inactive; and in the extreme distance is LVXEMBOVRG. *Leg.* SOLA . GERAT . MILES . QVIBVS . ARMA . COERCEAT . ARMA. (Let a soldier carry only such weapons as are fit to keep arms in check.)

1.9. De Vries and De Jonge, Pl. xi. 5.

MB. Æ. Hunter, R. Hague, Æ. Very rare.

The reverses of this and the two following medals are by Nicolas Chevalier, but the obverses are the work of Jan Smeltzing. After Smeltzing's death, in Oct. 1695, his dies fell into the hands of Chevalier, who occasionally used them with reverses of his own, which are of inferior execution.

Though the negotiations for peace had commenced at Ryswick, Louis determined to make great exertions during the campaign, but the vigilance of William compelled him to remain inactive, and the operations of agriculture proceeded without fear of interruption; the soldier smoked his pipe and sat upon the noiseless drum, ready armed, however, to repel aggression if attempted. Luxembourg marks the limits of the district protected by William's defensive position.

#### 426. VIGILANCE OF WILLIAM. 1697.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in mantle with fringe. *Leg.* GULIELM : III D . G . BRIT : REX, ARAUS : PR : BELG : GUB. Below, *i. s.* (Jan Smeltzing.) Same as Nos. 117, 159, 214.

*Rev.* A pedestal inscribed, &c.; same as the preceding.

1.9.

MB. R. Extremely rare.

#### 427. WILLIAM. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. 1697.

Bust of William III., *r.*, hair long, in armour with stud on the breast, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* WILHEL . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX.

Below, I. S. (Jan Smeltzing.) Same as Nos. 41, 310, 311, 415.

*Rev.* William, on horseback, gallops, *r.*, over fallen foes; distant battle. *Leg.* SPECTANDVS IN CERTAMINE MARTIO. (Noble in martial encounter.—*Hor. Car.* IV. xiv. 17.) *Ex.* IMPERATOR EXERCITVVM. 1697. (Commander-in-Chief of the armies.) N. C. CVM PRIVIL. (Nicolas Chevalier. By permission.)

2.2. Rapin, xiv. 9. Van Loon, IV. 132. Lochner, VI. 197.

MB. Æ. Hague, lead.

Very rare.

Like the two preceding, this medal has the obverse by Smeltzing, and the reverse by Chevalier. Van Loon has placed this one amongst the medals of 1693, having overlooked the date which fixes it to this year. It is a compliment to the military character and position of William, who, by his vigilance and skill at the head of his army, enabled the Allies to negotiate with dignity and effect.

#### 428. SUCCESSES OF LOUIS XIV. 1697.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. Below, J. MAVGER. F.

*Rev.* Gallia standing, facing, holds a spear and Victory; at her feet are the shields of Spain, Germany, England, and Holland. *Leg.* GALLIA INVICTA. (France unconquered.) *Ex.* BELLO PER DECENNIVM FELICITER GESTO. M.DC.XCVII. (War successfully carried on for ten years, 1697.)

1.6. Med. Louis XIV., 4to, 270.

MB. Æ. Æ.

No specimen of the medal of the larger size (See Med. Louis XIV., fol. 270) has been met with. It is probably only an enlarged copy of the above, from which it varies but slightly.

In the absence of any specific victory, the Academy was compelled this year to be satisfied with a general allusion to former successes. The skill and influence of William consolidated the power of the Allies, and France was compelled to inactivity.



429. NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.  $\frac{23}{2}$  July  
2 Aug., 1697.

Two Roman generals, standing, point to an olive-tree springing up and scattering its leaves over the crowned shields of England and France, which rest against it, and are united by that of Sweden; at the sides are the shields of Bavaria and Germany. *Leg.* INTER . CASTRA . EX . LAURIS . OLEA. (The olive springs from the laurel in the midst of camps.) *Ex.* PACE GENERALI IN EUROPA. (By a general peace in Europe.)

*Rev.* Justice, with scales, and Peace, with palm branch, present a cornucopia to Europa, seated before them, crowned; a river god seated near them. *Leg.* YUSTITIA AC PACE EUROPAE REDDITA. (Justice and peace restored to Europe.) *Ex.* MDCLXXXVII.

·95. Rapin, xxi. 12. Van Loon, IV. 266.

MB. R. Gotha, A.

Rare.

The negotiations for peace were retarded by extravagant proposals from the various parties interested in the arrangements. After several secret meetings at Halle, the Earl of Portland and Marshal Boufflers signed a paper, 2 Aug. [N. S.], by which the principal articles of a peace between England and France were arranged. These are the two Roman generals of the medal, and the legend refers to the articles of peace having been adjusted in the presence of the conflicting armies. Sweden acted as mediator in the conditions of the general peace.

430. WILLIAM III. AND PETER THE GREAT.  $\frac{1}{11}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* GULIELM : III D . G . M . BRIT : FR : ET HIB : REX F . D . P . A. Below, I. S. (Jan Smeltzing.) Same as Nos. 67, 205, 207, 254, 263, 393.

*Rev.* William, at the portico of a palace, receives the Czar of Russia: Utrecht in the distance. *Leg.* SIC OLIM HEROES. (Thus formerly did heroes.) *Ex.* PETRI ALEXIEWITZ CZAR . MAGNIQVE GVLIELMI REGIS AMICITIA TRAIECTI AD RHEN XI SEPTEMB . MD.CXCVII. (The friendship of Peter Alexievitch, Czar,

and of King William, the Great, at Utrecht, 11 Sept. 1697.)  
N. C. CVM PRIVILEGIO. (Nicolas Chevalier. By permission.)

1.5. Rapin, xxii. 4. Van Loon, IV. 278.

M. Van der Chijs, Leyden, Æ. Extremely rare.

Another instance of Chevalier's use of Smeltzing's dies. (See No. 425.)

This medal commemorates the visit paid to Holland by Peter the Great of Russia, when he wished to see with his own eyes the formation of a navy, and to work with his own hands in the construction of a ship. This medal was struck at Utrecht, where the Czar and William met on the date above given.

431. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Peace and Justice, with united hands, hold an olive branch over a globe; on either side repose the lions of England and Holland. In the background appears the Palace of Ryswick. *Leg.* IVRAQ . AB HAC TERRA CÆTERA TERRA PETET. (The rest of the earth will seek their rights from this land.) *Ex.* PAX RISVICENSIS . MDCXCVII. (The Peace of Ryswick, 1697.)

*Rev.* Inscription, COMITIA PRO PACE GENERALI PRINCIPES FÆDERATOS INTER ET GALLIARUM REGEM IN ARCE RYSWYK DOMO REGIA GUILIELMI III PRINCIP . ARAUS MAG . BRIT . REG . HOLL . GUBER . GENER . DITIONIS ORDINUM GENERALIUM CONSTITUTA SUNT MENSE APRILI . MEDIATORE CAROLO XI . SUECIÆ REGE . QVO DEFUNCTO XVII . KAL . MAII . CAROLO XII FILIO EJUS SUEC . REG . MEDIAT . APERTA SUNT VII . IDUS MAII . PACIQUE SUBSCRIPTUM FUIT GALLIA . ANGLIA . HOLLAND . HISPAN . XII . KAL . OCTOBRIS AC DENIQUE A GERMANIA III . KAL NOVEMB . M.DC.XCVII. (In the month of April the Congress was appointed for a general peace between the allied Princes and the King of France in the Palace of Ryswick, a royal residence of William III., Prince of Orange, King of Great Britain, Governor-General of Holland [and] of the Dominion of the States-General, under the mediation of Charles XI., King of Sweden, who, dying on the 15th April, the Congress was opened under the mediation of his son Charles XII., King of Sweden, on the 9th May,

and the Treaty of Peace was signed by France, England, Holland, and Spain, on the 20th September, and ultimately by Germany, on the 30th October, 1697.)

2·15. Rapin, xxi. 2. Van Loon, IV. 266.

No specimen of this medal has been met with.

The Congress for a general peace was appointed in April, but the Ambassadors of the various Powers did not meet till the following month, when many weeks were spent in discussing frivolous questions of etiquette. Irritated with these delays, and fearing a repetition of what had occurred at Nimeguen in 1676–1678, William opened a secret negotiation with France through the Earl of Portland and Marshal Boufflers, and before the end of July the terms of a peace were arranged between England and France. This speedy settlement affronted William's allies, and especially Spain and the Empire, who declined to accept the terms offered by France. In the meantime, however, the French, under Vendome, having captured Barcelona and sacked Carthagena, the Spanish Government gave way, and the Treaty was signed by all the Powers  $\frac{1}{20}$  Sept., with the exception of the Emperor, who did not notify his adhesion till  $\frac{2}{30}$  Oct. Charles XII. of Sweden acted as mediator in this peace.

432. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{1}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Peace, holding a caduceus, reclines at the foot of an olive-tree. *Ex.* TRANQUILLITAS REDUX. (Tranquillity returning.) Below, a star. *Leg.* NUNQUAM VIOLETUR AB ÆVO. (May it never be violated for all time.)

*Rev.* The globe, marked EVROPA, with a large crack in it, which Mercury and Peace are striving to close by placing across it an olive branch. *Leg.* NE TOTA DEHISCAT. (Lest it break to pieces entirely.) *Ex.* PAX RYSWICK. CONCL. MEDIANT. SVECIA. 1697. (Peace concluded at Ryswick, Sweden mediating.)

1·25. Rapin, xxi. 9. Van Loon, IV. 266.

MB. R. Stockholm, R. Very rare.

The Peace of Ryswick concluded a war which for some years had rent Europe asunder, and in which nearly all the Powers had been involved.

433. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Mars seated, l., on arms; before him Peace holding up a trophy composed of implements of husbandry, with a tablet inscribed, PAX RYSWIC 1697. *Leg.* SIC REDIT ALMA QUIES. (Thus returns beloved rest.) P. H. M. (Philipp Heinrich Müller.)

*Rev.* A caduceus, with olive twisted around it, resting on a globe marked EUROPA; above, the name of Jehovah, in Hebrew, radiate. *Leg.* COELO DEMITTITUR ALTO. (It is sent down from the lofty Heaven.—*Virg. Eclog.* iv. 7.)

*Edge.* PAX UNA TRIUMPHIS INNUMERIS POTIOR. (A single Peace is better than innumerable triumphs.—*Silius Ital., de Bello Pun.* xi. 593, 594.)

1·8. Rapin, xxi. 3. Van Loon, IV. 266.

MB. R. Munich, R. (edge plain). St. Petersburg, R.  
Cassel, R. Rare.

This medal was struck at Nuremberg.

434. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

The Temple of Janus with closed doors, a festoon of flowers suspended across it. *Leg.* PACE TERRA MARIQUE PARTA IANUS CLUSUS. (Peace having been obtained by land and sea, the Temple of Janus is closed.) *Ex.* CIOIOXCXVII.

*Rev.* Peace, burning arms, and Plenty, holding a cornucopia, grasp right hands and stand between two lighted altars. *Leg.* FELIX TEMPORUM REPARATIO. (The happy restoration of affairs.) *Ex.* G. F. N. (Georg Friedrich Nürnberger.)

*Edge.* IAM REDIT ET VIRGO, REDEUNT SATURNIA REGNA. (Now, too, returns the Virgin Astrea, returns the reign of Saturn.—*Virg. Eclog.* iv. 6.)

1·65. Rapin, xxi. 4. Van Loon, IV. 266.

No specimen of this piece has been met with. The type of the obverse is copied from a coin of Nero, and the legend on the reverse from Roman coins of a later date.

435. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery.  
*Leg.* GULIELM : III D . G . M . BRIT : FR : ET HIB : REX F . D .  
 P . A . Below, *i. s.* (Jan Smeltzing.) Same as Nos. 67, 205,  
 207, 254, 263, 393, 430.

*Rev.* Inscription within a wreath of rose and olive branches,  
 WILHELMO PRINCIPI MAXIMO REGI SAPIENTISSIMO IMPERATORI  
 EXERCITIVVM (*sic*) AVTHORI FÆDERVM AC CONSERVATORI RESTAVR-  
 ATORI PACIS . MDCXCVII. (To William, the greatest Prince, the  
 wisest King, Commander of Armies, Author and Preserver of  
 Treaties, Restorer of peace, 1697.) *N. c.* (Nicolas Chevalier.)

1·5. Rapin, xx. 2. Van Loon, IV. 250.

MB. *R.* Hague, *Æ.* Gotha, *R.* Rare.

This medal was dedicated to the honour of William by  
 Nicolas Chevalier, who engraved the die of the reverse, and  
 made use of one of Jan Smeltzing's dies for the obverse. (See  
 No. 425.)

436. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery.  
*Leg.* INVICTISSIMVS GVILLELMVS . MAG. Below, *i.* BOSKAM . F .  
 Same as Nos. 77, 371, 372.

*Rev.* Four hands, issuing from clouds and united in the  
 form of a cross. *Leg.* COEVNT IN FOEDERA DEXTRAE. (Their  
 right hands unite in confederacy.—*comp. Virg. Aen.* xi. 292.)  
*I.* BOSKAM . F .

1·5. Rapin, xx. 4. Van Loon, IV. 250.

MB. *R.* Hague, *R.* P. H. Van Gelder, *R.* Rare.

The four hands represent especially Germany, France,  
 England, and Holland, but they may be considered as generally  
 representing an indefinite number, *i. e.*, all the Powers interested  
 in the negotiations at Ryswick.

437. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, &c.; same as the pre-  
 ceding.



*Rev.* Corn growing within the hollow of a helmet; in the distance, a corn-field. *Leg.* PACIS . ALVMNA . CERES. (Agriculture, the offspring of peace.) *Ex.* MDCXCVII.

1.5. Rapin, xx. 5. Van Loon, IV. 250.

MB. *R.* Hague, *R.* P. H. Van Gelder, *R.*  
Vienna, *R.* Rare.

The helmet, being no longer wanted for military purposes, lies neglected, and becomes filled with soil sufficient to nourish some plants of corn.

438. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Four hands, issuing from clouds and united in the form of a cross, &c. ; same as the reverse of No. 436.

*Rev.* Corn growing within the hollow of a helmet, &c. ; same as the preceding.

1.5. Van Loon, IV. 250.

MB. *R.* P. H. Van Gelder, *R.* Gotha, *R.*  
Rare.

439. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle round the breast. *Leg.* WILHEL . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX. Same as Nos. 416, 417, 419.

*Rev.* Corn growing within the hollow of a helmet lying upon a cornucopia ; in the distance, a corn-field. *Leg.* PACIS . ALVMNA . CERES. *Ex.* PAX RYSWIK MDCXCVII. (The Peace of Ryswick, 1697.) N. C. (Nicolas Chevalier.)

1. Rapin, xx. 7. Van Loon, IV. 250.

MB. *Æ. cast.* Hague, lead. Very rare.

440. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, &c. ; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Dove, with olive branch, flying, *l.*, over a rainbow.  
*Leg.* MANSVRAE NVNTIA PACIS. (The harbinger of a permanent peace.) *Ex.* PAX . RYSWIK M.DC.XCVII. (The Peace of Ryswick, 1697.) N. c. (Nicolas Chevalier.)

1. Rapin, xx. 9. Van Loon, IV. 261.

MB. *Æ. cast.*

Very rare.

441. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head in front and straps on the shoulder, and mantle with fringe round the breast. *Leg.* WILHELMVS . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRANC . ET . HIB . REX. Below, I. BOSKAM . F. Same as Nos. 288, 322, 336, 383, 385, 386, 390, 391.

*Rev.* Europa, seated on a bull, *l.*, crosses the sea. Above a dove conveys to her an olive branch. *Leg.* QVANTARVM . NVNCIA . RERVM. (Of how many great events is she the harbinger.) *Ex.* MDCXCVII. I. BOSKAM . F.

2·35. Le Clerc, I. p. 148.

MB. lead.

Rare.

This medal merely intimates the approach of peace to Europe.

442. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle with embroidered edge round the breast. *Leg.* INVICTISSIMVS GVILHELMVS MAG. Below, monogram, *JB*. (Jan Boskam fecit.) Same as Nos. 287, 303, 321, 325, 334, 335, 384, 403.

*Rev.* Europa, seated on a bull, &c.; same as the preceding.

2·35. Rapin, xx. 11. Van Loon, IV. 264.

No specimen with this obverse has been met with.

443. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, &c.; same as No. 441.

*Rev.* Lion, crowned, holding up in one paw a branch of olive; with the other, resting upon a globe, inscribed EVROPA, it grasps a sword and a pair of scales. *Leg.* HINC PAX, VNDE ÆQVITAS. (Hence peace, whence justice.) *Ex.* ANGLORVM GLORIA REGE WILHELMO III. M.DC.XCVII. (The glory of England under King William III., 1697.) I. B. F. (Jan Boskam fecit.)

2·35.

Hague, lead.

Rare.

444. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, &c.; same as No. 442.

*Rev.* Lion, crowned, holding a branch of olive, a sword, and a pair of scales, &c.; same as the preceding.

2·35. Rapin, xx. 12. Van Loon, IV. 264.

No specimen with this obverse has been met with.

445. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, &c.; same as No. 441.

*Rev.* The Palace of Ryswick. *Leg.* PAX HVIC DOMVI. (Peace be to this house.) *Ex.* PAX GENER. IN ARCE RYSWYK DOMO PRINCIP. ARAVS. MAG. BRIT. REGIS M.DC.XCVII. (The general peace in the Palace of Ryswick, a residence of the Prince of Orange, King of Great Britain, 1697.) I. BOSKAM. F.

2·35.

Hague, lead.

Rare.

This medal presents a view of the palace in which the negotiations were conducted, with a wish adapted from St. Luke, x. 5, that a spirit of peace may rule within it.

446. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, &c.; same as No. 442.

*Rev.* The Palace of Ryswick, &c.; same as the preceding.

2·35. Rapin, xx. 8. Van Loon, IV. 261.

No specimen with this obverse has been met with.

447. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Europa, seated on a bull, &c.; same as reverse of No. 441.  
*Leg.* QVANTARVM . NVNCIA . RERV . *Ex.* MDCXCVII. I. BOSKAM . F.

*Rev.* Lion, crowned, holding a branch of olive, a sword, and a pair of scales, &c.; same as the reverse of No. 443. *Leg.* HINC PAX, VNDE ÆQVITAS. *Ex.* ANGLORVM GLORIA REGE WILHELMO III . M.DC.XCVII. I. B. F. (Jan Boskam fecit.)

235.

MB. R.

Rare.

448. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Europa, seated on a bull, &c.; same as the reverse of No. 441.

*Rev.* The Palace of Ryswick, &c.; same as the reverse of No. 445.

235. Rapin, xx. 10. Van Loon, IV. 264.

Hague, R. Brussels, R. Gotha, R. Copen-  
 hagen, R. Stockholm, lead. Rare.

449. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Lion, crowned, holding a branch of olive, a sword, and a pair of scales, &c.; same as the reverse of No. 443.

*Rev.* The Palace of Ryswick, &c.; same as the reverse of No. 445.

235. Rapin, xxi. 1. Van Loon, IV. 264.

MB. R.

Rare.

These three pieces are composed of the reverses of medals already noticed.

450. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in scale armour with straps on the shoulder, and mantle across the breast.

*Leg.* GVILIELMVS III . MAGNUS . FID . STAT. Same as Nos. 163, 170.

*Rev.* In the centre is the monogram of William, crowned, and around are arranged eight medallions, as follows:—1. A dolphin encircling an anchor, and pierced by an arrow. *Leg.* L'ESPERANCE LE SOUTIENT. (Hope sustains him.) 2. A stag at full speed pierced by an arrow. *Leg.* LA DOVLEVR CAVSE MALEVR. (Grief brings hurt.) 3. Two willow-trees blown towards each other; between them a duck. *Leg.* L'AMOVRE LES IOINT. (Love unites them.) 4. A fountain. *Leg.* AINSI POVR L'AVDACIEVX. (Thus for the bold.) 5. A rosebush. *Leg.* ELLE . PLAIST . MAIS . ELLE . MORDET. (It pleases, but it bites.) 6. An orange branch on a burning altar. *Leg.* IE . NE . PVIS . BRVLER . ET . ME . TAIRE. (I cannot burn and be silent.) 7. An orange-tree in a stand. *Leg.* ELES (*sic*) SONT DIGNES DE LVI. (They are worthy of him.) 8. A stork with a key in its mouth. *Leg.* IL . EST . EGAL . PAR . TOVT. (He is just everywhere.)

2·7.

MB. electrotype from Hague, R.

Very rare.

This medal is cast, and is the work of Jan Luder. It was issued at the time of the Peace of Ryswick, and the design of the reverse is emblematic of William's character, as shown by the course of previous events.

451. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{1}{2}$  0 Sept. 1697.

The Palace of Ryswick; Delft in the distance. Above, Fame, flying, carries an olive wreath and proclaims PAX. (The Peace.) *Ex.* PAX RYSVICCENSIS. (The Peace of Ryswick.)

*Rev.* Peace, walking, facing, carries in one hand a branch of olive, and in the other a garland composed of the shields of Germany, Austria, England, Holland, and France, arranged around that of Sweden. *Leg.* CONCORDI PACE LIGABO, 1697. (I will bind them by a cordial peace.) In the right corner, G. H. (Georg Hautsch.)

*Edge.* ET PACEM ET OTIVM DABO IN ISRAEL . PARALIP . XXII. (And I will give peace and quietness unto Israel.—I. *Chronicles*, xxii. 9.)



1·45. Rapin, xxi. 8. Van Loon, IV. 266.

MB.  $\mathcal{R}$ . Hague,  $\mathcal{R}$ . P. H. Van Gelder,  $\mathcal{R}$ .  
Munich,  $\mathcal{R}$ . Stockholm, lead. Rare.

452. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{0}{0}$  Sept. 1697.

The Palace of Ryswick, &c. ; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Peace, &c. ; similar to the preceding, but from a different die. She has long hair and is advancing on a pavement divided into squares. The artist's initials are in the left corner.

*Edge.* Same as the preceding.

1·45.

MB.  $\mathcal{R}$ . pewter. P. H. Van Gelder,  $\mathcal{R}$ . Vienna,  $\mathcal{R}$ .  
Munich, lead. St. Petersburg,  $\mathcal{R}$ . Stockholm,  $\mathcal{R}$ .

Rare.

Like the preceding, this medal occurs with and without the edge inscribed.

453. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{0}{0}$  Sept. 1697.

Several plenipotentiaries, attended by guards, close the gates of the Temple of Janus, inscribed, IANO SACR. (Sacred to Janus.) In front is an altar, and near it a devoted sow. *Leg.* CÆSA FIRMABANT FOEDERA PORCA. (They used to confirm treaties by slaying a sow.—*comp. Virg. Aen.* viii. 641.) ARONDEAUX . F. (R. Arondeaux fecit.)

*Rev.* The Palace and gardens of Ryswick. *Leg.* RYSWYK GUILIELMI III . D . G . M . BRITAN . ETC . R . PALAT. (Ryswick, the palace of William III., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, &c.) *Ex.* MDCXCVII. Around are the shields of KEYSER, SPANGIEN, BRANDENBVRG, PALTS, SAXEN, BEYEREN, ENGELAND, SWEDEN, 7 . PROVINTIE, S. NEDERLAN., 'T RYCK, LOTHARINGEN, SAVOYEN, and VRANCKRYK. (The Emperor, Spain, Brandenburg, the Palatinate, Saxony, Bavaria, England, Sweden, the Seven

Provinces, the Spanish Netherlands, the German Empire, Lorraine, Savoy, and France.)

1.9. Rapin, xxii. 2. Van Loon, IV. 273.

MB. *R.* Hague, *R.* Gotha, *R.* St. Petersburg, *R.* Stockholm, *R.* Cassel, *R.* Rare.

The Temple of Janus was shut only in time of peace. Solemn treaties amongst the Romans were confirmed by the priest killing a sow with a stone (*Livy, Lib. i. c. 24*), and praying that those who broke the treaty might be similarly smitten. (See a Dutch medalet of 1596, No. 142, Vol. I. p. 161.) The reverse represents the palace, where the negotiations were carried on, and the arms of the various Powers who were parties to the treaty.

454. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

The Genius of Friesland seated, *l.*, on arms, flags, &c., holds a staff surmounted by the cap of Liberty and a palm branch; at her side is her shield; her foot rests on the fasces; in the distance is the Temple of IANVS BIFRONS (Two-headed Janus), open, and with a trophy inside. *Leg.* APERTO DIGNA TIMERI. (She is to be feared when it is open.) *Ex.* FRISIA.

*Rev.* The Genius of Friesland standing, with a cornucopia at her feet, offering at an altar, and holding up a standard, which is surmounted by clasped hands and a caduceus; behind, the Temple of IANUS BIFRONS with closed doors; in the distance, a calm sea with shipping. *Leg.* CLAUSO PIA GRATA FIDELIS. (When it is closed she is affectionate, grateful, and faithful.) *Ex.* PACIS GEN . RYSWYK . MDCXCVII. ([In memory] of the General Peace of Ryswick, 1697.) ARONDEAUX . F. (R. Arondeaux fecit.)

2.65. Rapin, xxi. 7. Van Loon, IV. 271.

MB. *R.* Hague, *A.* Gotha, *R.* St. Petersburg, *A.* Rare.

This medal was struck by Friesland, always the foremost among the States of Holland to commemorate important events by such memorials.

455. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Europe, crowned, offering perfumes at a lighted altar ornamented with festoons of flowers, and inscribed, PACIS ARA. (The altar of Peace.) *Leg.* PAX ADES ET TOTO MITIS IN ORBE MANE. (Come, O peace, and remain gentle over the whole world.)  
*Ex.* EUROPA.

*Rev.* Peace seated, *l.*, on a broad pedestal, holds an olive branch and a caduceus: at her feet is a cornucopia. *Leg.* TRANQUILLUS GAUDEAT ORBIS. (May the tranquil universe rejoice.) The pedestal is inscribed, PACE FRVGIFERA INTER GALLOS BATAVOS BELLIQUE SOCIOS RESTITVTA CONSVLES SENATVSQVE AMSTELODAMENSIS NVN MISMA HOC CVDI IVSSERVNT MDCLXXXVII. (A fruit-bearing peace having been restored between the French, the Dutch, and their Allies in war, the Magistrates and the Senate of Amsterdam have ordered this medal to be struck, 1697.) *I:* *Drappentier.*

2.65. Rapin, xxi. 5. Van Loon, IV. 271.

MB. R.

Very rare.

This medal was struck by order of the Magistrates of Amsterdam, and specimens in gold were presented to each of the thirty-six members who composed the Council of the City. Each medal was enclosed in a box of wood, having on one side the new arms of the city, crowned, on two fasces crossed, to which were attached by a cord the shields of the four Burgo-masters of the year; around were the thirty-six shields of those who formed the Council of the City: on the other side were the ancient arms of Amsterdam, viz., two men in a boat, and the legend, TENET ÆQUORA TUTA. (It keeps to quiet waters.) See Van Loon, IV. 271.

456. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

The Imperial eagle upon a cloud, attended by infant Genii holding a chain connecting the crowned shields of France, Castile, Ireland, Savoy, and Holland. *Leg.* PAX . GERMAN . GALL . HISPAN . ANGL . SABAVD . BELGICA. (The peace of Germany, France, Spain, England, Savoy, and Holland.)

*Rev.* The Palace and gardens of Ryswick. *Leg.* VILLA REGIS RISVICANA. (The Royal Palace of Ryswick.) *Ex.* THEATRVM . PACIS . M.DC.III.C. (The scene of the Peace, 1697.) C. W. (Christian Wermuth.)

1. Rapin, xxi. 10. Van Loon, IV. 266.

MB. *R.* Hague, *R.* Gotha, *R.* Very rare.

This piece was executed at Gotha, which accounts for the prominence given to the Imperial eagle.

457. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of William III., three-quarters, *r.*, hair long, in armour, and medal suspended to riband.

*Rev.* The Palace and gardens of Ryswick, &c. ; same as the preceding.

1.

MB. electrotype from Gotha, *R.* Extremely rare.

This is a variety of the preceding, and by the same artist, Christian Wermuth.

458. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Peace, crowned, holds an olive branch and locks the door of the Temple of Janus, inscribed, ANNO MDCXCVII, the columns of which are entwined with roses, lilies, and orange branches ; on the steps are War and Discord in chains. Behind Peace are the globe, a cornucopia from which fall coins, distant shipping, and Mercury, emblematical of Commerce, holding a caduceus and a scroll inscribed, EUROPÆ PAX REDDITA. (Peace restored to Europe.) *Ex.* D. DRAPPENTIER.

*Rev.* Europe, laureate, seated on the sea-shore, holds an olive branch and a cornucopia : in the distance are ships ; and above, rays from heaven. *Ex.* EUROPA.

1·9. Rapin, xxii. 1. Van Loon, IV. 273.

MB. *R.* Hague, *R.* Cassel, *R.* Very rare.

This medal was struck by the city of Dordrecht. In 1713 it

was republished to commemorate the Peace of Utrecht, the date on the gates being altered. (See No. 262, p. 402, and Van Loon, V. 227.)

## 459. WILLIAM III. AND LOUIS XIV.

PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle round the breast. *Leg.* WILH . III . D : G . M . BRIT . FRAN . ET HIB . REX. Below, w. (Christian Wermuth.)

*Rev.* Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, in armour, with satyr's head in front and straps on the shoulder, and mantle round the breast. *Leg.* LVDVIC' . XIV . D : G . M . FR . ET NAV . REX CHR. On truncation, w. (Christian Wermuth.)

*Edge.* SIC BENE CONVENIUNT . RISVICI . D .  $\frac{11}{21}$  SEPT . M.DC.IIIC. (Thus do they happily agree at Ryswick,  $\frac{11}{21}$  Sept. 1697.)

•8. De Vries and De Jonge, Pl. xi. 8.

MB. *Æ.* Hague, lead. Gotha, *Æ.* P. H. Van Gelder, *Æ.* Leipzig, lead. Very rare.

This small medal presents the portraits of the two monarchs who were the great chiefs engaged in the war which was terminated by the Peace of Ryswick, and which, having been signed at midnight,  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept., might with equal propriety be considered to have been completed on  $\frac{11}{21}$  Sept., as recorded by this medal. Sometimes the inscription on the edge begins IAM BENE, instead of SIC BENE. This and similar pieces by Christian Wermuth, referring to the Peace of Ryswick, were struck for use as counters, and were issued in sets, enclosed in silver boxes.

460. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* A harp. *Leg.* NERVVS NEC DISSONET VNVS. (May not



one string be discordant.) *Ex.* PAX RISWICENS . M.DC.IHC. (The Peace of Ryswick, 1697.)

·8.

No specimen of this piece has been met with, the description having been taken from Christian Wermuth's Catalogue, 1698, No. 182, p. 82. It was probably issued before Germany had accepted the terms of the Peace; and expresses a hope that, in spite of differences, complete unity would be restored.

461. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, slight drapery. *Leg.* WILH . M . LIBERT . POP . A . VINDEK. (William, the Great, the Vindicator of the liberties of the people of England.)

*Rev.* A female figure, Peace, holding a caduceus, stands, *l.*, on a thyrus; behind her is a snake issuing from a cista; before her is inscribed, PAX : the whole within an olive wreath.

·8.

MB. electrotype from Hague, *R.*      Gotha, *R.*

Very rare.

The design of this medalet is taken from a cistophorus coin of Octavius (Pinder, *über Cistophoren*, &c. Taf. ii. 4), the legend on the obverse being IMP . CAESAR . DIVI . F . COS . VI . LIBERTATIS . P . R . VINDEK, and the design on the reverse the same as on this medal. This and the two following pieces are also by Christian Wermuth.

462. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* A globe within an olive wreath. *Leg.* PAX ORBIS TERRARVM. (The peace of the whole world.)

·8.

MB. *R.*      St. Petersburg, *R.*

Rare.

463. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Peace seated, *r.*, holds a cornucopia and a palm branch. *Leg.* PAX PVBL. (The public peace.)

*Rev.* Trophy of arms and flags, to which is attached the shield of Ryswick, viz., three branches. *Leg.* PAX RYSVICCENSIS. (The Peace of Ryswick.) *Ex.* 1697.

·7. Van Loon, IV. 273.

MB. *R.*

Rare.

464. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

A female figure, Peace or Charity, holding a branch of olive and accompanied by a bird, raises a kneeling mother with her baby in her arms. *Leg.* DE BARMHERTIGHEYD ROEMT TEGEN HET OORDEEL. (Charity prevails over punishment.)

*Rev.* An altar on which arms are burning; in front of it is a shield with a fesse, the arms of Muiden, supported by two Tritons. *Leg.* DE VREEDE TOT RYSWK GESLOOTEN. (The Peace concluded at Ryswick.) *Ex.* 1697.

·8. Van Loon, IV. 248.

MB. *R.* (six varieties).

Common.

There are no less than six varieties of this medalet, chiefly differing in the position of the bird and other minute details. They were struck to be given to all those who had drawn blanks in the lottery of the town of Muiden. On the reverse of one of them are the artist's initials, I. L. F. (Jan Luder fecit.)

465. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Mars, bound, seated, *r.*, on a pile of French arms and flags; before him is the shield of Holland. *Leg.* SAEVA SEDET SVPER ARMA. (He sits on cruel arms.—*comp.* *Virg. Aen.* i. 299.)

*Rev.* Peace, standing, *l.*, holds a cornucopia and a caduceus,

and leans on a club; behind her, a river god; in the distance, a fleet. *Leg.* PAX PVBL. (The public peace.) *Ex.* 1697.

1·5. Van Loon, IV. 266.

MB. R.

Rare.

This medal was executed in Holland by Martin Smeltzing.

466. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{1\ 0}{2\ 0}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of Louis XIV., r., hair long, in armour with Medusa's head on the breast, and mantle tied in a knot on the shoulder. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS . MAGNVS . REX . CHRISTIANISSIMVS. Below, R. (Henri Roussel.)

*Rev.* Peace, standing, facing, holds in one hand an olive branch and in the other a torch, with which she is burning a pile of arms. *Leg.* SALVS . EVROPÆ. (The safety of Europe.) *Ex.* PAX . TERRA . MARIQVE . PARTA . 1697. (Peace obtained by land and sea, 1697.) R. (Henri Roussel.)

2·7. Van Loon, IV. 257.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

This medal was executed by Henri Roussel, probably from a design made by Sebastian Le Clerc. The illustration in the Med. Louis XIV., fol. 274, slightly differs from this medal. This and the following are the French memorials of the Peace of Ryswick.

467. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{1\ 0}{2\ 0}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of Louis XIV., r., hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. Below, J. MAVGER . F.

*Rev.* Peace holding an olive branch and a torch, &c.; same device as the preceding. *Leg.* SALUS EUROPÆ. *Ex.* PAX . TERRA . MARIQUE . PARTA . 1697. R. (Henri Roussel.)

1·6. Med. Louis XIV., 4to, 274. Van Loon, IV. 257.

MB. R. Æ.

The obverses of the specimens in silver and copper are from different dies, but by the same artist. The large medallion

figured in the Med. Louis XIV., fol. 274, has not been met with, and is probably only an enlarged and slightly altered copy of the smaller medal.

468. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour with Medusa's head on the breast. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS . MAGNVS . REX . CHRISTIANISSIMVS. Below, *r.* (Henri Roussel.)

*Rev.* Mars with spear and Justice with scales holding up between them a wreath. *Leg.* VIRTVS . ET . ÆQVITAS. (Valour and justice.) *Ex.* PACATA . EVROPA . 1697. (Europe at peace.) *r.* (Henri Roussel.)

275. Van Loon, IV. 259.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

This is a variety of the medal figured in the Med. Louis XIV., fol. 272.

469. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. Below, *J.* MAVGER . F.

*Rev.* Mars and Justice, &c.; similar to the preceding. *Leg.* VIRTUS . ET . ÆQUITAS. *Ex.* PACATA EVROPA . 1697. *r.* (Henri Roussel.)

16. Med. Louis XIV., 4to, 272. Van Loon, IV. 259.

MB. Æ. Æ.

The obverses of the specimens in silver and copper are from different dies, but by the same artist. The large medallion of this type (Med. Louis XIV., fol. 272) has not been met with.

470. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS MAGNVS R . CHRIST . F . P . SEMP . VICT. Same as Nos. 11, 127.

*Rev.* A monument, consisting of an obelisk on a pedestal ; on

one side of the obelisk stands Fame, Janus-headed, inscribing it with LVD . MAG . VICTORI MAXIMO (To Louis, the Great, the greatest Conqueror); on the other side kneels Minerva, with Victory, and Pegasus behind, holding a medallion of Louis XIV., inscribed, RESTITVTORI ORBIS CHRISTIANI (To the Restorer of the Christian world), and encircled with the serpent of Eternity; around are flags and implements of war. The pedestal is inscribed, HILARITAS . P . G . PACE PUB : RYSWIK AD NUT : REGIS STABILITA M.DC.IIIC. (The joy of the French people at the general peace concluded at Ryswick by command of the King, 1697.) On the moulding, in small letters, BARCELONNE, ATH. *Leg.* FINITA . TROPHÆIS BELLA. (Wars concluded with trophies.)

2.8. Van Loon, IV. 259. Trésor, Méd. Franç., Pt. III. Pl. xxxiv. 2.

MB. *Æ*. pewter. Bibl. Paris, lead. Gotha, *Æ*.

Rare.

The obverse of this medal, as figured in Van Loon, bears the artist's name, I. FOLKEMA . F.

The names on the moulding commemorate two of the successes obtained by French arms during the negotiations at Ryswick. Ath, near Brussels, was invested by Boufflers 5 May, and capitulated 5 June. Barcelona was attacked by the Duc de Vendome 9 June, and capitulated 5 Aug. The loss of Barcelona and the sacking of Carthagenia about the same time induced the Spaniards to submit to the terms offered by Louis XIV. and to sign the treaty. The dates given above are after the new style.

471. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, in cravat, armour, and mantle tied in a knot on the shoulder. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS MAGNVS REX.

*Rev.* Inscription, LVDOVICO MAGNO QVI BATAVIS DEBELLATIS HISPANIS TOTIES DEVICTIS SEQVANIS BIS SVBACTIS GERMANIS VBIQVE SVPERATIS HOSTIVM CLASSIBVS FVGATIS ET INCENSIS TOTI FERE EVROPAE CONIVRATAE ET FOEDERATAE PACEM DEDIT IMPERAVIT ANNO MDCXCVII. (To Louis, the Great, who, having



defeated the Dutch, conquered several times the Spaniards, twice subdued Franche-Comté, overwhelmed everywhere the Germans, put to flight and burnt the fleets of his enemies, gave peace to almost the whole of Europe conspiring and allied against him, and commanded it [to be received] in the year 1697.)

3.1. Le Clerc, I. 156.

No specimen of this medal has been met with. It was originally executed to commemorate the Peace of Nimeguen, in 1678 (See Van Loon, III. 258). The date was subsequently altered to that of the Peace of Ryswick, to which event, therefore, the inscription on the reverse is not wholly applicable. This and the preceding medal do not belong to the French official series.

472. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of Charles II. of Spain, *r.*, on a pedestal, hair long, in armour and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder: the pedestal is inscribed, CAROLO REGNANTE SECUNDO. (In the reign of Charles II.) *Leg.* MAVORTE EXPULSO PAX EXPECTATA REDIVIT. (War having been driven away, the hoped-for peace has returned.) On truncation, PH. R. (Philip Roettier.)

*Rev.* The Elector of Bavaria, with a Marshal's staff, on horseback, *l.*, trampling on fallen Turks. *Leg.* HOSTES PERCVSSIT BAVARVS TVRCASQVE SVBEGIT. (The Bavarian defeated the enemy and subdued the Turks.) *Ex.* GANDA. MDCXCVII. (Ghent, 1697.) PH. R. (Philip Roettier.)

2.25. Van Loon, IV. 253.

MB. R.

Rare.

This and the following medal being the Spanish memorials of the Peace, were executed at Ghent by Philip Roettier, the youngest brother of John Roettier, the well-known engraver to the English Mint.

When the Turks besieged Vienna in 1683, the Elector of Bavaria assisted the Austrians with an army of 11,000 men, and compelled the enemy to raise the siege. For this great service all the expenses, which the Elector had thereby incurred,

were indemnified by the Empire, and in 1691 he was rewarded with the Governorship of the Spanish Netherlands. It was thus that he came to take such a prominent part in the late war, which was concluded by the Peace of Ryswick. Ghent at this period was included in the Spanish Netherlands.

473. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of Charles II. of Spain, *r.*, in armour. *Leg.* CAROLVS . II . D . G . HISP . ET . INDIARUM . REX.

*Rev.* A military trophy surrounded by the serpent of Eternity entwined with olive branches. *Leg.* ÆTERNVM CORONATA MANEBVNT. 1697. (They will remain crowned for ever.) Below trophy, *R.* (Philip Roettier.)

1·2. Van Loon, IV. 253.

No specimen of this medal has been met with: it was also executed at Ghent.

474. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of Charles II. of Spain, *r.* *Leg.* CAROLVS . II . D . G . HISPAN . & INDIAR . REX . CATHOL.

*Rev.* The ark of Noah on a mountain, to which a dove is bringing an olive branch and on which the sun is shining. *Leg.* SPECIOSA EN NVNCIA PACIS. (Behold the fair messengers of Peace.) *Ex.* PAX RISWICENS . M.DC.IIIC. (The Peace of Ryswick, 1697.)

·85.

Executed at Gotha by Christian Wermuth. No specimen of this and the following piece has been met with, the descriptions having been taken from Wermuth's Catalogue, 1698, p. 82.

475. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of Charles II. of Spain, *r.*, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* A female figure, Peace, holding in her right hand an

olive branch, and resting her left on a column. *Leg.* SECVRITAS PVBLICA. (The public safety.) *Ex.* RESTITVTA PACE RISWICENSI M.DC.IIIC. (Peace restored at Ryswick, 1697.)

·8.

Executed by Christian Wermuth. (See also the preceding one.)

476. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

The Elector of Bavaria, in Roman dress, closing the door of the Temple of Janus, which is inscribed IANVS, and ornamented with the head of the god. *Leg.* CLAVDVNTVR BELLII PORTÆ . 20 . SEPTEM . 1697. (The gates of war are closed, 20 Sept. 1697.)

*Rev.* Peace, holding an olive branch, seated, *l.*, in a chariot drawn by the lions of Spain and Bavaria, each holding its shield. *Leg.* IVNCTI CVRRVM SVBIERE LEONES. (The lions, united, are yoked to the chariot.) Below, *R.* (Philip Roettier.)

1·2. Van Loon, IV. 253.

No specimen of this medal has been met with.

The Elector of Bavaria had married Maria Antoinette, the daughter of the Emperor, Leopold I., on whom the succession to the throne of Spain, after the death of the present king, would devolve, if the claims of France were set aside. The Elector, thinking that the best means for providing for the security of the succession would be to support the Grand Alliance, strongly urged Spain to accept the conditions of peace offered by the King of France, who promised to restore all that had been taken since the Treaty of Nimeguen. Spain, however, held out in the hope of getting better terms, and did not submit till she had suffered further severe losses.

477. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

The Elector of Bavaria, in Roman dress and holding a sword, stands near the Temple of Janus, which he has closed; the

Temple is inscribed *IANVS*, and is ornamented with the head of the god. *Leg.* NEMO IMPUNE RECLUDET. (No one will open it with impunity.)

*Rev.* The young Electoral Prince in Roman dress, facing, leans on a gun: at his side his horse, held by an attendant. *Leg.* VIRTUTIS PRÆLUDIA AVITÆ. (The proofs of his ancestral valour.) *Ex. R.* (Philip Roettier.)

1.2. Van Loon, IV. 253.

No specimen of this medal has been met with.

Joseph Ferdinand, the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, was the grandson of Margaret Theresa, younger sister of Charles II. of Spain, and was by the first partition treaty, in 1698, declared heir to Spain itself, the Netherlands, and the Colonial possessions. These arrangements were all upset by the death of the Prince, 5 Feb. 1699.

478. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{10}{20}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of Charles XII. of Sweden, *r.*, hair long, in armour and mantle round the breast. *Leg.* CAROLVS . XII . D . G . REX . SVETICÆ. On truncation, monogram of A K. (Arvid Karlsteen.)

*Rev.* Charles, dressed as a Roman warrior and leaning on a spear, presents an olive branch to Europa, crowned, with her bull at her side. *Leg.* AVSPICIUM . IMPERII . FELICITAS . EVROPÆ. (The augury of his reign is the happiness of Europe.) *Ex.* PACE . ORBI . CHRISTIANO . PARTA . RYSWICI . A . 1697. (Peace obtained for the Christian world at Ryswick in 1697.)

2. Van Loon, IV. 275.

MB. *Æ.*

Rare.

This medal was executed at Stockholm, and is the Swedish memorial of the Peace of Ryswick. A few days after the appointment of the Congress at Ryswick, Charles XI. of Sweden, who had promised to act as mediator between the contracting parties, died, and was succeeded by his son Charles XII., who accepted the duties of mediation which his father had undertaken.

479. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{0}{0}$  Sept. 1697.

Bust of Charles XII. of Sweden. *Leg.* CAROLVS XII . D . G .  
SVEC . GOTH . ET VAND . REX.

*Rev.* Neptune. *Leg.* PRÆSTAT COMPONERE MOTVS: (It is better to appease the tumult.—*comp.* *Virg. Aen.* i. 139.) *Ex.* MEDIATOR PACIS RISWICEN . M.DC.IIIC. (The Mediator of the Peace of Ryswick, 1697.)

·85.

Executed by Christian Wermuth. No specimen of this piece has been met with, the description, which is very incomplete, having been taken from Wermuth's Catalogue, 1698, No. 190, p. 84.

480. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{2}{3}\frac{0}{0}$  Oct. 1697.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour with Medusa's head on the breast. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS . MAGNVS . REX .  
CHRISTIANISSIMVS. Below, *R.* (Henri Roussel.)

*Rev.* Louis, as a Roman Emperor, presents an olive branch to Gallia, suppliant before him. *Leg.* PATER PATRIÆ. (The Father of his country.) *Ex.* PAX . CVM . GERM . HISP . ANGL .  
ET . BAT . 1697. (Peace with Germany, Spain, England, and Holland.) *R.* (Henri Roussel.)

2·75. Med. Louis XIV., fol. 273. Van Loon, IV. 257.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

This is one of the series of large medallions. The obverse does not correspond with either of the two plates quoted. As this and the following medals refer to Germany as well as to the other Powers who signed the treaty, they could not have been issued till after  $\frac{2}{3}\frac{0}{0}$  October. (See No. 431, p. 160.)

481. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{2}{3}\frac{0}{0}$  Oct. 1697.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. Below, J. MAVGER . F.

*Rev.* Louis, as a Roman Emperor, presents an olive branch



to Gallia, suppliant before him. *Leg.* PATER PATRIAE. *Ex.* PAX . CVM . GERM . HISP . ANGL . ET . BAT . 1697.

1.6. Med. Louis XIV., 4to, 273. Van Loon, IV. 257.  
MB. R. Æ.

These belong to the French official series of medals. The obverses of the specimens in silver and copper are from different dies, but by the same artist.

482. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{2}{3} \frac{0}{0}$  Oct. 1697.

Bust of Louis XIV., r., laureate, hair long, in armour, lace cravat, and mantle across the shoulder. *Leg.* LVD . XIV . D . G . FR . ET . NAV . REX. Laurel border.

*Rev.* Mars sleeping upon the shields of France, Germany, England, Holland, and Spain. Over him are three infant genii; one takes his helmet, another his sword encircled with olive, the third scatters roses. *Ex.* PAX RYSWICENS 1697. (The Peace of Ryswick.) *Leg.* DEFESSUS DULCEM MAVORS PETIT IPSE QUIETEM. (Mars himself, fatigued, seeks sweet repose.)

2. Van Loon, IV. 259.

No specimen has been met with.

The dies for this piece were executed by Martin Brunner, to be used for striking draughtsmen. The reverse, in wood, is in the British Museum, but with another obverse, the type of which refers to the battle of Zenta, between Austria and Turkey.

483. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{2}{3} \frac{0}{0}$  Oct. 1697.

Bust of Louis XIV., r., hair long, in armour with satyr's head in front and straps on the shoulder, and mantle round the breast. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS XIV . D . G . M . FR . ET NAV . REX CHR. *Ex.* PAX ALMA REVIXIT RISVICI . D.XXX OCT M.DC.IIIC. (Gentle peace has revived at Ryswick, 30 Oct. 1697.)

*Rev.* Two hills with towers, from which peace is proclaimed with trumpets. *Leg.* QVAM DVLCIS BVCCINA PACIS. (How sweet

is the trumpet of Peace!) *Ex.* PAX RISWICI CONFIRMAT .  
M.DC.IIIC. (The Peace of Ryswick has been confirmed, 1697.)

•85.

This piece is by Christian Wermuth.

No specimen has been met with, the description having been taken from Wermuth's Catalogue, 1698, No. 184, p. 83. The date is that on which Germany acceded to the treaty of peace.

484. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{2}{3} \frac{0}{0}$  Oct. 1697.

Bust of Louis XIV., r., &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Holland seated in a garden. *Leg.* BELGIVM FŒDERATVM. (Holland united.)

*Edge.* PAX INTER GALLOS BATAVOSQVE RESTAVRATA. (Peace has been restored between the French and the Dutch.)

•85.

Like the preceding, this piece is by Christian Wermuth, but no specimen has been met with. The description is taken from his Catalogue, 1698, No. 187, p. 83.

485. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{2}{3} \frac{0}{0}$  Oct. 1697.

Holland seated in a garden, &c.; same as the reverse of the preceding.

*Rev.* Figure of Hope. *Leg.* ANIMOS CONSTANTIA FIRMAT. (Constancy strengthens their courage.)

•85.

By Christian Wermuth. No specimen of this piece has been met with, the description having been taken from Wermuth's Catalogue, 1698, No. 186, p. 83.

486. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{2}{3} \frac{0}{0}$  Oct. 1697.

Bust of Louis XIV., r., &c.; same as No. 483.

*Rev.* Bust of Frederick III., Elector of Brandenburg. *Leg.*

FRIDER . D . G . M . BR . S . R . I . AR . ET . EL. (Frederick, by the grace of God, Margrave of Brandenburg, Arch-Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Empire, and Elector.)

*Edge.* PAX PARISIENSIS AN . M.DC.XXIC . REPARATA RISWICI  $\frac{2}{3}$   $\frac{0}{0}$   
OCT . M.DC.IIIC. (The Peace of Paris, 1679, has been renewed at Ryswick,  $\frac{2}{3}$   $\frac{0}{0}$  Oct. 1697.)

·85.

Also by Christian Wermuth. No specimen of this piece has been met with, the description having been taken from Wermuth's Catalogue, 1698, No. 185, p. 83. Frederick III., Elector of Brandenburg, afterwards King of Prussia, took an active part against France in the late war, and even gave valuable assistance to the Emperor against the Turks. He was a party to the Peace of Ryswick, which is represented on this medal as confirming that made by the great Elector, Frederick's father, with France in 1679, and called the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.

487. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{2}{3}$   $\frac{0}{0}$  Oct. 1697.

Bust of Leopold I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* LEOPOLDVS . D . G . M . ROM . IMP . S . AVG . GER . HV . BOH . REX. (Leopold, by the grace of God, the Great, Emperor of the Romans, always august, King of Germany, Hungary, and Bohemia.) Below, *w.* (Christian Wermuth.)

*Rev.* Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, laureate, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* LVDOVIC' . XIV . D . G . M . FR . ET . NAV . REX CHR. On mantle, *w.* (Christian Wermuth.)

*Edge.* SIT PAX IN REGIONIBVS NOSTRIS . RISV . M . OCT . M.DC.IIIC. (May peace be in our regions: Ryswick, Oct. 1697.)

·9. *Rev.* Num. Belge, 1878, Pl. 6, 22.

Gotha, *R.*

Extremely rare.

This and the following medalets (Nos. 488–490) were executed by Christian Wermuth at Gotha, and commemorate the signing of the Peace of Ryswick by Germany. This medalet is described in Wermuth's Catalogue, 1698, No. 6, p. 7. They appear to be the only pieces struck in Germany to record this important peace.

488. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{2}{3}0$  Oct. 1697.

Bust of Leopold I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* LEOPOLDVS MAGNVS ROM . IMP . S . AVG. On truncation, w. (Christian Wermuth.)

*Rev.* Inscription, PAX GERMANO-GALLICA RESTITVTA RISVICI . D  $\frac{2}{3}0$  OCT . MDCIHC. (Peace has been restored to Germany and France at Ryswick,  $\frac{2}{3}0$  Oct. 1697.)

*Edge.* AVREA PAX VIGEAT DET DEVS ARMA CADANT. (May golden peace flourish, and God grant that wars may cease.)

·5.

MB. *R.* (edge plain).

This piece is described in Christian Wermuth's Catalogue, 1698, No. 8, p. 8.

489. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{2}{3}0$  Oct. 1697.

Bust of Leopold I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in cravat, armour, and mantle. *Leg.* LEOPOLDVS . D . G . ROM . IMP . AVG . GERM . HVNG . BOHEM . REX. Below, c. w. (Christian Wermuth.)

*Rev.* Peace, standing, *l.*, holds a caduceus and an olive branch. *Leg.* PAX GERMANO-GALLICA. (Peace between Germany and France.) *Ex.* REDDITA RISVICI  $\frac{2}{3}0$  OC . MDCIHC. (Restored at Ryswick,  $\frac{2}{3}0$  Oct. 1697.)

1·25. Van Loon, IV. 255.

Gotha, *R.*

Extremely rare.

This medal is also described in Christian Wermuth's Catalogue, 1698, No. 5, p. 7.

490. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{2}{3}0$  Oct. 1697.

Bust of Leopold I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* LEOPOLDVS . D . G . M . ROM . IMP . S . AVG . GER . HV . BOH . REX. Below, w. (Christian Wermuth.) Same as No. 487.

*Rev.* An eagle resting on a globe and holding in its right claw an olive branch. *Leg.* MISERIS SVCCVRRERE FAS EST. (It is right

to help the wretched.—*comp. Ovid, Epist. II. ix. 11.*) *Ex. PAX RISVICEN . M.DC.IIIC.* (The Peace of Ryswick, 1697.)

•85.

Gotha, *AR.*

Extremely rare.

This medal, by Christian Wermuth, is described in his Catalogue, 1698, No. 7, p. 8.

491. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{20}{30}$  Oct. 1697.

A kettle-drum with a hole in its top. *Leg. GOTT LOB DER KRIEG HAT NUN EIN [LOCH].* (God be praised, the war has now a hole in it, *i.e.* is now at an end.) *Ex. M.DC.IIIC.*

*Rev.* A cornucopia, to which is attached branches of olive and palm, scattering its flowers into a basket with a hole. *Leg. HEER . MACHE GANZ UND FEST DEM FRIEDE SEINEN BODEN.* (O Lord, grant a sure and firm foundation to the peace.)

1•3. Van Loon, IV. 255.

No specimen has been met with.

Van Loon says the obverse of this medal refers to the peace just concluded at Ryswick, the hole in the drum supplying the word *LOCH* (a hole) to make the legend complete. The reverse relates to the war against the Turks, which was not terminated till the Treaty of Carlowitz, two years later. (See Nos. 513, 514, pp. 200, 201.) It was executed by Christian Wermuth. This medal appears to have been repeated in 1700, and the shields of Sweden, Denmark, and Holstein added on the obverse, to commemorate the peace between those countries after the bombardment of Tonningen. (See Hildebrand, I. Sver. Minnesp. p. 499.) A variety of the above medal, having on the obverse an ordinary drum instead of a kettle-drum, is figured in the *Rev. Num. Belge*, 1878, Pl. vii. 24.

492. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{20}{30}$  Oct. 1697.

A drum with broken top. *Leg. DER KREIG HAT ABERMAEL EINDE.* (The war is once more at an end.) *Ex. MDCXCVII.*

*Rev.* A cornucopia with palm and laurel branches showering



fruit and flowers into a basket. *Leg.* PACEM TE POSCIMVS OMNES.  
(To Thee we all sue for peace.)

·9. Le Clerc, I. p. 154.

No specimen has been met with.

This medal is probably by Christian Wermuth. The drum is no longer needed, as the war is at an end, and it is therefore destroyed, and peace will again pour its bounties over Europe.

493. PEACE OF RYSWICK.  $\frac{20}{30}$  Oct. 1697.

David, crowned, holding his harp, and Jonathan, with his bow, embracing each other under an olive-tree. *Leg.* MENS MENTO FRONTE MANVQVE. (The mind [the same] in the chin, forehead, and hand.)

*Rev.* Justice and Peace, with their emblems, embracing each other; behind them lies Mars asleep: in the distance, the moon behind a cloud, and above, the sun, inscribed with the letter L. (Leopold.) *Leg.* OSCULA IUSTITIÆ PAX AUREA FIT IN ORBE. (Golden Peace has implanted the kiss of Justice in the world.) *Ex.* RUSWICENSIS. 1697. Monogram of M B. (Martin Brunner.)

Ornamental border of flowers and scrolls on both sides.

2. *Rev.* Num. Belge, 1876, Pl. x. 35.

MB. wood. N. Heiss, wood.

This piece was struck in wood for use as a draughtsman. It commemorates the acceptance by the Emperor, Leopold I., of the terms of the Peace of Ryswick,  $\frac{20}{30}$  October. The sun was the emblem of Louis XIV., but in this instance it is emblematic of Leopold I., who is here represented as bestowing Peace and Justice to Europe.

494. PEACE REJOICINGS AT GOUDA. 1697.

William III., as Hercules, tramples upon the monster of Discord, and sets fire to a pile of arms upon an altar, in the midst of which are standards, inscribed, VIS . IRA . IMPER . TYR. (Force and anger, the rule of tyrants.) Over him is the shield

of Gouda, with crown and supporters. *Leg.* PAX ALMA GAVDIVM GOVDÆ. (Gentle peace, the delight of Gouda.) *I. Drapentier.*

*Rev.* Peace, holding an olive branch and a lyre, is seated, facing, upon a pedestal, inscribed, MDCXCVII COSS . S . Q . GOVDANVS DICARVNT FEL . SECVLI. (The Magistrates and the Council of Gouda have dedicated [this statue] to the felicity of the age.) At the foot are seated Bacchus, Gouda murally crowned and holding a cornucopia, Neptune, and Mercury. Above is Fame and rays from heaven. Beyond, on one side, is a man ploughing; on the other, ships. In the distance is the Palace of Ryswick. *Leg.* PACT RYSVICIÆ. (To the Peace of Ryswick.)

2·85. Van Loon, IV. 248.

MB. R. Hague, R. P. H. Van Gelder, R.  
Gotha, R. St. Petersburg, R. Rare.

This medal was struck to commemorate the rejoicings at Gouda upon the Peace of Ryswick. The lyre in the hands of Peace is emblematical of harmony; the figures at the base are symbolical of Gouda; the Genius of the city; Bacchus, indicating Agriculture; Neptune, Commerce; Mercury, Trade. Agriculture and Commerce are also alluded to by the ships and the plough. Van Loon states that the design for this medal was made by Daniel de Lange, then advocate at the Hague.

495. PEACE REJOICINGS AT GOUDA. 1697.

Two dies were executed for this medal: the second, being in higher relief, is signed I. DRAPENTIER, and on the reverse, Peace looks towards the left.

2·85.

MB. R. Cassel, R. Very rare.

496. REJOICINGS FOR PEACE. 1697.

William III., seated in a car, holding an olive branch, and crowned by Victory, is conducted in triumph through a succession of arches, inscribed, LIB . GEN . SVA.—ACQ . SIB . REG.—

SER . SOC.—INI . FRE . LIC. *Ex.* ACCLAMANTIBUS POPULIS UNIVER-  
SIS. (Amidst the acclamations of the whole people.) *Leg.*—

REX SUA DONARI QUANQUAM VETAT ACTA TRIUMPHIS

LIBERA FAMA TAMEN SOLA HAC IN PARTE REPUGNAT.

(Although the King refuses to have his acts celebrated by triumphs, yet independent Fame in this respect alone disobeys.)

*Rev.* A wreath of olive enclosing the inscription, LIBERAVIT GENTEM SUAM : ACQUISIVIT SIBI REGNA : SERVAVIT SOCIOS : INJECIT FRENA LICENTIE : ORBI RESTITUIT PACEM . M.DC.XCVII. (He delivered his country, acquired a kingdom for himself, preserved his allies, bridled licentiousness, and restored peace to the world, 1697.)

*Edge.* NICOLAUS . CHEVALIER . INVENIT . AMSTELODAMI. (Nicolas Chevalier of Amsterdam made this.)

2·8. Rapin, xx. 3. Van Loon, IV. 261.

MB. pewter. Hague, Æ. P. H. Van Gelder, R.

Very rare.

This medal represents what the people wished, not what was done. When William returned to England after the Peace of Ryswick, it was proposed to erect triumphal arches to his honour, but he peremptorily forbade it. The artist, however, has represented them upon this medal; and the letters inscribed upon them are explained upon the reverse.

#### 497. REJOICINGS FOR PEACE. 1697.

William III., seated in a car, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Inscription same as the preceding, but the wreath omitted, and the letters C. P. (By permission), added underneath.

2·8. Rapin, xx. 6. Van Loon, IV. 261.

No specimen has been met with.

#### 498. REJOICINGS FOR PEACE. 1697.

William III., seated in a car, &c.; same as No. 496.

*Rev.* Inscription, enclosed within a wreath composed of the peel which proceeds from both sides of a laureated orange, COR. POPULI THRONUS REGIS : CORONA VIRTUS : ÆQUITAS ET CLEMENTIA SCEPTUM : LEGES PIETAS, AMOR PATRIÆ, SOCIORUM PROTECTIO, PAX ORBIS . M.DC.XCVIII. (The heart of the people is the throne of the king, virtue his crown, justice and clemency his sceptre : his laws are religion, the love of one's country, the protection of allies, and the peace of the world, 1698.) The peel of the orange is decorated with the shields of Britain, Scotland, Ireland, and Holland, and from it spring branches of olive.

2·75.

MB. lead. Hague, R.

Extremely rare.

This medal is either wrongly dated or else it was executed subsequently to the preceding ones in the following year. The type of the reverse and the inscription show the effect of William's policy.

499.

STATE OF BRITAIN. 1697.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in figured armour with straps on the shoulder, and mantle round the breast fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GVLIELMVS . III . DEI . GRA : MAG : BR : FRA : ET : HIB : REX.

*Rev.* Britannia, navally crowned, seated, l., on the ground, holds her trident and leans upon her shield ; near her lies a book with an olive branch upon it and a broken yoke. *Leg.* RESTITVTORI. (To the Restorer.) *Ex.* BRITANNIA : MDCXCVII.

2·7. Rapin, xx. 1. Van Loon, IV. 250. Lochner, VIII. front.

MB. R. Æ.

Not rare.

This medal was executed by John Croker, and symbolizes the state of this country after the Peace of Ryswick.

500.

PRINCE JAMES. 1697.

Bust of Prince James, l., hair long, in armour with sun on the breast, and mantle. *Leg.* IACOBVS . WALLIÆ . PRINCEPS. Below, N. R. (Norbert Roettier.)

*Rev.* A ship distressed, striving against storms and adverse winds; the stern is decorated with a sun, the colours with the cross of St. George. *Leg.* 1697 . IACTATVR . NON . MERGITVR . VNDIS. (It is tossed, not sunk in the waves.)

1.75. Van Loon, IV. 247.

MB. R. Æ. Hunter, R. Athole, R. Bodley, Æ.  
Gotha, R. Stockholm, Æ. Rare.

James II. made every possible effort to have his cause advocated and himself represented at the Treaty of Ryswick, but, neglected by the Allies and rejected by Louis, the crown of England was firmly placed upon the head of William. James protested against the treaty, and several medals were issued illustrating the circumstances and situation of the Stuart family. On this medal they are symbolized by a ship distressed but not destroyed, and the portrait of the young Prince intimates that the claims of the family were not limited to James himself. The medal serves also to assert the son's legitimacy. The die of the obverse is in the British Museum.

501.

PRINCE JAMES. 1697.

Bust of Prince James, l., hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* IAC : WALLÆ PRINCEPS. Below, N. R. (Norbert Roettier.)

*Rev.* The sun partially eclipsed above the sea. *Leg.* CLARIOR . E . TENEBRIS. (Brighter from the obscurity.) *Ex.* 1697.

1. Van Loon, IV. 247.

MB. Æ. Bodley, Æ. Advocates, Æ. Gotha, R.  
Not rare.

On this and the other medalets issued by the Stuarts, the portrait of the son is introduced in preference to that of James himself, probably as a reiterated assertion of his legitimacy. The Treaty of Ryswick, confirming their exclusion from the throne of England, eclipsed their brilliancy, but made their equanimity and patience shine the brighter.

In 1865 a hoard of this and the two medalets following, upwards of a bushel in quantity, was dug up in Smithfield, and about the same time a similar lot was found in Clement's



Lane, Lombard Street. They were all in copper, and thickly covered with verdigris. It is probable that these medalets were sent to London after the Peace of Ryswick to be freely distributed amongst the partisans of the Stuarts. (See Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc. XXVII. p. 385.)

502.

PRINCE JAMES. 1697.

Bust of Prince James, *l.*, hair long, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* A mine exploding at the corner of a bastion. *Leg.* QVO . COMPRESSA . MAGIS. (When compressed the more powerful.)  
*Ex.* 1697.

1. Van Loon, IV. 247.

MB. A. R. Æ. Bodley, Æ. Advocates, R. Æ.  
Gotha, R. Vienna, R. Not rare.

A mine may be said to explode with a violence proportionate to the resistance by which it is compressed. The Treaty of Ryswick pressed with unusual weight upon the fortunes of the Stuarts; the medalet seems to expect that they would overcome the resistance which oppressed them.

503.

PRINCE JAMES. 1697.

Bust of Prince James, *l.*, hair long, &c.; same as No. 501.

*Rev.* The sun rising upon a calm sea. *Leg.* OMNIA . FACIT .  
IPSE . SERENA. (He makes all things serene.) *Ex.* 1697.

1. Van Loon, IV. 247.

MB. Æ. (two varieties). Bodley, R. Æ. Advocates, Æ.  
Bibl. Paris, R. Æ. (two varieties). Gotha, R. Not rare.

As storms generally abate towards the morning, the sun is here said to make everything serene and calm by its reappearance. It was hoped that the entrance of the young Prince upon the world would soothe the storms which had disturbed the reign of his father. Two pairs of dies, slightly varying, were used in striking these medalets, one of them having a tree in the right hand corner.



## 504. PRINCE JAMES. 1697.

Bust of Prince James, *l.*, hair long, &c.; same as No. 501.

*Rev.* A dove, with olive branch, flying over a tranquil sea.

*Leg.* MANSVRÆ . NVNTIA . PACIS. (The harbinger of permanent peace.) *Ex.* 1697.

1. Van Loon, IV. 247.

MB. *A*. *R*. (two varieties). Bodley, *Æ*. Advocates, *Æ*.  
Gotha, *R*. Rare.

The applicability of this device to the fortunes of the Stuarts at this time is not apparent. The conditions of the Treaty of Ryswick bore no assurance of peace to them.

## 505. PRINCE JAMES. 1697.

Bust of Prince James, *l.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* IAC .  
WALLIÆ PRINCEPS. Below, *N. R.* (Norbert Roettier.)

*Rev.* A dove, with olive branch, &c.; similar to the last, but with an inner circle dividing the legend from the field.

1.

MB. *R*. Advocates, *R*. Rare.

## 506. PRINCE JAMES. 1697.

Bust of Prince James, *r.*, hair long, no drapery.

No reverse.



506. Portrait of Prince James.

·6 by ·5. (See Woodcut.)

MB. *A*. Very rare.

A thin shell of gold, evidently intended to be inserted in a ring or locket. It is copied from the same portrait as the preceding.

## 507. PRINCE JAMES AND PRINCESS LOUISA. 1697.

Busts of Prince James and his sister, the Princess Louisa, facing each other in separate oval compartments, each within a circle; the field is decorated with scroll-work. The Prince; *r.*, hair drawn back upon the forehead, long behind, wears armour and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. The Princess, *l.*, hair bound with fillet, lovelock hanging down behind, wears mantle fastened with brooches in front and on the shoulder.

No reverse.

2.

MB. *Æ*.

Very rare.

This is a thin plate of silver, technically called a shell, and has evidently been intended for the top of a box. It is described here on account of the portraits.

## 508. ANTHONY LEEUWENHOEK. 1698.

Bust of Leeuwenhoek, *l.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* ANT : LEEUWENHOEK REG : SOCIET : ANGL : MEMB<sup>R</sup> (Anthony Leeuwenhoek, Member of the Royal Society of England.)

*Rev.* Beehive, rosebushes, &c.; distant view of Delft. *Leg.* on a tablet, IN TENUI LABOR AT TENUIS NON GLORIA. VIRG. IV. GEORG. (The labour is on a trifling subject, but the glory is not small.—*Virg. Georg.* iv. 6.)

2.15. Van Loon, IV. 281. Kluyskens, Vol. II. p. 135.

MB. electrotype from Hague, *Æ*. *cast*. Leyden, *Æ*. chased. Stockholm, *Æ*. *cast*.

This medal was issued in 1698 in honour of this illustrious naturalist and member of the Royal Society of England, by direction of Anthony Cink, professor of medicine at Louvain; and, as Van Loon says that Cink himself sent it to him from the Professor, it is probable that very few, perhaps only one, were struck. No original specimens are known to exist, those in collections being generally productions of later times, and formed of two plates of silver, cast and chased. Leeuwenhoek was born at Delft in 1632, and died in 1723.

509. NEW COLLAR PRESENTED TO DUBLIN. 1698.

Bust of William III., *r.*, hair long, in armour and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GVLIELMVS . TERTIVS . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX. On truncation, *James R. F.* (James Roettier fecit.)

*Rev.* Inscription, GVLIELMVS III ANTIQVAM ET FIDELEM HIBERNIÆ METROPOLIN HOC INDVLGENTIÆ SVÆ MVNERE ORNAVIT . BARTH VAN HOMRIGH ARM . VRB . PRÆTORE . MDCXCVIII. (William III. decorated the ancient and loyal metropolis of Ireland with this monument of his favour: Bartholomew Van Homrigh, Esq., being Mayor of the city, 1698.)

3·3. (See Frontispiece.)

MB. Æ. Bodley, Æ. Hague, Æ gilt. Very rare.

The collar which Charles II. had presented to the Lord Mayor of Dublin was carried off by Sir Michael Creagh during the contest between William and James. In 1697, Bartholomew Van Homrigh was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, and at his solicitation the King presented the city with a new collar with one of these medals in gold appended; which were at the time valued at one thousand pounds. This is one of the finest medals executed by James, the second son of John Roettier.

510. THE FIRST PARTITION TREATY.  $\frac{11}{21}$  Oct. 1698.

The Golden Fleece suspended from a pomegranate-tree in the midst of a palisaded inclosure guarded by a dragon. *Leg.* VIGILANS ELUDIT HIANTEM. (His vigilance disappoints the greedy one.)

*Rev.* Louis XIV. joining hands with William and three other Princes over an altar, on which are several hearts, and at the side a bust of Jupiter, with a pomegranate suspended round his neck. It is inscribed, 1698 IOVI HOMORIO. (To Jupiter, the guardian of boundaries.) *Leg.* CONVENTUS AUGUSTORUM PRO . SAL . P. (The Congress of Kings for the public security.)

1·9. Van Loon, IV. 289.

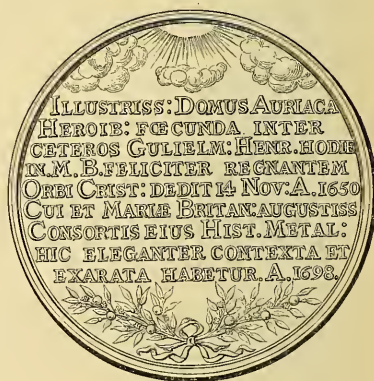
MB. electrotype from Brussels, Æ. Extremely rare.

The Congress mentioned is that at which the First Partition Treaty was concluded. The object of this treaty was to settle the mode in which the different possessions of the Spanish crown were to be distributed after the death of the reigning king. The altar, therefore, is dedicated to the guardian of boundaries, about whose neck is suspended the emblem of Spain. As William was the principal person in conducting this treaty, he is represented by the dragon, guarding the golden fleece of Spain from the attacks of Louis XIV., who was unremitting in his endeavours to seize it. The type of the reverse of this medal occurs on one of Philip V. (See Van Loon, IV. 326.)

511.

## THE HOUSE OF ORANGE. 1698.

An orange-tree, on which rays are shining from heaven; distant view of the Royal Palace at the Hague. *Leg.* EXIIT AD CÆLUM RAMIS FELICIBUS. (It has gone up to heaven with flourishing branches.) *Ex.* N<sup>o</sup> I. M : SMELTZING . F.



511. The House of Orange.

*Rev.* Inscription beneath rays from heaven, ILLUSTRISS : DOMUS AURIACA HEROIB : FÆCUNDA INTER CETEROS GULIELM : HENR . HODIE IN M . B . FELICITER REGNANTEM ORBI CRIST :

DEDIT 14 Nov : A . 1650 CUI ET MARIE BRITAN : AUGUSTISS  
 CONSORTIS EUS HIST . METAL : HIC ELEGANTER CONTEXTA ET  
 EXARATA HABETUR . A . 1698. (The most illustrious House of  
 Orange, fruitful in heroes, gave, among others, to the Christian  
 world, on the 14th Nov. 1650, William Henry, now reigning  
 happily in Great Britain ; for whom and for Mary of Britain, his  
 most august consort, a medallic history is here skilfully wrought  
 and worked out in the year 1698.) Below, two branches of  
 orange tied together.

1.9. (See Woodcut.)

MB. lead gilt. Hague, lead. Leyden, lead.

Very rare.

## 512. THE HOUSE OF ORANGE. 1698.

An orange-tree growing in the midst of a landscape with  
 distant hills; above are rays issuing from clouds. *Leg.* AUREOS  
 FERT AUREA FRUCTUS. (The golden tree bears golden fruit.)  
*Ex.* N<sup>o</sup> 2. M. S. (Martin Smeltzing.)



512. The House of Orange.

*Rev.* Arms of William III., as King of England, viz., the  
 Royal arms with inescutcheon of Nassau ; supporters, lion and  
 unicorn ; motto, IE MAINTIENDRAY : above, a large crown.



1·9. (See Woodcut.)

MB. pewter. Hague, lead gilt. Very rare.

These two medals by Martin Smeltzing seem to be the commencement of a series intended to illustrate the history of William and Mary, but which does not appear to have been continued.

513. TREATY OF CARLOWITZ.  $\frac{2\frac{1}{3}}{1}$  Jan. 1699.

The Emperor of Germany presents an olive branch to the Sultan of Turkey standing near a blazing altar encircled by the serpent of Eternity, and inscribed, *v. LUSTR.* (Five lustres.) At a distance are tents and a city. *Leg.* EUROPA QUIESCIT ASIA RESPIRET. (Let Europe rest, let Asia breathe again.) *Ex.* ARMISTITIA INTER CÆS. POL. RUS. VEN. ET TURC. (The armistice between the Emperor, Poland, Russia, Venice, and Turkey.) R. A. F. (R. Arondeaux fecit.)

*Rev.* Hercules with a hammer repairing the globe. *Leg.* NASSAVIUS BRITAN. BATAV. *Ex.* CONSOLIDAVIT MDCXCIX. (The British-Batavian Nassau has repaired it, 1699.)

1·9. Van Loon, IV. 290.

MB. electrotype from Hague, R. P. H. Van Gelder, R. Brussels, R. Gotha, R. Rare.

William offered his services to mediate between the Sultan, Mustafa II., and the Emperor, Leopold I.; the negotiations were carried on in a temporary building or tent near Carlowitz, from 13 Nov. 1698, to 31 Jan. 1699, when an armistice for twenty-five years, or, as stated on the medal, five lustres, was concluded. As the Emperor had been successful during the war, and now retained almost all his conquests, he is represented as conferring a peace. As William had been the chief instrument in effecting the Peace of Ryswick and this armistice at Carlowitz, by which repose was given to Europe, and breathing time to Asia, he is represented as Hercules, in the curious occupation of a coppersmith, hammering up the fissures which war had occasioned upon the globe.

514. TREATY OF CARLOWITZ.  $\frac{21}{31}$  Jan. 1699.

The Emperor of Germany, resting the point of his sword upon a pile of captured Turkish arms, unites hands with the Sultan of Turkey under a palm-tree; in the distance, a naval engagement. *Ex.* INTER CHRISTIANOS ET TURCAS. (Between the Christians and the Turks.) M. S. (Martin Smeltzing.)

*Rev.* Two arms, holding a sword and a scimitar, *i.e.*, of Germany and Turkey, separated by a plant of lilies; above, the same hands united, issuing from clouds and holding a bunch of roses. In the distance is CARLOWITZ and the tents of the ambassadors. *Leg.* DISTRACTI LILIIS CONIUNTI ROSIS. (Divided by lilies, united by roses.) *Ex.* SANCITA IN ANNOS 25 . A . D . 31 IAN : MDCXCIX. (Sanctioned for 25 years, 31 Jan. 1699.)

145. Van Loon, IV. 290.

MB. R. P. H. Van Gelder, R.

Very rare.

The Emperor is represented with his sword's point upon Turkish arms, because he had been successful in the war just concluded. France, professing great zeal for the Christian religion, encouraged the Turks against the Christian Powers of Europe, and fomented their quarrels; England, on the contrary, promoted their union by mediating the armistice of Carlowitz.

There are other medals which were struck in Germany upon the occasion of this armistice, but as the mediation of England is not alluded to they are not described here. (See Van Loon, IV. 290.)

## 515. JAMES II. AND PRINCE JAMES. 1699.

Bust of James II., *r.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* IACOBVS . II . D . G . M . B . F . ET . H . REX. Below, 1699. N. R. (Norbert Roettier.)

*Rev.* Bust of Prince James, *l.*, hair long, in armour and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* IAC . WALLIÆ . PRINCEPS.

14. Köhler, XVII. 137.

MB. *Æ*. Bodley, *Æ*. Athole, *Æ*. Rare.

The reason of the Prince's portrait being so frequently put forward may have been to serve as repeated assertions of his legitimacy, and of his right of succession to the crown of England. There does not appear to have been any especial reason for the issuing of these medals at this time. They were probably intended as memorials given by King James to the adherents, who visited him in his retirement.

516. JAMES II. AND PRINCE JAMES. 1699.

Bust of James II., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* IACOBVS : II : D : G : M : B : R. Below, N. R. (Norbert Roettier.)

*Rev.* Bust of Prince James, *l.*, hair long, tied behind, in armour. *Leg.* IAC . WALLIÆ : PRINCEPS. Below, N. R. (Norbert Roettier.)



516. Medalet of James II. and Prince James.

1·05. (See Woodcut.)

MB. *Æ*. Rare.

This medalet is without date, but its similarity to the preceding piece leaves little doubt of its having been struck about the same time.

517. JAMES II. AND PRINCE JAMES. 1699.

Bust of James II., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* IACO : II . DEI . GRATIA.

*Rev.* Bust of Prince James, *l.*, hair long, tied behind, in armour. *Leg.* IAC : WALLÆ . PRINCEPS. Below, N. R. (Norbert Roettier.) Same as the obverse of No. 519.

1·05.

MB. R.

Rare.

This is a slight variety of the preceding.

518. JAMES II. AND PRINCE JAMES. 1699.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of James II. and Prince James; the former laureate, hair long, is in armour and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder; the latter is in armour and



518. Portraits of James II. and Prince James.

mantle. *Leg.* IACOBVS . II . D . G . MAG . BR . & REX . IACOBVS . WALL . PR.

No reverse.

2·8.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. lead.

Unique?

This is a shell, and is probably a proof of a die for the obverse of a medal for which no reverse appears to have been made. The style of the work is that of Norbert Roettier.

## 519. SUCCESSION OF PRINCE JAMES. 1699.

Bust of Prince James; *l.*, hair long, tied behind, in armour.  
*Leg.* IAC : WALLIÆ . PRINCEPS. Below, N. R. (Norbert Roettier.)

*Rev.* The sun, rising over a tranquil sea with ships, disperses clouds and demons. *Leg.* SOLA . LVCE . FVGAT. (He disperses them by his light alone.) *Ex.* 1699.



519. Succession of Prince James.

1.05. (See Woodcut.)

MB. *Æ*. Bodley, *Æ*. Advocates, *Æ*. Athole, *Æ*.  
 Vienna, *Æ*. Rare.

This appears to be merely a complimentary medalet, referring to the succession of the young Prince, and ascribing to him the power of dispersing, by his appearance alone, the clouds and noxious vapours which obscured and tainted the atmosphere of his royal house.

The dies of this piece are in the British Museum.

## 520. SUCCESSION OF PRINCE JAMES. 1699.

Bust of Prince James, *l.*, hair long, tied behind, in armour.  
*Leg.* IAC . WALLIÆ : PRINCEPS. Below, N. R. (Norbert Roettier.)  
 Same as the reverse of No. 516.

*Rev.* A cornucopia. *Leg.* PAX . VOBIS. (Peace be with you.)  
*Ex.* 1699.

1.05. (See Woodcut.)

MB. *Æ*. Bodley, *Æ*. Advocates, *Æ*. Athole, *Æ*.  
 Rare.



If these medalets were made to be presented to the adherents who crowded around the fallen monarch, this one was, perhaps,



520. Succession of Prince James.

intended to convey to them some expression of his good wishes, and of the benefits they would enjoy by his son's succession.

The dies of this piece are in the British Museum.

#### 521. BOMBARDMENT OF TONNINGEN. May, 1700.

Tonningen bombarded; above the city, sun and rainbow.  
*Leg.* PRESSA NON OPPRESSA. (Pressed but not oppressed.)

*Rev.* Inscription, ANNO CHRISTI MDCC DIE XXVI APRILIS QVO REX DANICÆ DVCE WIRTEMBERGICO TEMPLO ET DOMICILIIS TONNINGENSIBUS USQUE AD DIEM IV MAII FUNESTOS INTULIT IGNES. (In the year of Our Lord, 1700, from the 26th April to the 4th May, the King of Denmark, with the Duke of Würtemberg commanding, set fire to the church and buildings of Tonningen.)

1.5. Van Loon, IV. 302.

P. H. Van Gelder, *AR.* Stockholm, *AR.* Very rare.

A misunderstanding having arisen between the Danes and the Duke of Holstein, they invaded his territories, demolished his new fortifications, and bombarded Tonningen. The Duke claimed the assistance of the Allies, and the troops of Sweden and Luneburg marched to the relief of the city, whilst the fleets of England, Holland, and Sweden threatened Copenhagen. At the approach of the enemy, the King of Denmark raised

the siege of Tonningen, and prepared to meet his foes. The hostile armies remained in sight of each other for several weeks, and, excepting a few skirmishes, no engagement took place. Terms of peace were proposed to the belligerents, and a treaty was signed,  $\frac{7}{18}$  Aug. 1700, by the King of Denmark and the Duke of Holstein. Three days before the news of the arrival of the Allies, a rainbow, which appeared above Tonningen, was considered a propitious sign, and much encouraged the besieged.

522. SIEGE OF TONNINGEN RAISED. 2 June [N. S.], 1700.

Tonningen bombarded; above the city, a rainbow. *Leg.* ANGOR NON TANGOR. (I am troubled, but not touched.)

*Rev.* Inscription, EODEM ANNO DIE XIV MAII TONNINGA A REGE DANIÆ OBSESSA DIE 27 CUM XXX BALLISTIS ET XXXII TORMENTIS ÆNEIS GRAVITER INFESTATA DIE II IUNII FRUSTRA DERELICTA. (In the same year, on the 14th May, Tonningen was besieged by the King of Denmark; on the 27th May it was heavily bombarded by thirty mortars and thirty-two cannons of brass; and on the 2nd June, [having been besieged] in vain, it was abandoned.)

1.5. Van Loon, IV. 303.

P. H. Van Gelder, *R.*

Very rare.

Three days before the raising of the siege the rainbow again appeared for the second time above the city.

523. SIEGE OF TONNINGEN RAISED. 2 June [N. S.], 1700.

View of Tonningen, the trenches of the enemy deserted. *Leg.* AMAT FVGA TESTES. (Flight delights in witnesses.) *Ex.* TONNINGA HOLDS CAP VIRTUTE CIVIUM DEFENSA A . DANORUM VIOLENTIA. (Tonningen, the capital of Holstein, defended by the valour of its citizens against the violence of the Danes.)

*Rev.* An elephant attacked by a bear and a horse. *Leg.* BARRIT NON PUGNA (*sic*). (He trumpets, he does not fight.) *Ex.* PRIMVS CONATVS 1700. (The first attempt.)

1.5. Van Loon, IV. 303.

Lund, pewter.

Very rare.

The elephant, the symbol of Denmark, cries out at the approach of the bear and the horse, the symbols of Sweden and Luneburg, but will not fight.

524. SIEGE OF TONNINGEN RAISED. 2 June [N. S.], 1700.

View of Tonningen, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* A man whipping a child, which he has taken out of its cradle. *Leg.* VAGIAT . NON . VAGETUR. (Let it squall, it will not move.) *Ex.* TONNINGA . A . DANIS . LIBERATA . MDCC. (Tonningen delivered from the Danes, 1700.)

1.5.

Hague, lead.

Very rare.

This medal is satirical, and likens the actions of the Danes to a child, which cries out but is unable to make any resistance.

525. SIEGE OF TONNINGEN RAISED. 2 June [N. S.], 1700.

View of Tonningen, &c.; same as No. 523.

*Rev.* A monkey on a drum. *Leg.* NVGIS NON SERIIS. (By tricks, not by fair means.) *Ex.* IVBILEI . DANORVM ANNO . M.DCC. (In the year of the jubilee of the Danes, 1700.)

1.5.

Hague, lead.

Very rare.

So long as the Danes remained unattacked they bombarded Tonningen: but as soon as the Allies approached they resorted to every manœuvre to avoid an engagement.

526. BOMBARDMENT OF TONNINGEN AND COPENHAGEN. 1700.

View of the bombardment of Tonningen. *Leg.* TONNINGA . ANNO . M.DCC.

*Rev.* Ships bombarding Copenhagen. *Leg.* PAR . PARI.

(Like for like, or tit for tat.) *Ex.* HAFNIA : AO . M.DCC.  
(Copenhagen, in the year 1700.)

2.4. Van Loon, IV. 305. Thes. Num. 996.

Hague, *Æ. cast.* P. H. Van Gelder, *Æ.* Copen-  
hagen, *N. Æ.* St. Petersburg, *Æ.* Very rare.

To retaliate for the bombardment of Tonningen the English and Dutch fleets entered the Sound on the 7th July, and were joined by that of Sweden on the 17th July. On the 20th July the Swedes began to bombard the city of Copenhagen, and kept up a feeble attack for several days without doing much damage either to the Danish fleet or to the city. At the news of the treaty between the King of Denmark and the Duke of Holstein, the fleets drew off. The English and Dutch do not appear to have taken any part in the attack, and to have acted only as spectators. The dates are after the new style.

#### 527. BOMBARDMENT OF TONNINGEN AND COPENHAGEN. 1700.

The bombardment of Tonningen; similar view to the preceding, but more of the country shown. *Leg.* TONNINGA . AÖ . MDCC.

*Rev.* Ships bombarding Copenhagen; similar to the preceding. *Leg.* PAR . PARI. *Ex.* HAFNIA : A.O. MDCC.

2.05.

MB. lead, *cast.* Stockholm, *Æ.* Bank of Stockholm, *N.*  
Very rare.

#### 528. SIEGES OF TONNINGEN, RIGA, AND NARVA. 1700.

Icarus falling from heaven, the sun shining: below, three hands, joined, lying on a cushion. *Leg.* MAGNIS . EXCIDIT . AVSIS. (He has fallen after great attempts.) *Ex.* HÆC FÆDERIS . MERCES . 1700. (This is the reward of the treaty.)

*Rev.* Inscription, TRIVM VIRATVS AQVILONORIS, QVEM FÆDERE IVNXIT BELLANDI SACRA CVPIDO, FACINORA COGNOSCERE VIS, TONNINGAM, RIGAM, NERVAM QVE ADI : HOC SI NIMIS MOLISTVM FVERIT : VERTE NVMISMA, ET VIDE BIS . MDCC. (If you desire to

know the deeds of the Triumvirate of the North, which the sacred desire of fighting has united by treaty, go to Tonningen, Riga, and Narva; but if this is too much trouble, turn this medal and you will see: 1700.)

1·5.

Hague, lead.

Very rare.

This medal is satirical, and refers to the union of Sweden, England, and Holland, here called the Triumvirate of the North. Besides the siege of Tonningen, the Swedes during this year were also engaged in two others. Riga, the capital of Livonia, was attacked by the King of Poland, but his materials of war being insufficient, he was obliged to draw off his forces and raise the siege: Narva, also a city of Livonia, was bombarded by 100,000 Russians, whom Charles XII. himself attacked with a compact army of 20,000 men, and defeated with fearful slaughter.

This reverse also occurs on a medal referring to the siege of Narva, with the type of the obverse—a Russian flying, two soldiers looking at him through telescopes. *Leg.* IOVIS . CVR . SVSCITAT . IRAS. (Why does he rouse the wrath of Jupiter?) *Ex.* VICTIS . ET . FVGATIS . RVSSIS . 1700. (The Russians conquered and put to flight.)

529.

TOUBUCAN STORMED. 1700.

A Highlander in scale armour, sword in hand, shield decorated with a unicorn, advances towards the storming of a fort which is seen in the background. Above is a riband issuing from a compass, and inscribed, QUID NON PRO PATRIA. (What not for one's country.) *Ex.* TOUBOCANTI UBI 1600 HISPAN FUDIT DUX ALEXANDER CAMPBELL . MDCC . 8 . FEBR. (At Toubucan, where Captain Alexander Campbell put to flight 1,600 Spaniards, 8 Feb. 1700.) M. S. (Martin Smeltzing.)

*Rev.* Armorial shield of the African and Indian Company of Scotland, with helmet, crest, and supporters. Above, on a riband, the motto, QUA PANDITUR ORBIS. (To wherever the world extends.) Below, VIS UNITA FORTIOR. (Power stronger by union.)



2.2. Nisbet's System of Heraldry, I. Pl. 6, and p. 199.  
Num. Chron. N.S. XX. Pl. xii. 2.

MB. *Æ* gilt. Advocates, *Æ*. Extremely rare.

A project for establishing a colony in the Isthmus of Darien was enthusiastically embraced in Scotland, and two successive parties, of about 1,200 persons each, proceeded to the proposed settlement. Famine and disease had diminished their numbers and destroyed their spirits, when Captain Campbell arrived with a party from his own estate, whom he had commanded in Flanders. Finding that 1,600 Spaniards were encamped at Toubucan, waiting the arrival of a squadron of eleven ships, when they intended to attack the new settlers, he determined to strike the first blow, and to take them by surprise. He advanced rapidly with 200 men, stormed their entrenchments, and drove them before him with great slaughter. The settlers, however, could not stand against the accumulated force of the Spaniards, and capitulated, after a stout resistance, upon highly honourable terms. When Captain Campbell returned to Scotland, the African Company of Scotland presented him with this medal in gold, and a grant was made to him of supporters to his arms, a Spaniard and an Indian, and an inescutcheon of the arms of the Company.

### 530. THE SECOND PARTITION TREATY BROKEN. 1700.

A Cock, plucking the Golden Fleece, placed upon the stump of a tree, drives away the Belgic Lion and the British Leopard. *Leg.* LABOR ALITIS AUFERT. (The exertion of the bird carries off the prize.) *Ex.* N. PAIGNON. 1700.

*Rev.* A ship in full sail before the wind; an eye at the mast head. *Leg.* PREMIER CORPS DES MARCHANDS DE PARIS. (First company of the merchants of Paris.)

1.15. Van Loon, IV. 315.

MB. *Æ*. Cassel, *Æ*. Very rare.

The death of the Electoral Prince of Bavaria put an end to the arrangements of the First Partition Treaty, and a new one was completed without delay or difficulty, Louis XIV. entirely

concurring, but at the same time making every arrangement to break it. When the King of Spain died, Louis accepted the crown of Spain for his grandson, and France applauded the conduct of her King, and by the eye upon the mast intimated the opinion that he had been guided by prudence. England and Holland remonstrated, but France seized the Golden Fleece in spite of their discontent. Nicolas Paignon was Prevôt of the merchants of Paris, for whom this piece was struck.

### 531. THE SECOND PARTITION TREATY BROKEN. 1700.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LVDOVICVS . MAGNVS . REX. Below, T. B. (Thomas Bernard.)

*Rev.* A Cock, plucking the Golden Fleece, &c.; similar to the obverse of the preceding. *Ex.* Arabesque ornament in place of name and date.

1·05.

MB. Æ. M. Preux, Æ.

Rare.

There are several varieties of this counter. One has the initial R. (Henri Roussel) under the bust, which is laureate, and another exhibits a smaller head of the King, without the artist's initials, and with a slightly different ornament in the exergue. They are probably imitations of the previous and following one, issued at Nuremberg as counters.

### 532. THE SECOND PARTITION TREATY BROKEN. 1700.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, in mantle. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX. Below, monogram of T. B. (Thomas Bernard.)

*Rev.* A Cock, perched upon the Golden Fleece, hung across the branch of a tree, resists the attack of the Belgic Lion, the British Leopard, and the German Eagle. *Leg.* ME CUSTODE TUTUM. (Safe under my protection.)

1·1.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

Spain threw herself into the arms of France at this juncture, and Louis assured her he would protect her. There are also

varieties of this counter, one differing from the above in having the bust of the King bare, and the initials of the artist, H. R. F. (Henri Roussel fecit.)

533. CALENDAR OF ENGLISH KINGS. 1700.

Bust of William III., l., laureate, hair long, in armour, with straps on the shoulder, and mantle round the breast. *Leg.* GVLIELMVS . III . D . G . B . R . AR . PR . B . G. (William III., by the grace of God, King of Britain, Prince of Orange, Governor of Holland.) Around are six concentric circles, containing the names of twenty-five Kings of England, from Egbert to Stephen, with a characteristic astronomical sign, and the date of the coronation and death opposite to each.

*Rev.* Similar circles contain the names, &c., of Kings and Queens from Henry II. to William and Mary. In the centre is a laurel wreath, with a sceptre and palm branch at the intersection, and at the top a crown, the whole inclosing the inscription,

<i>Dees klommen ten Troone</i>	(These mounted the Throne
<i>Met Scepter, en Kroone</i>	With sceptre and crown,
<i>Maer wie, met meer Glory</i>	But who with more Glory
<i>Off groot'er Victory</i>	And greater Victory
<i>Komt ons hier ten berde</i>	Comes to us here in sight
<i>Als WILLEM DEN DERDE.</i>	Than William the Third.

<i>N. Chevalier invenit</i>	N. Chevalier made this
<i>Cum priuilegio.</i>	by permission.
1700.	1700.)

*Edge.* NICOLAVS . CHEVALIER . INVENT . AMSTELODAMI.  
(Nicolas Chevalier of Amsterdam made this.)

2·85. Rapin, xxii. 5. Van Loon, IV. 339. Thes.  
Num. 155.

MB. R. pewter. Brussels, R. Hague, pewter.  
Very rare.

The edge of this medal is sometimes plain. Van Loon erroneously places it amongst those commemorative of the King's

death ; the date shows that it was struck two years previously, and was merely complimentary, as numbering him at the close of a long list of illustrious predecessors, a distinction to which he had no hereditary claim.

534. THE CONDITION OF EUROPE AND THE POPE'S JUBILEE.  
1700.

Time, Janus-headed, seated on a cube near a pedestal, holding in one hand the serpent of Eternity, encircling C (Concordia), and in the other the Sun, radiate, placed on a zodiac between the signs Gemini and Taurus ; the pedestal is ornamented with a circular medallion, which bears a figure of Religion, seated, holding a candle and an open Bible, and is inscribed, REFORMATIONE STABILITA (The Reformation established) ; on the pedestal rests the cap of Liberty, and, behind, two pilasters support the arms of England, Holland, and Deventer. At the feet of Time is a cornucopia, from which issue fruit and flowers ; in the distance is an ancient temple, before which a sacrifice is taking place. *Leg.* FELIC . NOVI . SECULI. (The happiness of a new century.) *Ex.* Chronogrammatic. CONCORDES MANEANT. (May they remain in concord, MDCC = 1700.)

*Rev.* The Pope breaking open with a hammer the Holy Gate of St. Peter's at the Secular Jubilee ; in his left hand are the keys, and before him is a cornucopia, from which are issuing scrolls, inscribed, BULL . INDULG . AB . . . (Bull of plenary indulgence) ; distant view of St. Peter's Church with a crowd in front. *Leg.* VENIT VENIA . VENITE. (Come ye, pardon has come.) *Ex.* MDCC. ARONDEAUX . F. (R. Arondeaux fecit.)

1.9. Le Clerc, I. p. 158.

MB. electrotype from Hague, R. Advocates, lead.

Very rare.

By the Treaties of Ryswick and Carlowitz, peace had been restored to Europe, and War and Peace, represented by the Janiformed head of Time, are thus seen united in the bonds of Concord. William had established the principles of the Reformation in England, and had united in firm friendship

Holland and England. These results are contrasted with the act of the Pope, Innocent XII., who, in the year 1700, being the commencement of a new century, proclaimed a grand Secular Jubilee, and granted special absolution and indulgences to all who should perform certain acts of penitence, and thus gave to the populace greater license and freedom than at other times. For an account of the ceremonies of this Jubilee see Somers' Tracts (1813), Vol. IX. p. 580. As the medal has the arms of Deventer, it is probable that Arondeaux was residing in that city when he executed it, and may even have made it by direction of the Master of the Mint of that place.

535. THE OUZEL GALLEY SOCIETY. 1700.

A ship, with English flags, sailing before the wind ; below, the motto, STEADY. *Leg.* OUZEL . GALLEY.

*Rev.* A figure of Justice, blindfolded, three-quarters, r., holding in her right hand a staff terminating in a crook, and in her left a balance. *Leg.* CUIQUE SUUM. (To each his own.) Below, I. P. (Isaac Parkes.)

1·2.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

Early in the year 1700 the case of a ship in the port of Dublin excited much controversy and legal perplexity without being brought to any satisfactory decision. In order to put an end to this delay and expense, the matter was referred to an arbitration of merchants, whose decision was prompt and highly approved. On the utility of this precedent a Society, consisting of the most respectable merchants in Dublin, was formed for determining commercial differences by arbitration. The name of the vessel was the "Ouzel Galley," and from it the Society adopted its name. The costs decreed against the parties who submitted to their arbitration were always appropriated to charitable purposes. The above medal was worn by members of the Society, but was not executed till the beginning of this century.



## 536. THE OUZEL GALLEY SOCIETY. 1700.

An ancient ship with rowers and sail furled: below, the motto, STEADY. *Leg.* OUZEL GALLEY.

*Rev.* A figure of Justice, facing, resting on a sword, and holding up a balance before her face. *Leg.* CUIQUE . SUUM. Below, PARKES. (Isaac Parkes.)

1.25.

MB. Æ.

This is a variety of the preceding, and issued somewhat later.

537. DEATH OF JAMES II.  $\frac{6}{17}$  Sept. 1701.

DASSIER'S MEDAL.

Bust of James II., l., laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* IACOBUS II . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET HIB . REX. Below, I. D. F. (J. Dassier fecit.)

*Rev.* On a square tomb is seated Religion, mourning, amid various ornaments and symbols of Roman Catholicism. The front is inscribed, NAT . 13 . OCT . 1633 . CORONAT . 23 . APR . 1685 . MORT . 5 . SEPT . 1701. *Ex.* I. DASSIER . F.

MB. Æ.

One of Dassier's series of the Kings of England. James was born on the 15th Oct. 1633, and died on the 6th Sept. 1701.

## 538. MEMORIAL OF JAMES II.

Bust of James II., r., laureate, hair long, in scale armour, with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle fastened with brooches on each shoulder. *Leg.* IACOBVS . II . D : G : MAG : BRIT : FR : ET . HIB : REX . NAT : OCT : 17 . 33 . OB : SEP : 4 . 1701 . ÆTAT . 67. (James II., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, born Oct. 17, 1633, died Sept. 4, 1701, aged 67.) On truncation, 88.

No reverse.

3·7 by 3·15.

MB. lead. A. W. Franks, *℞*. Very rare.

A plaque. This piece and the following one appear to have formed part of a series of portraits of the Stuart Sovereigns, which were executed either in silver or lead, and may have been framed for suspension. (See No. 202, Vol. I. p. 347.) They are of fine workmanship, and were made by Norbert Roettier about the beginning of the reign of Anne.

539.

# MEMORIAL OF JAMES II.

Bust of James II., *r.*, laureate, &c. ; same as the preceding. *Leg.* IACOBVS II . D . G . MAG : BR : FRA : ET . HIB : REX. On truncation, 88. Below, small and large roses.

3·7 by 3·2.

MB. *℞*. A. W. Franks, *℞*. Very rare.

A plaque like the preceding, and of the same workmanship.

540. SUCCESSION OF PRINCE JAMES.  $\frac{6}{17}$  Sept. 1701.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of James II. and his Queen. He, laureate, hair long, wears armour and mantle : she is draped. *Leg.* IACOBVS . II . ET . MARIA . D G . MAG . BRI . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX . ET . REGIN.

*Rev.* Bust of Prince James, *l.*, hair long, in armour, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* IACOBVS . III . D . G . M . B . F . ET . H . REX.

2. (See Woodcut.)

MB. *Æ* gilt. Her Majesty, *Æ* gilt. Very rare.

This piece is always cast and chased, and sometimes has no legend on the obverse. It is without date, and was executed about the close of the reign of Queen Anne, as the reverse is copied from a medal made by Norbert Roettier in 1712. It belongs to a series of cast and chased medals from originals by Norbert Roettier, executed at the request of some adherents of the Stuarts as memorials of different members of that family.

Others bear the portraits of the Prince and his sister Louisa, Queen Anne, &c.



540. Succession of Prince James.

Immediately after the death of James II. his son was proclaimed in France under the title of James III.

541. PRINCESSES MATILDA AND SOPHIA. 1701.

Bust of the Princess Matilda, *r.*, veiled, in mantle fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* MATILDA . FILIA . H. II . R . ANGL . VX . H . LEON . D . BAV . ET . SAX - MATER . OTT . IV . IMP . PRIVS . DVC . AQUIT . H . PAL . RHEN . D . S . WILH - SATORIS . DOMVS . BRVNS. (Matilda, daughter of Henry II., King of England, wife of Henry the Lion, Duke of Bavaria and Saxony, mother of Otho IV., Emperor, previously Duke of Aquitaine, of Henry, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Saxony, and of William, founder of the House of Brunswick.) Below, R. FALTZ.

*Rev.* Bust of the Electress Sophia, *r.*, veiled, in dress and mantle. *Leg.* SOPHIA - EX . STIRPE . EL : PAL : NEPT . IAC : I . REG : M : BRIT : VIDVA ERN : AVG : ELECT : BRVNS : ET . LVN : ANGLIAE . PRINCEPS . AD . SVCCESIO . NOMINATA . M.DCCI. (Sophia, of the family of the Elector Palatine, grand-daughter

of James I., King of Great Britain, widow of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Brunswick and Luneburg, Princess nominated to the succession of England, 1701.) Below, R. FALTZ.

2·3. Van Loon, IV. 335. Thes. Num. 113. Heræus, Pl. xxii. fig. 5.

MB. lead.

Extremely rare.

The impression of this medal in the British Museum, which is from the collection of George III., is very rough and imperfect, struck, probably, before the dies were hardened or completed.

When it was evident that neither from Mary nor Anne would be derived an heir to the British throne, the succession was limited to the Electress Sophia and the heirs of her body, being Protestants. She derived her claim to the throne from James I., and married Ernest Augustus, who was descended from Matilda, daughter of Henry II. Their son, therefore, derived his descent from the two personages who are represented upon this medal.

#### 542. PRINCESSES MATILDA AND SOPHIA. 1701.

There is a copy of the previous medal, closely resembling it in design and legends, but executed by LAMBELET, whose name is on the obverse; and his initials, S. L., on the reverse.

2·55. Lochner, I. 249.

MB. A. R. Æ.

Not rare.

#### 543. MEDALLION OF THE FAMILY OF EMERSON.

Armorial shield of Emerson: per fesse, indented or and vert on a bend engrailed az., three lions passant; above, helmet with lambrequins and crest, a lion rampant vert bezantée, grasping in both paws a battle-axe gu. headed ar. The field is decorated with tracery of flowers. Floral border.

*Rev.* Within a wreath of laurel and palm branches the inscrip-

tion, FLOREAT ANGLIA IN VERA RELIGIONE PROTESTANTE. (May England flourish in the true Protestant religion.)

2·3.

MB. electrotype from J. Evans, R.

Unique?

The obverse of this piece is in high relief, and the reverse is engraved. The arms are those of Emerson of Foxton, co. Durham. It is possible that this medallion may have been made to set into the lid of a tankard, which would account for the great difference in relief in the two sides.

#### 544. WILLIAM III. MEDALLIC PORTRAIT.

Bust of William III., r., hair long, in lace cravat, armour, and mantle with embroidered edge, and fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* GVLIELMVS . III . D . G . MAG . BR . FRA . ET . HIB . REX.

No reverse.

3·45 by 2·65.

MB. R.

Extremely rare.

A plaque; probably intended to be framed for suspension. It is the work of Norbert Roettier, and forms one of a series of portraits of the Stuart Sovereigns. (See No. 202, Vol. I. p. 347.) It was probably executed about the beginning of the reign of Anne, and is not so well finished as others of this series, being of the same style as that of Mary. (See No. 333, p. 106.)

#### 545. MEMORIAL OF WILLIAM III.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in decorated armour with straps on the shoulder, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* IN . PIAM . MEMORIAM GVLIELMI . REGIS . 3. (To the pious memory of King William III.)

*Rev.* The harp of Ireland crowned and surrounded by a deep border of flags, drums, cannons, and other implements of war.



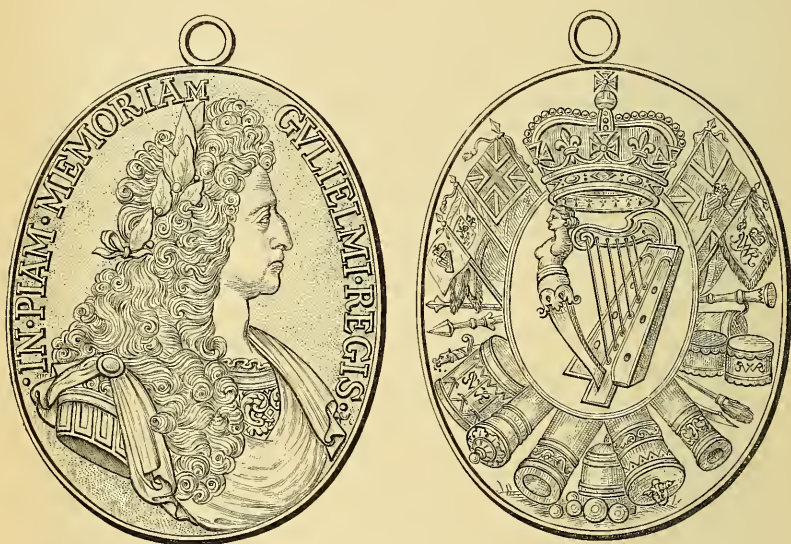
2.45. by 1.95.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. A.

Unique.

This piece consists of two plates united by a rim, and suspended to a ring. The obverse, probably by Jan Luder, is cast and chased, and the reverse is engraved. This badge formerly belonged to John James Scott, Esq., who was descended from Jeremiah Scott of Ballingarry, co. Tipperary, himself a descendant of the Scotts of Scot's-Hall, Kent. Jeremiah Scott



545. Memorial of William III.

accompanied William III. to Ireland, and for services rendered at the Battle of the Boyne received a grant of land in Ireland. In the "Memorials of the family of Scott, of Scot's-Hall," 1876, p. 261, it is stated "that Jeremiah Scott received a gold medal from King William III., now in the possession of J. J. Scott." This badge is supposed by the Scott family to be the medal referred to: but this cannot well be, as it is dedicated to the pious memory of William, and, therefore, could not have been executed before the King's death.

546.

## MEMORIAL OF WILLIAM III.

Bust of William III., r., in armour and mantle. *Outer leg.*  
 GVILIELMVS . III . DEI GRATIA . MAG : BRIT : FR : ET : HIB : REX .  
 FID : DEFEN : *Inner leg.* OBIIT MARCH . 8 . 170 $\frac{1}{2}$  ÆTAT . 51.

No reverse.

3·85 by 3·2.

A. W. Franks, R.

Extremely rare.

A plaque ; probably one of the same series as No. 544. It is of good workmanship, and was executed by Norbert Roettier early in the following reign.

547. DEATH OF WILLIAM III.  $\frac{8}{19}$  March, 1702.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in armour, with straps on the shoulder, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* DIV . GVIL . III BRIT . CÆS . BATAV . GVB. (The beatified William III., King of Britain, Governor of Holland.) On truncation, R. A. (R. Arondeaux.)

*Rev.* Britain and Holland seated near a funeral pile of four gradations, inscribed, NASSAVIOR PRINCIPI BATAVORVM MAXIMO ANIMORVM AC ARMORVM MODERATORI CONSECR . NATVS XIII NOV MDCL ORBI DENAT . XVIII MART . MDCCH. (Dedicated to the Prince of Nassau, the greatest of the Dutch, the Controller of minds and arms ; born 14 November, 1650, removed from the world, 19 March, 1702.) Above, are the signs of Cancer, Leo, and Libra ; Leo being represented as in the arms of Nassau. *Leg.* REDII IAM VOS VIGILATE. (I have returned, do you now watch.)

1·95. Rapin, xxii. 10. Van Loon, IV. 343. Thes. Num. 157.

MB. R.

P. H. Van Gelder, R.

Brussels, R.

Rare.

The design of this medal is derived from the Romans ; each Emperor on his death was called “Divus,” or beatified, and his remains were burnt upon a funeral pile, which was lighted by the nearest relation ; the torch is, therefore, placed in the hands of Britain. The Lion in the Zodiac has the form and

accompaniments of the Lion of Nassau, which is, therefore, in the legend said to have returned to its native heavens. As William considered himself the great preserver of the balance of power in Europe against the encroachments of France, he naturally calls upon Britain and Holland to be watchful now that he has been removed.

548. DEATH OF WILLIAM III.  $\frac{8}{19}$  March, 1702.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* GULIELM : III D . G . M . BRIT : FR : ET HIB : REX F . D . P . A. Below, I. S. (Jan Smeltzing.) Same as Nos. 67, 205, 207, 254, 263, 393, 430, 435.

*Rev.* William, habited as a Roman Emperor, mounted upon an eagle, flying l. *Leg.* CONSECRATIO GULIELMI . MAX. (The consecration of William, the Greatest.) *Ex.* OIB' BONIS FLEBILIS OCCIDIT XIV KAL APRIL 1702. (By all good men he died lamented, 19 March, 1702.)

1.5. Rapin, xxii. 6. Van Loon, IV. 339. *Thes. Num.* 159.

MB. R. Hague, Æ.

Very rare.

The reverse of this piece was executed by Nicolas Chevalier, who made use of Jan Smeltzing's dies for the obverses of his medals. (See No. 425, p. 156.)

Upon the death of a Roman Emperor, after his body had been burnt, a waxen image was prepared, and, after various ceremonies, was at the end of seven days burnt upon a pile, from the top of which an eagle was let loose to convey the spirit of the incipient deity to heaven. The memorial coins of a Roman Emperor generally represent him, as upon this medal, mounted upon an eagle, with the legend CONSECRATIO.

549. DEATH OF WILLIAM III.  $\frac{8}{19}$  March, 1702.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in armour, with lion's head in front and straps on the shoulder, and mantle with

fringe round the breast. *Leg.* WILHELMVS . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRANC . ET . HIB . REX. Below, I. BOSKAM . F. Same as Nos. 288, 322, 336, 383, 385, 386, 390, 391, 441, 443, 445.

*Rev.* An eagle flying to the top of a high mountain : sun setting. *Leg.* NON NISI SOLE OCCIDVO REVOLAT. (It flies back only at sunset.) *Ex.* MORITVR . ANNO M.DCC.II XIX . MARTII. (He dies, 19 March, 1702.) I. BOSKAM . F.

2.35. Rapin, xxii. 8. Van Loon, IV. 339. Thes. Num. 154.

MB. R. Hague, R. P. H. Van Gelder, R. Brussels, R. Gotha, R. St. Petersburg, R. Rare.

When the sun sets and its day's work is done, the eagle returns to its native mountains. The sun, the emblem of France, is setting : William, having counteracted the designs of Louis XIV. by the late war, and arranged a confederacy to resist his further attempts at encroachment, may be said to have accomplished his appointed task, and, therefore, entitled to retire to his native mansions.

# 550. DEATH OF WILLIAM III. $\frac{8}{19}$ March, 1702.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in armour with lion's head on the breast and straps on the shoulders, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GULIELM : III . TRISTI DOLENDUS IN ÆVO. (William III. lamented by an unhappy age.) Below, M : SMELTZING.

*Rev.* The Temple of Janus with open doors ; inside is a burning funeral pile ; on the right are erected two military standards, each held by two united hands. Above is an eagle flying forth. *Ex.* INVICTA VIRTUTE RESURGET . NAT . HAGAE COMITIS D . XIV . NOV . 1650 . DENAT . KENGSTON D . XIX . MARTII . 1702. (He will rise again with unsubdued courage. Born at the Hague, 14 Nov. 1650 ; died at Kensington, 19 March, 1702.) M : S : F : (Martin Smeltzing fecit.)

1.9. Rapin, xxii. 7. Van Loon, IV. 339. Thes. Num. 156.

MB. R.

Not rare.

The eagle represents William returning to his native mansions after his labours are completed, or it may be the eagle let loose from the top of his funeral pile to bear his spirit to heaven. The doors of the temple are open, indicative of the warfare with which the encroachments of Louis XIV. threatened Europe.

551. DEATH OF WILLIAM III.  $\frac{8}{19}$  March, 1702.

Europe, crowned, seated upon the ground, holds a broken anchor; her spear, shield inscribed *EUROPA*, and a cornucopia lying neglected near her. *Leg.* ACH MEIN VERLUST IST GROS. (Alas, my loss is great.) *Ex.* WILHELM DER III KÖNIG VON GROS BRITANNIEN. (William III., King of Great Britain.)

*Rev.* Map of ENGELAND, SCHOTL, and IRLAND; sun setting. *Leg.* DOCH WAS GOT HEUTE NIMT DAS KOMT SCHON MORGEN WIDER. (What God takes away to-day will surely return to-morrow.) *Ex.* STIRBT DEN XIX MART. MDCCII. ALT. LII. IAHR. IV. M. (Died, 19 March, 1702, aged 52 years, 4 months.)

155. Rapin, xxii. 9. Van Loon, IV. 339. Thes. Num. 160.

MB. R. lead. Hunter, R. Hague, R. Brussels, R. Gotha, R. Munich, R. Rare.

This medal represents the great grief of Europe for the loss of William, but also avows her confidence that a successor will be found.

552. DEATH OF WILLIAM III.  $\frac{8}{19}$  March, 1702.

Bust of William III., r., laureate, hair long, in armour with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle round the breast. *Leg.* WILH. III. D : G. M. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. Below, w. (Christian Wermuth.) Same as No. 459.

*Rev.* Inscription, EST PLVS QVAM PERFECTVM. MDCCII. (He is more than perfect, 1702.)



·8. Rapin, xxii. 11. Van Loon, IV. 343.

MB.  $\mathcal{R}$ .

Extremely rare.

553. DEATH OF WILLIAM III.  $\frac{8}{19}$  March, 1702.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Inscription, NATVS XIV . NOVEMB . AN . MDCL . HAGAE COMITVM . INOPINATA MORTE OBIIT LONDINI XIX . MARTII MDCCH. (Born 14 Nov. 1650, at the Hague; died unexpectedly in London, 19 Mar. 1702.) c. w. (Christian Wermuth.)

·8. Rapin, xxii. 12. Van Loon, IV. 343. Thes. Num. 161.

MB.  $\mathcal{A}$  gilt. Hague,  $\mathcal{R}$ . Brussels,  $\mathcal{R}$ . Leipzig,  $\mathcal{R}$ .  
Extremely rare.

These two medalets form part of a set of counters issued by Christian Wermuth at Gotha. (See similar pieces commemorating the Peace of Ryswick, No. 459, p. 173, &c.)

William died from the effects of a fall from his horse, in which his collar-bone was broken.

554. DASSIER'S MEDAL.

Bust of William III., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour with straps on the shoulder, and mantle with fringe. *Leg.* GULIELMUS . III . D . G . M . BR . FR . ET HIB . REX. Below, I. D. (J. Dassier.)

*Rev.* On a pedestal, decorated with a crown between two branches of palm, is a statue of Eternity, with head radiate, seated on a celestial globe; in her right hand she holds up a circle of stars, and in her left a trumpet, the flag of which is inscribed  $\mathcal{A}$ TERNITAS. On one side of the pedestal is Britannia seated amid piles of captured arms, leaning on her shield and holding the olive branch. On the other side is Hercules reposing upon the body of the slaughtered Hydra. *Ex.* NAT . 4 . NOV . 1650 . CORONAT . II . APR . 1689 . MORT . 8 . MART . 1702.

MB.  $\mathcal{A}$ . Hague,  $\mathcal{R}$ .

555.

## DURAND'S MEDAL.

Bust of William III., *l.*, hair long, laureate, in armour and ermine mantle. *Leg.* GUILLELMUS III . BRITANNIARUM REX. Below, ROGAT . F.

*Rev.* Inscription, NATUS HAGOE AN . M.DC.L . OBIIT LUNDINII AN . M.DCC.II. (Born at the Hague, 1650; died in London, 1702.) *Ex.* SERIES NUMISMATICA UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRUM. M.D.CCC.XLIV. DURAND EDIDIT.

1·7.

MB. Æ.

One of a large series of medals of illustrious persons of all countries executed at Paris. (See No. 1, Vol. I. p. 4.)

556. DEATH OF WILLIAM III.  $\frac{8}{19}$  March, 1702.

Bust of William III., *l.*, long flowing hair, in cravat, armour, and medal attached to riband. *Leg.* GUILLELMUS III . PRINC . AURIACÆ. Below, SIMON . F.

*Rev.* Inscription, NATUS AN . M.DC.L . OBIIT AN . M.D.CC.II.

1·85.

MB. Æ.

This is one of a set of medals, one hundred in number, executed by Jean Henri Simon of Brussels, born 1752, died 1832. The series, of which a list is given in the *Revue Numismatique Belge*, 1850, p. 159, is composed of illustrious men of the Low Countries. It was executed between 1820 and 1830.

## ANNE. 1702—1714.

## 1. ACCESSION. 8 March, 1702.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, crowned, lovelock on the left shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G : MAG : BR : FR : ET . HIB : REGINA.

*Rev.* A heart enclosed within branches of oak and laurel, which pass through a crown above, and rest upon a pedestal inscribed, ATAVIS REGIBVS. (From royal ancestors.—*comp. Hor. Car. I. i. 1.*) *Leg.* ENTIRELY ENGLISH.

1·35. Rapin, i. 1. Van Loon, IV. 345. Thes. Num. 170.

MB. A. R. Æ.

Common.

There are two varieties of this medal executed by John Croker, scarcely differing from each other. In addressing the two Houses of Parliament on 11 March, 1702, the Queen declared: "As I know my own heart to be entirely English, I can very sincerely assure you there is not anything you can expect or desire from me which I shall not be ready to do for the happiness and prosperity of England."

## 2. ACCESSION. 8 March, 1702.

A variety of the preceding medal has on the reverse the same inscription on the pedestal, ATAVIS REGIBVS, and the legend, ENTIRELY ENGLISH.

1·25.

Gotha, R.

Very rare.

This piece was copied from the preceding, and was executed at Gotha by Christian Wermuth. As we have already seen, many of the medals by this artist are either copies or adaptations of the works of other medallists.

## 3. ACCESSION. 8 March, 1702.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, crowned, &c.; same as No. 1.

*Rev.* A circlet of roses united by a chain, each containing a heart, and connected at the top by a crown; within is a radiated heart and the inscription, QVIS SEPARABIT. (Who shall separate them?) *Leg.* VNITED . BY . GOD . IN . LOVE . AND . INTEREST.

1.4. Rapin, i. 2. Van Loon, IV. 345. Thes. Num. 171.  
MB. R. Æ. Common.

This medal commemorates the strong expressions of mutual confidence which marked the communications between the Queen and the people on her accession to the throne.

## 4. CORONATION. 23 April, 1702.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with fillet, lovelock on the right shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G : MAG : BR : FR : ET . HIB : REGINA.

*Rev.* Anne, as Pallas, hurls thunder against a double-headed and four-armed monster, holding clubs and stones, and whose lower limbs terminate in snakes. *Leg.* VICEM GERIT . ILLA . TONANTIS. (She is the Vice-regent of the Thunderer.) *Ex.* INAVGYRAT . XXIII . AP . MDCCII. (Crowned, 23 April, 1702.)

1.4. Rapin, i. 4. Van Loon, IV. 347. Thes. Num. 169.  
MB. A. R. (four varieties), Æ. Common.

Four pairs of dies were executed for this medal by Croker, all slightly varying, but one reading on the obverse FRA, instead of FR. It was the official medal which was distributed by the Treasurer of the Household at the coronation. Anne adopted the policy of William in resisting the power of France, and is therefore typified by Pallas wielding the bolts of Jove. Upon the first occasion of addressing her Council, on the day after the death of William, Anne said, "I think it proper upon this occasion of my first speaking to you, to declare my own opinion of the importance of carrying on all preparations we are making to oppose the great power of France, and I shall

lose no time in giving our Allies all assurances that nothing shall be wanting on my part to pursue the true interest of England, together with theirs, for the support of the common cause."

5. CORONATION. 23 April, 1702.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with fillet, lovelock on the left shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REGINA. Below, c. w. (Christian Wermuth.)

*Rev.* Anne, as Pallas, &c.; similar to the preceding. *Leg.* FVL MEN GERIT. ILLA. TONANTIS. (She bears the bolt of the Thunderer.) *Ex.* INAVGVRATA. XXIII. APRIL. MDCCH.

1.25. Rapin, i. 5. Van Loon, IV. 347. Thes. Num. 169.

MB. *Æ.* pewter. Gotha, *Æ.* Very rare.

Executed by Christian Wermuth in imitation of the preceding one. The specimen of this medal in silver in the British Museum is from a broken die, a circumstance which may account for its rarity.

6. CORONATION. 23 April, 1702.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with fillet, lovelock on the right shoulder, ear-ring, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA : DEI . GRATIA.

*Rev.* Anne, as Pallas, &c.; similar to No. 4. *Leg.* VICEM . GERIT ILLA . TONANTI. *Ex.* INAVGVRAT . XXIII . AP : MDCCH.

1. Rapin, i. 7. Van Loon, IV. 347.

MB. *Æ.* Rare.

This and the three following pieces are medalets or jetons issued for sale in the streets at the time of the coronation: they are somewhat rare, not having been considered worth preserving at the time.



## 7. CORONATION. 23 April, 1702.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with fillet, no lovelock, ear-ring, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA : D . GRA.

*Rev.* Anne, as Pallas, &c. ; similar to No. 4. *Leg.* VICEM GERIT ILLA TONANTII. *Ex.* INAVGV RAT XXIII AP . MDCCH.

1.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

## 8. CORONATION. 23 April, 1702.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with fillet, lovelock on the right shoulder, no ear-ring, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . DEI GRATIA.

*Rev.* Anne, as Pallas, &c. ; similar to No. 4. *Leg.* VICEM . GERIT . ILLA . TONANTIS. *Ex.* INAVGV RAT . XXIII . AP . MDCCH.

1.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

## 9. CORONATION. 23 April, 1702.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with fillet, lovelock on the right shoulder, no ear-ring, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . DEI . GRATIA.

*Rev.* Anne, as Pallas, &c. ; similar to No. 4. *Leg.* VICEM GERIT . ILLA . TONA. *Ex.* INAVGV RAT . XXIII . AP . MDCCH :

1.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

## 10. CORONATION. 23 April, 1702.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with fillet, lovelock on the left shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET HIB . REGINA. Below, c. w. (Christian Vermuth.) Same as No. 5.

*Rev.* A burning heart enclosed within branches of oak and

laurel, which pass through a crown above; around the heart, ENTIRELY ENGLISH. *Leg.* ATAVIS REGIBVS. (From royal ancestors.) *Ex.* INAVGV RAT . 23 . APR . 1702.

1·3. Rapin, i. 6. Van Loon, IV. 347. Thes. Num. 171. MB. electrotype from Gotha, *R.* Extremely rare.

The type of the reverse of this medal by Christian Wermuth is taken from the one commemorating Anne's accession (See No. 1), but varying a little in the arrangement of the design, and adding the date of the coronation.

# 11. CORONATION. 23 April, 1702.

Bust of Anne, *r.*, hair tied in a knot behind, high at the top, and bound with pearls, two lovelocks falling down on the shoulders: she wears pearl ear-ring and necklace, and mantle with embroidered edge and fringe. *Leg.* ANNA . DEI . GRATIA . MAG : BRIT : FRA . ET . HIB : REGINA . \* INAVGV RAT . XXIII . AP . MDCCII. \*

No reverse.

3·75 by 3·05.

MB. *R.*

Extremely rare.

This is struck upon a very thin piece of metal, and was probably intended to be framed or inlaid in some piece of furniture. It is by Norbert Roettier, and is one of a series of portraits of the Stuart Sovereigns. (See No. 202, Vol. I. p. 347.) It bears the date of Anne's coronation, but it was perhaps not executed till a few years later.

# 12. MISTRUST OF LOUIS XIV. 1702.

A Crocodile, LOUIS 14, hidden amongst reeds, weeping, and waiting to seize a traveller passing by. *Leg.* MALVS VBI SE BONVM FINGIT EST PESSIMVS. (A bad man is worst, when he pretends to be good.) *Ex.* DIFFIDENDVM. (He is not to be trusted.) Chain border.

*Rev.* Eight arms hold up a shield, with a crown in the centre and inscribed, VIS UNITA FORTIOR. (Power stronger by union.)

Underneath is a coffin inscribed with the monogram of W R and MONVMENTVM . GVIL . MAX . REGIS BRITANIÆ. (The tomb of William, the very Great, King of Britain); out of it project arms, and on it lie the crown, orb, and four sceptres of England. *Leg.* COEANT IN FOEDERA DEXTÆ (*sic*). (May their right hands unite in confederacy.—*Virg. Aen.* xi. 292.)

1.45. Van Loon, IV. 391.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

France rejoiced extravagantly at the death of William III., and immediately endeavoured to detach the States from the general confederacy against her. This medal, executed in Holland, exhorts the Confederates to unite over the tomb of the deceased King in maintaining his warlike policy, and warns them not to be seduced by the hypocritical conduct of Louis, who is represented by a crocodile, an animal which is said to allure travellers within its reach by moaning like a child in distress. It is also said to weep over its victims. Crocodiles' tears are thus symbolical of treachery and deceit.

### 13. DECLARATION OF WAR WITH FRANCE AND SPAIN.

$\frac{4}{15}$  May, 1702.

Peace, facing, holding olive branch and ring. *Leg.* Across the field, AUWEY DER FRIED HAT SCHON EIN C(L)H [LOCH] 1700. (Alas! the peace has already a hole.)

*Rev.* Inscription, AUWEY, AUWEY, AUWEY, AUWEY, RYSWICK-CSHER FRIED IST GAR ENTZWEY . 1702. (Alas, alas, alas, alas, the Peace of Ryswick is indeed broken, 1702.) In the centre is a ring.

1.4. Van Loon, IV. 353. Thes. Num. 173.

No specimen has been met with.

This medal refers to the danger which threatened the peace of Europe by the action of Louis XIV. with regard to the Spanish Succession in 1700, and to the actual declaration of war with France and Spain by England and the other Confederates on the  $\frac{4}{15}$  May, 1702. In the Declaration of Anne the grounds alleged for hostilities were the encroachments of France

in Spain and in Italy and on the high seas, and the insult offered to England by Louis XIV. in declaring "the Pretended Prince of Wales, King of England, Scotland, and Ireland." The letter o in the word LOCH is supplied by the ring which Peace holds in her left hand, and which encircles the letter L, and the ring on the reverse has the same signification as the whole word. This piece is a rejoinder to one struck at the Peace of Ryswick, and figured in Van Loon, IV. 255. (See No. 491, p. 188.)

14. ANNE AND PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK.  
21 May, 1702.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with fillet, lovelock on the left shoulder, ear-ring, necklace, in gown and mantle fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G : MAG : BR : FRA : ET . HIB . REGINA.

*Rev.* Bust of Prince George, *l.*, profusion of hair, in armour and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEO : DAN : PR : M : ADM : ET . DVX . SVP : ANGLIÆ. (George, Prince of Denmark, High Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of England.)

165. Rapin, i. 3. Van Loon, IV. 346. Thes. Num. 168.

MB. Æ. (two varieties), Æ.

Not rare.

Executed by John Croker. Two dies were prepared for striking the obverse of this medal; they are easily distinguished by the absence on one of them of the ear-ring. On 17 April, 1702, the Queen invested her husband, George, Prince of Denmark, with the title of Generalissimo of all her forces by sea and land, and soon afterwards, on 21 May, he was made Lord High Admiral of England and Ireland.

15. NIMEGUEN RELIEVED.  $\frac{1}{12}$  June, 1702.

A female figure, Nimeguen, facing towards *l.*, and wearing a cap of Liberty, holds a book with three seals and the shield of Minerva; her left foot tramples on the serpent of Discord:

on the right are a curule chair and two fasces; the latter with a sword rest against the base of two draped columns. *Leg.* LIBERTAS . NEOMAGI . INTUS . ET . EXTRA. (The freedom of Nimeguen from within and without.) *Ex.* I. B. F. (Jan Boskam fecit.)

*Rev.* Troops on the fortifications of a city bombarding the forces of the enemy in retreat; in the distance, the Allies approaching: on the walls is planted the Imperial flag, and on the battlements are spectators viewing the battle. *Leg.* NUMERUM . VIRTUTE . RETUNDIT. (By valour she repulses the many.) *Ex.* MDCCII. I. BOSKAM . F.

1.7. Van Loon, IV. 354. Thes. Num. 181.

MB. *Æ*.

Rare.

Marshal Boufflers, baffled in his attempt to relieve Kaiserswerth, which was besieged by the Prince of Nassau-Saarbrück, determined to vindicate the glory of the French arms by seizing the town of Nimeguen, but the project was defeated by the vigilance of Athlone and the courage of the inhabitants, who, although unacquainted with warfare, manned the guns on the ramparts, and, the moment the French columns appeared in sight, opened a brisk fire upon them and compelled them to halt. This check gave Athlone time to bring up his troops, and on the next day,  $\frac{1}{12}$  June, the French retreated, and vented their disappointment in destroying the parks and gardens of Cleves. The English troops which took part in the relief of Nimeguen were under the command of Colonel Frederick Hamilton, Marlborough not having yet arrived.

16. BARTHOLOMEW GIDLEY. Died, 3 August, 1702.

Time seated, *r.*, upon a tomb, holds out with his left hand a laurel wreath, and in his right a scythe and an hour-glass, and places his foot upon a skull. *Leg.* ALL . HEADS . MVST . COME  
 ♣ TO . THE . COLD . TOMB.

*Rev.* Inscription engraved, BARTHOLOMEW GIDLEY of *Gidley* in *Devon* DIED AVG . III . MDCCII . AGED XXXIII.

1.5.



MB. Æ.

Rare.

This was one of the medals commemorative of the death of Charles II. (See No. 290 of that reign.) The original inscription on the reverse has been erased, and the above one engraved in its place. It was probably distributed at the funeral of Bartholomew Gidley. For other medals of this family see Nos. 268–270, Vol. I. pp. 590, 591.

17. EXPEDITION TO VIGO BAY.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{3}$  October, 1702.

Neptune, in a sea-chariot, *r.*, and Victory, *l.*; hold forth a scroll inscribed as follows with the names of the French and Spanish vessels burnt (*incensæ*), sunk (*submersæ*), or captured (*occupatæ*) at Vigo, NAVES GALlicÆ ET HISP.—LE PORT . IN . LE PROMT . OC . L'ASSEVRE . OC . L'ESPERANCE . S . LE BOVRBON . O . LA SIRENE . SV . LE SOLIDE INC . LE FERME . OCC . LE PRVDENT . INC . LE MODERE . OCC . LE SVPERBE . SVB . LA DAVPHINE . IN . LE VOLVNTAIRE . LE TRITON . OCC . L'ENFLAMA . INC . L'ENTREPREN . IN . LE FAVOTI . INC . LA CHOQVANTE . I . 3 CORVETTES . IN . 17 CARAVELLES . I . 9 GALIONS . OCC . 2 GALIONS . SV . Below, three Nereids bear the shields of England, the Empire, and Holland. *Leg.* HIS MILITAT AETHER. (Heaven fights for these.—*comp.* *Claud. De III. Cons. Honor.* 97.) *Ex.* OB CLASSEM HOSTIVM DELEDDAM (*sic*) GAZASQVE INDICAS EREPTAS IN PORTV AD VIGOS . D . 22 . OCT . CIDIQCCII. (Upon the destruction of the enemies' fleet, and the capture of the treasures of India in the harbour of Vigo, 22 Oct. 1702.) G. F. N. (Georg Friedrich Nürnberger), and on the chariot, G. H. (Georg Hautsch.)

*Rev.* View of Vigo harbour; the French fleet and galleons withdrawn up the river; the chain-boom across the mouth; forts and batteries manned for defence; and the allied fleets outside. *Leg.* ET CONIVRATI VENIVNT AD CLASSICA VENTI. (And the confederate winds come at the trumpets' call.—*Claud. De III. Cons. Honor.* 98.)

185. Rapin, ii. 2. Van Loon, IV. 360. Thes. Num. 216.

MB. R.

Very rare.

On  $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>2</sup><sub>3</sub> Oct. 1702, the combined English and Dutch fleets, under Sir George Rooke, with a large land force commanded by the Duke of Ormonde, attacked and captured or destroyed in Vigo harbour the whole of the Spanish plate fleet, and its escort the French squadron of twenty-three ships under Chateau-Renaud. In the attack the wind was so far favourable that it gave greater impetus to the Torbay, under Admiral Hobson, when she ran against the boom across the mouth of the harbour and broke it, giving thereby admission to the confederate fleets. The names and the numbers of the vessels of the enemy, as given on the obverse, were probably taken from the official report published in the London Gazette of October, 1702. The legends are adapted from Claudian (*De III. Cons. Honor.* 97, 98), and the date given on this medal (22 Oct. N. S.) is not the actual one of the engagement, but the day before, when the fleets were drawn up outside the harbour. No German forces were employed in the attack, but the Emperor formed one of the Confederacy, and a Nereid therefore displays his shield.

18. EXPEDITION TO VIGO BAY.  $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>2</sup><sub>3</sub> October, 1702.

Bust of Anne, l., crowned, lovelock on the left shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . DEI . GRA : MAG : BR : FRA : ET . HIB : REGINA.

*Rev.* View of Vigo harbour with vessels burning inside ; large ships lying before the narrow mouth of the harbour, near a fort. *Leg.* CAPTA . ET . INCENSA . GAL : ET . HISP : CLASSE. (The French and Spanish fleets taken and burnt.) *Ex.* AD . VIGUM . XII . OCT . MDCCL. (At Vigo, 12 Oct. 1702.)

1.45. Rapin, ii. 6. Van Loon, IV. 363. Thes. Num. 218.

MB. *Æ.* (three varieties), *Æ.*

Not uncommon.

Executed by John Croker. Three pairs of dies were used for striking this medal, all slightly varying, and one reading *FR.* instead of *FRA.* This is the English memorial of that important battle ; the date is therefore given after the old style. Plate and merchandise to the value of 14,000,000 “pieces of

eight " or dollars were destroyed, and about half that amount secured to the captors. Gold and silver coins, struck from bullion taken in this engagement, bear under the bust of the Queen the inscription VIGO.

19. EXPEDITION TO VIGO BAY.  $\frac{12}{23}$  October, 1702.

Bust of Anne, l., crowned, lovelock on the left shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . D . G . M . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIB . REGINA.

*Rev.* View of Vigo harbour, &c.; similar to the preceding. *Leg.* CAPTA . ET . INCENSA . GAL . ET . HISP . CLAS. *Ex.* AD . VIGUM . XII . OCT MDCCII.

1.55.

MB. R.

Very rare.

This medal is supposed to have been executed by Christian Wermuth after the preceding one by Croker; it is in higher relief and of coarser work, the device being the same.

20. EXPEDITION TO VIGO BAY.  $\frac{12}{23}$  October, 1702.

Bust of Anne, l., hair bound with fillet, lovelock on the right shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REGINA. Below, I. BOSKAM . F.

*Rev.* A fleet attacking forts and ships in Vigo harbour. *Leg.* GALL : HISP . Q . CLASS . EXPUG . COMB . CAPT. (The French and Spanish fleets defeated, burnt, and taken.) *Ex.* BRIT . BATAV . Q . EXPEO (*sic*) . AD . VIGOS . MDCCII. (The British and Dutch expedition to Vigo, 1702.)

1.7. Rapin, ii. 4. Van Loon, IV. 363. Thes. Num. 218.

MB. R.

Not rare.

Executed in Holland; the portrait of the Queen is copied from the coronation medal by John Croker (See No. 4). The two previous medals represent the position of the belligerents before and at the beginning of the battle, this one during the full heat of the engagement.

21. EXPEDITION TO VIGO BAY.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{3}$  October, 1702.

Bust of Anne, l., hair bound with fillet, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Hercules, stepping from the sea, plants his foot upon the neck of the prostrate Dragon, and arrests the flight of a French soldier, who is endeavouring to carry off the Golden Fleece. *Leg.* NON DOLO NEC ARTE SED APERTO MARTE. (Not by deceit nor by stratagem, but by open war.) *Ex.* MDCCH.

1.7. Rapin, ii. 5. Van Loon, IV. 363. Thes. Num. 219. MB. R. Rare.

Sir George Rooke as Hercules, or Jason under the form of Hercules, destroys the Spanish Dragon and rescues the Golden Fleece from the grasp of the French Aetes, Louis XIV., who attempted to usurp the dominion and wealth of Spain in South America and in the West Indies. The naval power of France did not recover during the war from the blow inflicted upon it at Vigo.

22. EXPEDITION TO VIGO BAY.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{3}$  October, 1702.

Victory decorating a trophy of arms with a naval crown and branches of palm and laurel; around are implements of war. *Leg.* SPES ET VIRES HOSTIUM FRACTÆ. (The hope and forces of the enemy broken.) *Ex.* INCENSA GALLOR CLASSE. HISPAN. OPES AMERIC. INTERCEPT. (The French fleet being burnt, the American treasures of Spain are intercepted.)

*Rev.* View of Vigo harbour, with a fleet at the entrance attacking and burning galleons and other ships. The sites are marked of REDONDELLE, VIGOS, BOCES, and CANGAS. *Leg.* ANGLO RV M ET BATAVOR VM VIRT VTE. (By the valour of the English and the Dutch.) *Ex.* AD VIGOS PORT. GALLICIAE. 1702. (At Vigo, a port of Galicia.)

*Edge.* DECIDIT IN CASSES PRÆDA PETITA MEOS. OVID. (The prey he sought has fallen into my nets.—*Ovid*, *Art. Am. Lib.* ii. 2.)

1.6. Rapin, ii. 3. Van Loon, IV. 360. Thes. Num. 220.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

Executed in Germany. Louis XIV. had anxiously expected this treasure, and equipped a fleet adequate, as he supposed, for its protection, and every precaution was taken for its preservation in the harbour of Vigo. He was arranging with the King of Spain that this silver should be devoted to the necessities of the State, at that time very pressing, when the prey he sought was snatched from his grasp, and his hopes, as well as his forces, were broken. The French and Spanish fleets lay off Redondela, which is situated some miles up the harbour, and which was strongly fortified by a castle on one side and platforms on both.

23. EXPEDITION TO VIGO BAY.  $\frac{12}{23}$  October, 1702.

COUNTER.

Bust of Anne, l., hair bound with fillet, lovelock on the right shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . R. Below, I. G. L. (Johann Gottlieb Lauffer.)

*Rev.* View of Vigo harbour with the sites marked of REDOND . VIGOS . BOC . CONG. (Redondela, Vigo, Bocas, and Cangas); at the entrance are ships attacking a fort, and burning galleons. *Leg.* ANGLOR . ET . BATAV . VIRTUTE. (By the valour of the English and the Dutch.) *Ex.* INCENS . CLASSE OPES AMERIC . INTERCEPT . 1702. (The fleet being burnt, the American treasures are intercepted.)

1. Rapin, ii. 7. Van Loon, IV. 263.

MB. Æ.

A counter struck at Nuremberg by Johann Gottlieb Lauffer. The obverse is copied from Boskam's medal, No. 20, and the reverse from the design of the preceding.

24. EXPEDITION TO VIGO BAY.  $\frac{12}{23}$  October, 1702.

A rostral column surmounted by a Victory with trumpet and wreath, and trampling upon captured standards; two captives



are chained to the base, which is inscribed, ANNO LIBERTATIS TRIUMPHALI . MDCCII. (In the triumphant year of Liberty, 1702.) In the distance is the English fleet attacking and burning the French fleet and the Spanish galleons near REDONDELLA, VIGOS, CANNAS. *Inner leg.* TROPÆO HÆC . CÆTERA FLAMMIS. (These for a trophy, the rest for the flames.) All within a cable border. *Outer leg.* MEM . INC . CATAPLI . AMER . HISP . ET . CLASS . GALL . AD . VIGOS . HI NOSTRI REDITUS EXPECTATIQUE TRIUMPHI. (In memory of the burning of the Spanish-American galleons, and the French fleet at Vigo. It is thus we return, and these are our expected triumphs.—*Virg. Aen.* xi. 54.)

*Rev.* A trophy composed of captured prows, castles, and standards, from the centre of which rise the insignia of the Empire, Holland, and England (the Eagle, the Arrows, and the Rose), united by the Gorgon shield of Minerva, whence issue forked lightnings. The base is supported by the English Unicorn, the German Eagle, and the Dutch Lion. *Leg.*—

TELA ROSA ET MAGNI IOVIS ALES SIC TIBI GALLE  
GORGONA DEMONSTRANT SIC ET IBERE TIBI.

(Thus to you, Frenchman, and to you, Spaniard, the arrows, the rose, and the bird of the great Jove display the Gorgon's terrors.) M. S. (Martin Smeltzing.)

2-25. Rapin, ii. 1. Van Loon, IV. 360. Thes. Num. 214.

MB. R.

Very rare.

Up to this time the Confederates had only been able to resist with more or less success the encroachments of France; now they had wrested fortresses from her grasp, entirely defeated the plan of her campaign, and possessed themselves of her expected treasures. This year, then, was one of triumph.

## 25. NIMEGUEN RELIEVED AND EXPEDITION TO VIGO BAY. 1702.

A female figure, Nimeguen, facing towards l., and wearing a cap of Liberty, holds a book with three seals and the shield of

Minerva; her left foot tramples on the serpent of Discord: on the right are a curule chair and two fasces; the latter with a sword rest against the base of two draped columns. *Leg.* LIBERTAS . NEOMAGI . INTUS . ET . EXTRA. *Ex.* I. B. F. (Jan Boskam fecit.) Same as No. 15.

*Rev.* Hercules, stepping from the sea, plants his foot upon the neck of the prostrate Dragon, and arrests the flight of a French soldier, who is endeavouring to carry off the Golden Fleece. *Leg.* NON DOLO NEC ARTE SED APERTO MARTE. *Ex.* MDCCII. Same as No. 21.

1·7.

MB. R.

Rare.

This medal is composed of the obverse and reverse of two separate ones already described and recording different events.

## 26. CAPITULATION OF TOWNS ON THE MEUSE. $\frac{18}{29}$ October, 1702.

Bust of Anne, l., crowned, lovelock on the left shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . DEI . GRA : MAG : BR : FRA : ET . HIB : REGINA. Same as No. 18.

*Rev.* Liège bombarded. *Leg.* VIRES . ANIMVMQVE . MINISTRAT. (She gives forces and courage.—*Virg. Aen.* ix. 764.) *Ex.* CAPTIS . COLONIA . TRAJANA . VENLOA . RVREMVNDA . STEPHANOVERDA . LEODIO . MDCCII. (Kaiserswerth, Venloo, Roermond, Stevensweert, and Liège taken, 1702.)

1·45. Rapin, i. 9. Van Loon, IV. 358. Thes. Num. 222.

MB. R. (two varieties), Æ.

Not rare.

Executed by John Croker. The bust of the Queen is from the same puncheon as No. 1, but on a larger die. This medal commemorates the fruits of the first campaign on the Meuse. The Prince of Nassau-Saarbrück compelled Kaiserswerth to capitulate, and Marlborough afterwards besieged and took Venloo, Roermond, Stevensweert, and Liège, the last place falling on  $\frac{18}{29}$  October. Thus was the course of the Meuse freed from the occupation of the enemy.

## 27. THE EARL OF ATHLONE. SUCCESSES. 1702.

Bust of the Earl of Athlone, *r.*, hair long behind, in armour and with badge of the Order of the Elephant suspended to a riband. *Leg.* GODARDUS ATHLON : COM : EXERC : FOED : BELG : IMPERATOR. (Godard, Earl of Athlone, Commander of the Army of the United Provinces.) On truncation, M. SMELTZING.

*Rev.* An obelisk, decorated with captured standards and shields inscribed with the names of the towns KEYSWERDI, VENLO, STEVWAERDT, ROERMOND, LUYCK, STOCKHEM, GREV.-BROEC, HAMMOND, BRY, VISET, NAVAR, and PEER. Four captives are chained to the base, which is inscribed, SIC BATAVIS CONTINGIT AB HERCULE THESEUS . MDCCII. (Thus to the Dutch comes Theseus after Hercules, 1702.)

1.9. Van Loon, IV. 366. *Thes.* Num. 225.

MB. R. Bibl. Paris, lead.

Rare.

The towns mentioned upon this medal are those in the taking of which the Earl of Athlone was conspicuously engaged in the campaign of 1702. As Theseus succeeded and rivalled Hercules, so was Athlone the successor and rival of William III. Godard Ginkell, who had commanded in Ireland, was created Earl of Athlone by William III. (See No. 218, p. 38), and, upon the death of the Prince of Nassau-Saarbrück, 17 Oct. [N. S.] 1702, he was appointed to the chief command of the Dutch troops. He did not long survive these triumphs; for he died of a violent fit of apoplexy at the beginning of the following year, on the <sup>31 Jan.</sup> 11 Feb.

## 28. ANNE. TOUCH-PIECE. 1702.

Ship sailing, *l.*, before the wind. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G . M . BR . F : ET . H . REG.

*Rev.* St. Michael and the Dragon. *Leg.* SOLI . DEO . GLORIA. (To God alone the glory.)

85. Arch. Journ. X. p. 198.

MB. A.

Not uncommon.

This piece resembles all those which were struck after the

discontinuance of the coin called "the Angel," which had been given to such patients as sought for cure of the scrofula from the touch of the royal hand. Anne, the last of the Stuarts, was the last English Sovereign who performed this ceremony. She touched Dr. Johnson, and the piece given to him upon that occasion is in the British Museum.

29. DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. 1702.

Marlborough in armour, on horseback, galloping, *r.*; below, in the distance, an army and a fortress. *Leg.* on two scrolls, IOH . D . MARLEBVRG . ANGL . EX . DVX. (John, Duke of Marlborough, General of the English Army.)

*Rev.* The Venetian fleet bombarding the fortress of coron. *Leg.* MOREA FVTVRVM VENETORVM BRABEVM. (Morea, the future prize of the Venetians.)

245.

MB. wood.

This piece, by Martin Brunner, was struck from dies, and for use as a draughtsman. It was probably issued at an early period of the campaign in the Netherlands. The types of the obverse and reverse have no connexion, the device of the latter referring to the bombardment of the fortress of Coron, in the Morea, by the Venetians, and its capture from the Turks, 11 Aug. 1685. The obverse is also found on another draughtsman, which has for the type of the reverse a view of the bombardment of Buda-Pesth. (See *Rev. Num. Belge*, 1875, p. 428.)

30. ANNE AND THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. 1702?

Bust of Anne, *r.*, hair arranged high and tied behind, love-locks falling down the neck and on the left shoulder, in loose mantle. *Leg.* ANNA . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REGINA.

*Rev.* Bust of the Duke of Marlborough, *r.*, hair long, in armour. *Leg.* IOH . D . MARLEBVRG . ANGL . EX . CAPIT . GEN. (John, Duke of Marlborough, Commander-in-Chief of the English Army.)

Ornamental border of flowers and scrolls on both sides.

2·35.

MB. wood.

This piece, also by Martin Brunner, is struck, like the preceding, from dies, and for use as a draughtsman. Judging from the portraits, it appears to have been made about the year 1702, shortly after Marlborough had received the command of the English troops in the Netherlands.

### 31. ANNE AND THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. 1702?

Bust of Anne, *r.*, hair arranged in a knot behind the head, lovelocks behind and on the left shoulder, in dress fastened on the right shoulder with brooch and looped over the left with a string of pearls. *Leg.* ANNA . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REGINA.

*Rev.* Bust of the Duke of Marlborough, *r.*, hair long, in armour. *Leg.* IOH . D . MARLEBURG . ANGL . EX . CAPIT . GEN. Similar to the preceding.

1·7.

MB. wood.

Also a draughtsman, like the preceding. This piece was executed by Jean Dassier, the portrait of Anne being very similar in style and treatment to one which he made of Queen Mary I., but which was rejected on account of the unsatisfactory portrait: it is described under No. 60, Vol. I. p. 89.

### 32. ANNE, AND WILLIAM AND MARY. 1702?

Bust of Anne, *r.*, &c.; same as No. 30.

*Rev.* Busts of William and Mary, crowned, facing each other. He, hair long, is in armour; she, lovelock behind, wears necklace, gown, and mantle fastened with brooch on the left shoulder. *Leg.* WILHELMVS . D . G . ANG . SCO . FR . ET HI . REX . ET MARIA . REGINA. Below, monogram of M B. (Martin Brunner.)



Ornamental border of flowers and scrolls on both sides.

2.45.

MB. wood.

Same as the preceding, struck for use as a draughtsman.  
The reverse is from an old die.

33. BONN TAKEN.  $\frac{4}{15}$  May, 1703.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with fillet, lovelock on the right shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . D G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REGINA. Below, I. BOSKAM . F. Same as Nos. 20, 21.

*Rev.* Bonn besieged; Marlborough in the foreground on horseback commanding. *Leg.* BONA A MALIS EREPTA. (The good city (Bonn) snatched from the hands of the wicked.) *Ex.* COICIALIBUS (*sic*) ARMIS IDIB . MAII . MDCCIII. (By the arms of the Allies, 15 May, 1703.)

1.7. Rapin, i. 10. Van Loon, IV. 395. *Thes. Num.* 267.

MB.  $\mathcal{R}$ .

Very rare.

The siege of Bonn was the first operation and success of Marlborough in the campaign of 1703. It surrendered on  $\frac{4}{15}$  May, after a siege of about three weeks.

34. BARON DE COHORN. BONN TAKEN.  $\frac{4}{15}$  May, 1703.

Bust of de Cohorn, three-quarters, *r.*, hair high and long, in cravat and armour. *Leg.* MENNO . BARO . DE . COEHOOEN . SYMMVS . APVD . BATAVOS . ARMORVM . PRÆFECTVS . &. (Menno, Baron de Cohorn, Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch artillery, &c.) On truncation,  $\mathcal{M}$ . (Georg Hautsch.)

*Rev.* View of Bonn besieged; in front, the Rhine. *Leg.* Chronogrammatic. sIC . IGNE . DoMATA . FEROCI. (Thus subdued by a fierce fire, MDCCIII = 1703.) *Ex.*—

UT TONUS EVERTIT TUBARUM MOENIA QUONDAM  
SICQ . TONANS COEHORN, MŒNIA BONNA TUA.

(As the sound of trumpets once threw down walls, so the thundering Cohorn threw down thy walls, O Bonn.) G. F. N. (Georg Friedrich Nürnberger.)

*Edge.* E[N] MALA BONNA DIU, SIC BONA FACTA BREVI. (Behold Bonn, a long time evil, thus in a short time made good.)

185. Van Loon, IV. 395. Thes. Num. 268.

MB. R.

Very rare.

Baron Menno de Cohorn, the celebrated engineer, commanded one of the three divisions of the besieging army at Bonn, and had the chief direction of the artillery. His principle was to accomplish his object in the shortest time by an overwhelming fire; and to the great force of artillery which he employed, the punning legends on this medal allude.

### 35. CITIES CAPTURED BY MARLBOROUGH. 1703.

Bust of Anne, l., hair bound with fillet, lovelock on the left shoulder, ear-ring, necklace, in gown and mantle fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G : MAG : BR : FRA : ET . HIB . REGINA. Same as No. 14.

*Rev.* A female figure murally crowned, kneeling, r., presents three keys upon a salver to Marlborough on horseback; in the distance, troops. *Leg.* SINE . CLADE . VICTOR. (A conqueror without slaughter.) *Ex.* CAPTIS . BONNA . HVO . LIMBURGO . 1703. (Bonn, Huy, and Limbourg taken.)

165. Rapin, i. 11. Van Loon, IV. 399. Thes. Num. 288.

MB. R. (two varieties), Æ.

Not uncommon.

Executed by Croker. The same two dies for the obverse which were used in striking No. 14 were also used for this piece. Two dies were also made for the reverse, and can be easily recognized by the absence of the troops on one of them. This medal commemorates the chief successes of Marlborough during the campaign of 1703, which were accomplished with very little loss of life. Bonn was the first place to fall, and was followed by that of Huy,  $\frac{15}{6}$  Aug., and Limbourg,  $\frac{16}{7}$  Sept.

## 36. VICTORIES OF THE ALLIES. 1703.

A female figure, facing, wearing hat, and holding in right hand a winged spear, on which are naval and mural crowns, and in left a bag of money: in the background is Neptune, reclining, with a trident and a caduceus, and a Dutch soldier with arrows and a sword encircled with a wreath; and in the distance, three towns and a fleet. *Leg.* VOOR'T VADERLAND EN BONDGENOOTEN. (For the Fatherland and the Confederates.) *Ex.* BON . HUY . LIMBORGH . RHINBERGH . GELDER.

*Rev.* Two lottery boxes with conical-shaped covers, one inscribed, PRYSEN EN NIETEN. (Prizes and blanks), the other, SPREUKE EN NAMEN. (Mottoes and names): between them is seated a naked child, who holds in each hand a ticket which it has drawn from the boxes; on either side are two cornucopias filled with money, one reversed; above is a winged genius, holding scales and dropping two small scrolls or lottery tickets. *Leg.* TLOT DEELT AAN SYNE GUNSTELINGEN KLEENE EN GROOTE GAAYEN UIT. (Fate divides amongst her favourites small and great gifts.) *Ex.* DIE NIET WAAGT DIE NIET WINT. (Who nothing ventures nothing wins.) 'M. SMELTZING.

1-85. Rev. Num. Belge, 1871, Pl. iv.

MB. R. Leyden, Æ.

Very rare.

The obverse of this medal refers to the victories of the Allies in Holland in 1703. Marlborough took Bonn, Huy, and Limbourg, and Frederick I. of Prussia Rheinberg and Geldern, the last city surrendering  $\frac{6}{17}$  Dec. The English and Dutch fleets gained no victories this year, and even failed to protect British commerce in the Channel. It is difficult to explain the type of the reverse. It may refer to the varied fortunes and chances of the war, which extended over the greater portion of Europe, but, more probably, to some great public lottery, which took place in this year, and at which this medal may have been distributed.

## 37. SIR GEORGE AND LADY ROOKE. 1703.

Bust of Sir George Rooke, r., long flowing hair, no drapery. *Leg.* G. ROOKE EQS & DUX CLASSIS ANGLIÆ.—MAGNA EST VERI-

TAS & PRÆVALEBIT. (George Rooke, Knight, and Admiral of the English fleet—Great is Truth, and it shall prevail.)

*Rev.* Bust of Lady Rooke, *r.*, hair compactly arranged, except one loose lock behind, in slight drapery. *Leg.* MARIA . ROOKE.

2. Snelling, xxvii. 1.

Hunter, *R.*

Extremely rare.

Vertue (Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 23,072, p. 6) says, that this and the three following medals bear the portraits of members of a club in London consisting of English and Swedish gentlemen. Mr. Dahl, the painter, was a member of the club. "The head of each person was done on one side [of the medal] and some motto and device on the other. These were done by [Benjt] Richter, a Sweed, who first modelld them by the life, and cast and repaired them curiously. He was related to [Christian Richter], the limner, but staid not long in England."

Admiral Sir George Rooke, in 1702, was sent in command of the fleet to obtain possession of Cadiz; but the Spaniards would not surrender the town, and the Duke of Ormonde and the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt would not allow a hostile attack to be made. Rooke, therefore, resolved to return home, and on his way met with the success at Vigo Bay. Party spirit caused a severe investigation to be instituted, but truth prevailed, and Rooke's conduct was entirely approved. Lady Rooke, the second wife of the Admiral, was Mary, daughter of Colonel Francis Luttrell, and step-daughter of Sir Jacob Bancks, whose medal is noticed below. She died in childbed, July 1702.

38.

SIR JACOB BANCKS. 1703.

Bust of Sir Jacob Bancks, *r.*, hair long and flowing, no drapery. *Leg.* IACOBVS . BANCKS EQS

*Rev.* A ship standing off near the coast, and dropping her anchor. *Leg.* TANDEM. (At last.)

2. Snelling, xxvii. 4.

MB. lead. Hunter, *R.*  
Stockholm, *R.*

Marquess of Bute, *R.*  
Very rare.

This medal is cast. Sir Jacob Bancks was a native of Stockholm, but came early to England, entered the naval service, and was considered a brave and skilful officer. In 1696 he married the widow of Colonel Francis Luttrell, the mother of Lady Rooke (See the preceding medal), and soon afterwards quitted the navy. In 1699 he received the honour of knighthood. The reverse is probably intended to typify his having at last brought his adventurous career to a close by retiring from active service.

39. SIR WILLIAM RICH. 1703.

Bust of Sir William Rich, *r.*, hair long and flowing, no drapery. *Leg.* WILLIAM . RICH . BART.

*Rev.* A landscape. *Leg.* LÆTA . FLVVNT. (Pleasantly they flow.) On a rock, *R.* (Benjt Richter.)

2. Snelling, xxvii. 3.

Hunter, *R.*

Extremely rare.

This medal is cast. Sir Thomas Rich, the father of Sir William Rich, was a native of Gloucester, and acquired great wealth as a Turkey merchant. He was a most liberal benefactor to the persecuted clergy, and contributed largely to the exiled royal family. He was created a Baronet by Charles II., 20 March, 1661, and settled at Sunning Hill. He was succeeded in his titles and estate by his son William, for whom this medal was executed. The reverse is a view of his residence on the banks of the Thames. This is the only medal of the series which bears the artist's initial.

40. RICHARD NEVILL. 1703.

Bust of Richard Nevill, *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* RICHARD NEVILL.

*Rev.* Landscape ; above, sun entering the sign Libra. *Leg.* TRAMITE RECTO. (In a direct path.)



2. Snelling, xxvii. 2.

MB. *R.* Hunter, *R.*

Very rare.

Also cast, like the preceding. The subject of this medal is probably Richard Nevill, who resided at Bilingbeare in Berkshire, and was a neighbour of Sir William Rich. He married the only daughter of Lord Grey of Werke, and represented his county in Parliament. He died in 1714. The sun enters the sign *Libra* at the autumnal equinox: the type of the reverse may therefore be symbolical of Nevill, who was already somewhat advanced in years; while the motto may refer to the uprightness of his conduct.

Vertue (*Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 23,073, p. 43*) mentions medals in silver of other members of this Club—Tanfield Vachet, Christopher Lyon Cross, and Johannes Ariot: but these have not been met with.

41.

JOHN INGLIS. 1703.

Bust of Inglis. *Leg.* IOANNES INGLIS . M.D. Below, 1703, and the artist's initials, M. S. (Massimiliano Soldani.)

*Rev.* Salus and Minerva grasping right hands. *Leg.* REDDUNT ALTERNAM VICEM. (They render like for like.)

3.15.

No specimen of this medal has been met with. Rudolphi (*Recentioris Aevi Numis. Virorum de Rebus Med.*, Berlin, 1829) describes the piece, and adds that he had seen it in the Götze collection. It is cast, and was made at Florence.

John Inglis united the different occupations of physician in ordinary and first marshal to William III. and Anne, and afterwards Assistant Master of the Ceremonies in the reigns of the latter Sovereign, George I., and George II. He died at his house in Soho, 8 May, 1740, and was buried at Lewisham in Kent, of which place his son John had been for several years incumbent. Inglis was a member of the Royal Society, but does not appear to have contributed to the Transactions of that body. No record has been met with of his visit to Italy in

1703, but he must have gone there, as Soldani only worked at Florence.

42. CHARLES III. OF SPAIN. DEPARTURE FOR PORTUGAL.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{2}{3}$  February, 1704.

Bust of Charles III. of Spain, *r.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* CAROLVS . III . HISPANIAR . INDIAR . REX . CATHOL.  
 Below, I. BOSKAM . F.

*Rev.* A fleet in full sail : above, hovers an eagle bearing the fulmen and the olive branch. *Leg.* LIBERATOR . ET . ULTOR.  
 (The Deliverer and Avenger.) *Ex.* CAROL . III . HISPAN . REX  
 BRITAN . BATAVQ . CLAS . IN LUSIT . PROFICISC . MDCCIII. (Charles III., King of Spain, departs for Portugal in the English and Dutch fleets, 1703.)

1.7. Van Loon, IV. 406. Thes. Num. 295.

MB. R.

Rare.

When the Allies resolved to place Charles, the second son of the Emperor, Leopold I., upon the throne of Spain, that Prince came to England, and was conveyed by the combined English and Dutch fleets to Portugal, where he was to have espoused the Infanta ; but she died before his arrival. Being detained by contrary winds, he did not leave England till  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{2}{3}$  February : he reached Lisbon  $\frac{25}{7}$  Feb. March, 1704. The Imperial eagle is represented as the Deliverer of Spain, and the Avenger of the usurpations of France.

43. QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY. 1704.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, laureate, lovelocks behind and on the right shoulder, in gown and mantle with fringe. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G :  
 MAG : BRI : FR : ET . HIB : REG. On edge of mantle, I. C. (John Croker.)

*Rev.* Anne, seated, *r.*, on her throne, presents a charter to her clergy, kneeling before her. *Leg.* on a band, PIETAS .  
 AVGVSTÆ. (The Piety of the Queen.) *Ex.* PRIMITIIS . ET . DE-

CIMIS . ECCLESIAE . CONCESSIS . MDCCIV. (The first-fruits and tenths granted to the Church, 1704.)

175. Thes. Num. 352.

MB. A. R. Æ.

Not uncommon.

The Pope had levied upon the clergy first-fruits and tenths. At the Reformation Henry transferred the revenue to the crown, but by a subsequent enactment of his reign the payments from smaller livings were remitted. At the instance of Bishop Burnet, Anne gave back to the Church the revenue of the crown derived from the larger benefices; and a Bill was passed, and received the royal assent, 3 April, 1704, authorizing this alienation of the royal revenue, and empowering the Queen to create a corporation in which she could invest the fund for the augmentation of poor livings and for the erection of parsonage houses. This fund is now known by the name of "Queen Anne's Bounty."

#### 44. QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY. 1704.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, laureate, &c.; similar to the preceding. *Leg.* ANNA . AVGVSTA. On border of mantle, *i. c.* (John Croker.)

*Rev.* Anne, seated, *r.*, on her throne, presents a charter to her clergy, &c.; same as the preceding.

175.

MB. R.

Rare.

This medal refers to the same event as the preceding, of which it is only a variety.

#### 45. PRINCE LOUIS OF BADEN. BATTLE OF SCHELLENBERG.

<sup>21 June</sup>  
<sup>2 July</sup>, 1704.

Bust of Prince Louis, *r.*, hair long, in decorated armour. *Leg.* LVD . WILH . M . BADEN . EX . CAES . GEN . LOC. (Louis William, Margrave of Baden, Lieutenant-General of the Imperial Army.) On truncation, *G. H.* (Georg Hautsch.)

*Rev.* The genius of the Danube reclining, *r.*, and holding out a camp-crown : in the distance is the town of Donauwerth and the entrenched camp of the enemy on the Schellenberg. *Leg.* HOSTE CAESO FVGATO CASTRIS DIREPTIS. (The enemy slain and put to flight, their camp pillaged.) *Ex.* AD SCHELLENBERGAM DONAUWERDAE . 1704. (On the Schellenberg, near Donauwerth.)

*Edge.* VIRTUTE PRINCIPIS ET SOCIORVM VIA VICTORIIS INSE-  
QVENTIBVS APERTA. (By the valour of the Prince and the Allies the way is opened to future victories.)

145. Van Loon, IV. 418. Thes. Num. 375.

MB. R.

Rare.

The Duke of Marlborough, deeming the possession of Donauwerth of very great importance, resolved to attempt its capture without delay and before the arrival of expected reinforcements. He made his attack upon the entrenched camp of the Elector of Bavaria on the Schellenberg, a hill to the east of the city, and after a tremendous struggle, conducted by himself in person, was upon the point of forcing his way into the lines, when Prince Louis came up with the Imperial troops and completed this decisive victory, which, as the inscription on the edge foretells, was but the forerunner of still greater ones.

46. DEATH OF AUGUSTUS FERDINAND, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK-BEVERN.  $\frac{21 \text{ June}}{2 \text{ July}}$ , 1704.

Bust of the Duke of Brunswick, *r.*, hair long and profuse, in armour and mantle with embroidered border. *Leg.* AVGVST : FERDIN : DVX . BR : ET . LVN : BEVER. (Augustus Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg Bevern.) On truncation, R. (Stephan Reinhard.)

*Rev.* A monument raised amid piles of arms ; on it lie a sword, truncheon, and ducal coronet ; the pall covering it is inscribed, ANTON : ULR : DVX . BR : ET . L . PATRVVS NEPOT . OPT : MER. (Anthony Ulrick, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, uncle to this most excellent nephew.) In the distance, on one

side, is seen the storming of a camp, and on the other a pile of arms burning, amidst the smoke of which is a winged horse ascending to heaven. *Leg.* DANT CASTRA TROPHÆVM ARMA ROGVM. (The camp supplies a trophy, arms a funeral pile.) *Ex.* SCHELLENBURGA AD DONAV: EXPVGNATA GALLI. BOIARIQVE FVGATI MORS GLORIOSA MDCCIV. 2. IVLII. (A glorious death, Schellenberg on the Danube having been stormed, and the French and the Bavarians put to flight, 2 July, 1704.)

175. Van Loon, IV. 420. Thes. Num. 376.

MB. R.

Very rare.

Augustus Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick-Bevern, commanded the troops of Luneburg and of Lower Saxony at the storming of the camp on the Schellenberg, where he was so severely wounded that he died before the conclusion of the battle. The Horse is the badge of the Brunswick family, and is here furnished with wings to symbolize the ascent of the deceased Duke to heaven. Anthony Ulrick, the reigning Duke, caused this and the following medal to be struck as memorials of his nephew. The die of the reverse of this one is much cracked, on which account, perhaps, the next one was substituted for it.

47. DEATH OF AUGUSTUS FERDINAND, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK-BEVERN. <sup>21 June</sup>  
2 July, 1704.

Bust of the Duke of Brunswick, r., &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* A trophy of captured arms erected upon a slab, the edge of which is inscribed, ANT: VLR: D: B: ET: L: FRAT: FIL: OPT: MER: F: F: (Anthony Ulrick, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, caused this medal to be struck to the memory of the most excellent son of his brother.) In the distance, on one side, is seen the storming of a camp, and on the other a pile of arms burning, amidst the smoke of which is a winged horse ascending to heaven. *Leg.* DANT ARMA TROPHÆVM CASTRA ROGVM. (Arms supply a trophy, the camp a funeral pile.) *Ex.*



CASTRIS IN SCHELLENBERGA AD DONAWERDAM EXPUGNATIS GALLIS BOIARISQUE FUGATIS MORS GLORIOSA. 2. IUL. MDCCIV. (A glorious death, the camp on the Schellenberg, near Donauwerth, having been forced, and the French and Bavarians put to flight, 2 July, 1704.)

1·75. Van Loon, IV. 420. Thes. Num. 376.

MB. R.

Very rare.

This medal records the same event as the preceding one.

48. BATTLE OF BLENHEIM.  $\frac{2}{13}$  August, 1704.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with fillet, lovelock on the right shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REGINA. Below, I. BOSKAM . F. Same as Nos. 20, 21, 33.

*Rev.* View of the battlefield with the Danube in the distance; in the foreground the Duke of Marlborough on horseback, *r.*, commanding. *Leg.* DE . GALL . ET . BAV . ITERVM . AD . DANVB . MARLB . DVCE. (The French and Bavarians again [defeated] on the Danube, Marlborough commanding.) *Ex.* DELETO . HOST . ING . EXERC . MDCCIII. (The immense army of the enemy destroyed, 1704.)

1·7. Rapin, iii. 3. Van Loon, IV. 427. Thes. Num. 394.

MB. R.

Rare.

This medal commemorates the battle of Blenheim, being the second victory obtained by Marlborough upon the banks of the Danube: the forcing of the entrenched camp on the Schellenberg and the consequent capture of Donauwerth was the first. At the battle of Blenheim,  $\frac{2}{13}$  Aug. 1704, Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy commanded the Allies, and Marshals Tallard and Marsin, and the Elector of Bavaria, the French and the Bavarians. Tallard and his staff were taken prisoners, and the whole of his division of the army was either slain, driven into the Danube, or compelled to surrender. This was the most splendid victory of the war, and may be said to have brought to a close the long period of military success which Louis XIV. had enjoyed.

49. BATTLE OF BLENHEIM.  $\frac{2}{13}$  August, 1704.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair tied in a knot at the top of the head, lovelock on the left shoulder, in gown with straps on the shoulder, and mantle. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G : MAG : BR : FRA : ET . HIB : REG. Below, CROKER. (John Croker.)

*Rev.* Britannia seated, *r.*, on a globe, holds a Victory; behind her is her shield; before her is a captive seated on piles of French and Bavarian arms and flags. *Leg.* DE . GALL : ET . BAV : AD . BLENHEIM. (From the French and Bavarians at Blenheim.) *Ex.* CAPT : ET . CAES : XXXM . SIGN . RELAT . CLXIII . MDCCIV. (Thirty thousand men taken and slain, one hundred and sixty-three standards carried off, 1704.)

1.35. Rapin, iii. 4. Van Loon, IV. 427. Thes. Num. 393.

MB. *Æ.* (two varieties), *Æ.*

Not uncommon.

Another die for the obverse occurs, which reads *FR*, instead of *FRA*, and has the artist's initials, *I. C.* instead of *CROKER*.

This medal is chiefly remarkable for stating the loss of the enemy as much less than given by the generality of historians.

50. DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. BATTLE OF BLENHEIM.  
 $\frac{2}{13}$  August, 1704.

Bust of Marlborough, *r.*, hair long, in armour, and riband across the breast. *Leg.* IOH . D . MARLEBURG . ANG . EXER . CAPIT . GENER. (John, Duke of Marlborough, Commander-in-Chief of the English Army.) Below, *HC.* (Georg Hautsch.)

*Rev.* Mars seated, *l.*, leaning upon his shield, inscribed *MARS VLTOR* (Mars, the Avenger), encourages a soldier in the destruction of his enemies. *Leg.* MIRATVR TELIS AEMVLA TELA SVIS. (He wonders at the weapons, which emulate his own.) *Ex.* OB GALLOS ET BAVAROS DEVICTOS . TALLARDO DVC . AD HOCHSTAD . CAPTO . 1704. (On the defeat of the French and Bavarians, Tallard, their general, being taken prisoner at Hochstädt.)

*Edge.* FORTVNÆ OBSEQUENTI DVCIS FORTISSIMI POST PRIMI-

TIAS SCHELLENBERGICAS. (To Fortune, obedient to the most valiant General after the first-fruits of Schellenberg.)

145. Rapin, iii. 6. Van Loon, IV. 427. Thes. Num. 394. Lochner, IV. 113.

MB. R.

Somewhat rare.

This medal was executed at Nuremberg, and is deservedly complimentary to Marlborough, who with consummate skill had conducted a most adventurous expedition, which rescued Germany from a very perilous situation. The first-fruits of this enterprise were Schellenberg and Donauwerth; these were followed by Blenheim, or Hochstädt, as this memorable battle is sometimes called.

51. DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. BATTLE OF BLENHEIM.

$\frac{2}{13}$  August, 1704.

Bust of Marlborough, three-quarters, *r.*, head facing, profusion of hair, in lace cravat, armour, collar and George of the Garter. *Leg.* IOH . D . G . S . R . I . PR . D . MARL . EXERC . ANGL . c . G. (John, by the Grace of God, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Duke of Marlborough, Captain-General of the English Army.) Below, \*, the mark of Georg Hautsch.

*Rev.* Mars seated, *l.*, leaning upon his shield, &c.; same as the preceding.

145.

MB. pewter.

Rare.

The \* below the bust was the mark of the medallist, Georg Hautsch. This medal is only a variety of the preceding one. Marlborough had been elected a Knight of the Garter 14 March, 1702, and installed 13 March, 1703.

52. DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. BATTLE OF BLENHEIM.

$\frac{2}{13}$  August, 1704.

The club of Hercules entwined with laurel branches. *Leg.* GLORIOSA ET QUÆ LABORUM CONSTITIT VICTORIA. (A glorious

victory, and which formed the crowning one of his labours.)  
*Ex.* AD DANUBIUM GALLIS FUSIS . MDCCIV. (The French defeated on the Danube, 1704.)

*Rev.* Within a laurel wreath the inscription, CELSISSIMO S . R . I . PRINCIPI AC DUCI . DE . MARLEBOROUGH . SECVLI . NOSTRI . HEROI . FELICISSIMO . GALLORUM . BAVARORVMQVE . VICTORI PROPTER . CAESOS . FUGATOS SUBMERSOS . CAPTOS . COMMUNES . IMPERII . HOSTES . SACRUM . M.DCC.IV. N. CHEVALIER . C : PRIV : (Dedicated to the most renowned Prince of the Holy Roman Empire and Duke of Marlborough, the most successful Hero of our age, the Conqueror of the French and the Bavarians, for having slain, put to flight, drowned, and taken prisoners the common enemies of the Empire, 1704. Nicolas Chevalier : by permission.)

1-9. Van Loon, IV. 440. Thes. Num. 447.

MB. electrotype from Hague, R.

Very rare.

This medal records the honours conferred upon Marlborough for the great services which he had rendered to Germany by the victories of Schellenberg and Blenheim. The Emperor himself announced to Marlborough his election as Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, "this public monument of honour, the greatest there is in Germany." The patents were not made out till November, 1705, when Marlborough visited the Emperor Joseph at Vienna, and when he received at the same time the newly-erected principality of Mindelheim in Bavaria.

### 53. PRINCE EUGENE. BATTLE OF BLenheim.

$\frac{2}{13}$  August, 1704.

Bust of Prince Eugene, r., hair long, in lace cravat, armour, collar and badge of the Golden Fleece. *Leg.* EVGENIVS FRANC . DVX SAB . CÆS . EXER . GENER . COMM. (Eugene Francis, Duke of Savoy, Commander-General of the Imperial army.) On truncation, \*, the mark of Georg Hautsch.

*Rev.* The angel with flaming sword destroying the army of Sennacherib. *Leg.* GENII VIRTUTE BONI . II . REG . 19. (By the

influence of the good angel.—II. *Kings*, xix.) *Ex.* GALLIS BAVARISQ. CÆSIS TALLARDO CUM X. MILI. AD HOCHSTAD. CAPT. 1704. (The French and the Bavarians slain, Tallard with 10,000 soldiers taken at Hochstädt.)

*Edge.* GLORIA AD TIBISCVM HVNGARIE PARTA, RENOVATVR AD DANVBIVM GERMANIE. (The glory, acquired on the Theiss in Hungary, is renewed on the Danube in Germany.)

1.45. Rapin, iii. 5. Van Loon, IV. 427. Thes. Num. 392.

MB. R. (two varieties).

Somewhat rare.

There are two dies of the reverse ; one has the figures much smaller than the other. That with the small figures was the first executed, as it exhibits cracks and marks of failure. This medal is a companion to the one of Marlborough by the same artist (No. 50), and was issued on the same occasion. Prince Eugene commanded the right wing of the allied army at Blenheim. The victory on the Theiss, alluded to on the edge, was that obtained over the Turks at Zenta in 1697, when 20,000 men were left dead upon the field, 10,000 were driven into the river, and all their ammunition, cannon, baggage, &c., fell into the hands of the conqueror. The device of the reverse seems to have been selected, partly because the legend supplied a pun on the name of Eugene, or “good angel.” The reference to II. *Kings*, xix. relates to the type and not to the legend.

54. PRINCE EUGENE. BATTLE OF BLENHEIM.  
 $\frac{2}{13}$  August, 1704.

Bust of Prince Eugene, *r.*, &c. ; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* The angel with flaming sword, &c. ; similar to the preceding, but the figures are smaller, more numerous, and their relative positions reversed.

*Edge.* Same as the preceding.

1.45.

MB. R.

Very rare.

This marks the third variety of these medals.



55. EUGENE AND MARLBOROUGH. BATTLE OF BLENHEIM.  
 $\frac{2}{13}$  August, 1704.

Busts of Eugene and Marlborough, facing each other, in armour, and wearing respectively the badges of the Orders of the Golden Fleece and the Garter. *Leg.* EUGENIUS D. SABAUDIAE. IOH. D. MARLEBOROW. Below—

HIC POLLUX . HIC CASTOR ADEST . QUOS GLORIA FRATRES  
 HOOGSTETTEQUE FACIT . NUNC QUOQUE, GALLE, TUMES ?

(Here is Pollux, here is Castor, whom glory and Hochstädt make brothers ; and now, Frenchman, are you still puffed up ?)

*Rev.* Marshal Tallard and his staff surrendering their swords to Marlborough and Eugene in the midst of a battle-field. In front is the river-god of the Danube, DONAV, who throws off his chains and swallows up in his waters the fugitive French and Bavarian soldiers, with their implements of war and flags ; above, hovers Fame. *Leg.* PIACULA TEMERITATIS GALLICAE. (The atonement of French presumption.) *Ex.*—

GALLE, RETRO PROPERA, VULTUS PERFERRE DECOROS  
 NON POTES, AUT TUMULUM SERVITIUMVE VIDE.

XIII . AUG . MDCCIII.

(Frenchman, retire quickly, you cannot endure these honourable countenances : behold either death or servitude ; 13 August, 1704.)

2.2. Rapin, i. 12. Van Loon, IV. 424. Thes. Num. 390.  
 MB. R. Very rare.

Executed probably by Martin Smeltzing. The French were proverbial for claiming victories where they had sustained something very like defeats. The medallist asks whether they do so upon this occasion. They were prevented by their excessive losses “from singing their usual *Te Deum* for their defeats, which they never acknowledge.” This battle was a severe blow to the ardour of the soldiers of France, and they felt in future that death or capture awaited them when they met Eugene and Marlborough in the field. It was in this campaign, on the eve of the battle of Schellenberg, that these two celebrated generals met for the first time, and began

that friendship which was cemented by a long career of glory and peril, and which was one of the principal causes of their astonishing successes. They are compared to Castor and Pollux, who were brethren in arms as well as by birth.

56. EUGENE AND MARLBOROUGH. BATTLE OF BLenheim.

$\frac{2}{13}$  August, 1704.

Busts of Eugene and Marlborough, facing each other, &c.; same as the preceding. *Leg.* EUGENIUS D. SABAUDIAE. IOH. D. MARLBOROUGH. Below—

HIC POLLUX, HIC CASTOR ADEST QVOS GLORIA FRATRES  
HOOGSTTEQVE FACIT, TV QVOQVE GALLE, VIDES.

(Here is Pollux, here is Castor, whom glory and Hochstädt make brothers; you also, Frenchman, see it.)

*Rev.* Marshal Tallard and his staff surrendering their swords, &c.; same as the preceding. *Leg.* HEROUM CONCORDIA VICTRIX. (The concord of Heroes is victorious.) *Ex.*—

QUÆ CONJUNCTA SIMUL NUNC FULGENT SIDERA AMICIS,  
HOSTE TRIUMPHATO, PROSPERA CUNCTA FERUNT.

(These stars, which now united shine together, bring all prosperity to their friends by the destruction of the enemy.)

2. Le Clerc, I. p. 168.

Coxe, in his *Life of Marlborough*, describes this medal, but no specimen has been met with. It is probably by Christian Wermuth, who took his design from the preceding medal. The stars here alluded to are those mentioned upon the previous medal, Castor and Pollux, who formed the constellation *Gemini*. When both stars appeared together it was considered an omen of prosperity.

57. EUGENE AND MARLBOROUGH. BATTLE OF BLenheim.

$\frac{2}{13}$  August, 1704.

Eugene and Marlborough, habited as Roman generals, kneeling in prayer: above, rays of light; in the distance,

camps. *Leg.* VT SESE TERTIVS ADDAT DVX DEVS. (May God add himself as a third leader.) Below, monogram of M B. (Martin Brunner.)

*Rev.* View of the battle of Blenheim, cavalry charging: the Danube in the distance. *Upper leg.*—

SOCIVM COMITANTIBVS ARMIS

TEVTONIÆ TANTIS SE TOLLIT GLORIA REBVS.

(The arms of the Allies assisting, the glory of Germany exalts itself by such great achievements.—*comp. Virg. Aen.* iv. 48.) *Lower leg.* AD HÖCHSTET . 13 . AVG . 1704. (At Hochstädt, 13 Aug. 1704.)

*Edge.* EVGENII VIRTVS COELO MISSIQVE IOHANNIS. (The valour of Eugene and of John sent from Heaven.) G. F. N. (Georg Friedrich Nürnberger.)

1.85. Rapin, iii. 2. Van Loon, IV. 424. Thes. Num. 389.

MB. R. Hunter, R. (edge plain). Vienna, R.

Very rare.

On the eve of the battle, Marlborough “devoted part of the night to prayer, and towards morning received the sacrament.” (Coxe, *Mem. of Marlborough*, Vol. I. p. 286.) In the morning, while waiting an appointed communication from Prince Eugene, “he ordered the chaplains to perform the usual service at the head of each regiment, and implore the favour of heaven”—*ibid.* p. 295. The inscription on the edge, “COELO MISSIQVE IOHANNIS,” is a somewhat profane application to Marlborough of the words used concerning St. John the Baptist. (See *St. John*, i. 6.)

58. BATTLE OF BLENHEIM.  $\frac{2}{13}$  August, 1704.

Two Victories support three shields bearing the portraits of EVGEN . DVX . SABAVD.—LVDOV . WILH . MARCH . BADEN.—IOHANN . DVX . MARLEBVRG. A band beneath is inscribed, HIS TVTELA-RIBVS. (With these protectors.) *Leg.* PROBATA SOCIORVM VIRTVS FIDESQVE. (The valour and faith of the Allies is proved.) *Ex.* FRANCONIA SERVATA . SVEVIA LIBERATA . 1704. (Franconia preserved, Swabia delivered.)

*Rev.* The Genius of the Danube contemplating Victory, seated amidst a pile of arms, and inscribing on a shield XIII AVG. *Leg.* TALLARD . FR . MARESCH . CVM MVLT . DVCIB . ET . X MILLIB . MILIT . CAPTIS. (Tallard, Marshal of France, with many generals and 10,000 soldiers made prisoners.) *Ex.* GALLIS BAVARISQVE DEVICTIS. (The French and the Bavarians defeated.)

*Edge.* Chronogrammatic. DEFENSA FORTITER CONTRA GALLOS ET BOIOARLOS GERMANIA. (Germany bravely protected against the French and the Bavarians, MDCLLIII = 1704.) F. K. (Friedrich Kleinert.)

175. Rapin, iii. 1. Van Loon, IV. 424. Thes. Num. 388. Lochner, IV. 121.

MB. R. wood. Vienna, R. Gotha, R. Very rare.

This medal was executed at Nuremberg, and is one of the Kleinert series. (See No. 50, Vol. I. p. 675.) It was also struck in wood for use as a draughtsman. Some of the effects of the battle were the prevention of the French from making incursions into Franconia by depriving them of the command of the Danube, and the liberation of Swabia by driving them across the Rhine. The Margrave of Baden was not engaged at Blenheim, and took no part with Eugene and Marlborough in the victory. He was jealous of their fame, and therefore thwarted rather than assisted them, and it was with joy that Eugene and Marlborough saw him depart a few days before the battle to undertake the siege of the fortress of Ingoldstadt.

# 59. DANISH AUXILIARIES AT BLENHEIM. $\frac{2}{13}$ August, 1704.

Victory approaches Dania, seated l., murally crowned, her left hand resting on her shield, and presents her with a wreath and a trophy. *Leg.* MAXIMA SED MULTO DANORUM SANGUINE PARTA. (A very great [victory], but purchased with much Danish blood.) *Ex.* SOCIIS DANORUM ARMIS . D . 13 . AUG . MDCCIII. (To the auxiliary troops of Denmark, 13 Aug. 1704.)

*Rev.* Inscription, AUG<sup>MO</sup> SEPTENTRIONIS MONARCHÆ . FRIDE-

RICO QUARTO PATRIÆ PATRI . RERUM RESTAURATORI . FOEDERUM SERVATORI . MISSIS IN AUXILIUM CONFOEDERATORUM IMP : ANGL : ET BATAV : XX MIL . MILITUM. (To the most august Monarch of the North, Frederick IV., the Father of his Country, Restorer of the State, Observer of treaties, upon his sending 20,000 soldiers to the assistance of his German, English, and Dutch allies.)

1.9. Van Loon, IV. 430. Thes. Num. 396.

MB. R. lead.

Rare.

Twenty thousand Danes were in the pay of the Allies, but not more than about 8,000 were present at the battle of Blenheim ; these formed part of the right wing of the army, sustained many vicissitudes in the course of the day, suffered considerable loss, and fought with great resolution, perseverance, and ultimate success.

60. THE PEACE-FESTIVAL AT AUGSBURG, AND THE BATTLE OF BLENHEIM.  $\frac{2}{13}$  August, 1704.

Children, with their father and mother, raising their hands in prayer ; above, rays of light. *Leg.* WANN SIE NOCH REDEN, WIL ICH HOREN . Ef. 65. (While they are yet speaking, I will hear.—*Isaiah*, lxxv. 24.) *Ex.* AVGSPVRGISCHER KINDER FRIEDENSFEST. (The Children's peace-festival at Augsburg.)

*Rev.* Chronogrammatic inscription, DER SITZET AN DER HÖCHSTENSTÄTT HAT S FEINDES LIST GETILGET . 13 . AVG. (He who is seated in the highest has confounded the craft of the enemy, 13 Aug. DDCCLXIII = 1704.) G. F. N. (Georg Friedrich Nürnberger.)

1.8. Van Loon, IV. 433.

MB. R. (lozenge-shaped).

Very rare.

A festival was held annually by the children of Augsburg to commemorate the Peace of Westphalia. In 1704 the feast was held on the same day as the battle of Hochstädt or Blenheim ; this medal was therefore made to commemorate both events. The pun conveyed in the word HOCHSTENSTÄTT with Hochstädt is evident.



61. THE PEACE-FESTIVAL AT AUGSBURG, AND THE BATTLE  
OF BLENHEIM.  $\frac{2}{13}$  August, 1704.

A boy and a girl kneeling in prayer on either side of an altar : above, rays of light enclosing a triangle ; around, DES GERECHTEN GEBETT UERMAG UIEL . IAC . 5. (The prayer of a righteous man availeth much.—*St. James*, v. 16.) All in a circle within a square of laurel leaves. *Leg.* AUGSPURG . KINDER FRIEDENFEST . D . 13 . AVG . 1704. (The Children's peace-festival at Augsburg, 13 Aug. 1704.)

*Rev.* The wind blowing away clouds of dust. *Ex.* SIEG BEY HÖCHSTETT . D . 13 . AUG . 1704. (Victory at Hochstädt, 13 Aug. 1704.) *Leg.* SIE MUSSEN WERDEN WIE SPREU FÜR DEM WINDE . PSAL . 35. (Let them be as dust before the wind.—*Psal.* xxxv. 5.)

1.1. Van Loon, IV. 433.

MB. R.

Very rare.

This piece was struck on the same occasion as the preceding, and compares the French and the Bavarians to dust driven by the wind.

62. BATTLE OF BLENHEIM.  $\frac{2}{13}$  August, 1704. COUNTER.

Bust of Anne, l., hair bound with fillet, lovelock on the right shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . R. Below, I. G. L. (Johann Gottlieb Lauffer.)

*Rev.* Pallas, helmeted, holds spear and palm branch, and stands near a trophy of arms. *Leg.* RES IN GERMAN FELICITER GESTAE. (Affairs in Germany prosperously conducted.) *Ex.* VIRTUT ET PRVDENTIA REGINAE. (By the courage and prudence of the Queen.)

·95.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

Struck at Nuremberg by Lauffer, and imported into England to be sold in the streets, or to be used as a counter.

## 63. DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. 1704.

Bust of Marlborough, *l.*, hair long, in cravat, armour, mantle, and riband across the breast. *Leg.* IOHN . DUKE . OF . MARLB : PRINCE . OF . THE . ROM : EMPIRE . COM : IN . CHIEF . OF . THE . ARMY . OF . THE . ALLIE<sup>s</sup> . &c.

No reverse.

3·8 by 3·25.

MB. *Æ*.

Extremely rare.

A plaque, intended to be framed or inlaid in some piece of furniture. It is probably the work of Norbert Roettier, as it closely resembles in style his portraits of the Stuart Sovereigns. (See No. 202, Vol. I. p. 347, &c.) It must have been executed soon after the battle of Blenheim, after which victory Marlborough was elected a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire.

## 64. CAPTURE OF GIBRALTAR, AND NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF MALAGA. 1704.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with pearls, lovelock on the right shoulder, in gown and mantle tied in a knot on the left shoulder. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G : MAG : BRI : FRA : ET . HIB : REG : Below, I. C. (John Croker.)

*Rev.* Neptune, in his sea chariot, *l.*, presents his trident, decorated with a crown, and a mural crown to Britannia, standing upon the shore. *Leg.* VICTORIÆ . NAVALES. (Naval victories.) *Ex.* CALPE . EXPVG . ET . GALL . VICT . MDCCIV. (Gibraltar taken and the French defeated, 1704.)

1·55. Rapin, iii. 7. Van Loon, IV. 454. *Thes. Num.* 405.

MB. *A*. *Æ*. *Æ*.

Not rare.

This medal commemorates the capture of Gibraltar, 24 July [O. S.] 1704, by Sir George Rooke and Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and a naval engagement which took place shortly afterwards off Malaga. Rooke having failed in an attempt upon Barcelona, and having been joined by Sir Cloudesley Shovel, determined to attack Gibraltar. He entered the Bay on the 21st July, the bom-

bardment of the place commenced on the 23rd July, and the governor surrendered on the following day. The land forces used in the attack were commanded by the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt. Shortly after this event, Rooke, having crossed over to the coast of Barbary to procure water, observed the French fleet, under the Comte de Toulouse, sailing towards Toulon. He immediately followed it, and, after several days' pursuit, brought it to action off Malaga. A severe fight ensued, with very heavy loss on both sides: night put an end to the engagement, and the wind shifting, the French steered off. Rooke followed, and for some days endeavoured in vain to induce them to renew the action. The two fleets were nearly equal in number of ships, but the French were greatly superior in size, number of men, and weight of metal. The engagement could scarcely be claimed as a victory by either side.

65. NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF MALAGA.  $\frac{13}{24}$  August, 1704.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LVDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS.

*Rev.* Spain, seated on an island in a tranquil sea, rests one hand on her shield and the other on a low column: Victory, with a palm branch, hovers over her. *Leg.* ORAE HISPANICAE SECURITAS. (The security of the Spanish coast.) *Ex.* ANGLORUM ET BATAVORUM CLASSE FUGATA AD MALACAM. XXIV. AUGUSTI. M.DCC.IV. (The English and Dutch fleet put to flight off Malaga, 24 Aug. 1704.)

2.75. Med. Louis XIV., fol. 296. Van Loon, IV. 457.

No specimen of this medal has been met with. It is probably an enlarged copy of the following one. This is the French memorial of the engagement off Malaga, and, like others of the official medals, is not in strict accordance with historical facts. The French were in superior force, and, after a severe engagement with heavy losses on both sides, they were unwilling to renew the contest. They, however, struck medals claiming a victory and sang a *Te Deum*, but, during the remainder of the war, they did not venture upon another naval action.

66. NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF MALAGA.  $\frac{13}{24}$  August, 1704.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, &c.; similar to the preceding. Below, I. MAUGER . F.

*Rev.* Spain seated on an island, &c.; similar to the preceding, but in the distance a ship. On the left is the artist's initial, M. (Jean Mauger.)

1·6.

MB. R. Æ.

One of the smaller series of French historical medals of Louis XIV.

67. NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF MALAGA.  $\frac{13}{24}$  August, 1704.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, &c.; similar to the preceding, but beneath the bust the artist's monogram of T B. (Thomas Bernard.)

*Rev.* Spain seated on an island, &c.; similar to the preceding, but no artist's initial.

1·6.

MB. R.

One of the same series as the preceding medal; but the obverse is by a different artist.

68. NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF MALAGA.  $\frac{13}{24}$  August, 1704.

Bust of Prince Louis of Bourbon, *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LOUIS ALEXANDRE DE BOURBON COMTE DE TOULOUSE AMIRAL DE FRANCE. Below, GAYRARD . F. (Raymond Gayrard fecit.)

*Rev.* Victory, standing, *l.*, in a galley, her foot on a globe, holds a palm branch and inscribes VELEZ MALAGA on a shield, which is attached to the mast; at her feet are arms and flags.

*Leg.* BRITANNIS BATAVIS QUE DEVICTIS. (The British and the Dutch defeated.) GAYRARD . F. (Raymond Gayrard fecit.) *Ex.* XXIV AOUST . MDCCIV. DE PUYMAURIN . D. (Baron de Puymaurin direxit.)

265.

MB. R. Æ.

Rare.

Prince Louis of Bourbon, Comte de Toulouse, natural son of Louis XIV., commanded the French fleet in the battle off Malaga. This medal was struck about the year 1820 by the Comte d'Artois, afterwards Charles X., in honour of his ancestor.

69.

BRITISH VICTORIES. 1704.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with fillet, lovelocks behind and on the right shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REGINA. Below, P. H. M. (Philipp Heinrich Müller.)

*Rev.* Neptune steps from a conch and presents a trident and a naval crown to Britannia, seated, *r.*, on the sea-shore amid a pile of arms, and holding a small figure of Victory; above is Victory with two wreaths, and near Neptune a trophy, the shield of which is inscribed, GERMANIA SERVAT. GALLIS BIS VICT. (Germany preserved, the French twice defeated.) *Leg.* MARIS IMPERIVM ASSERT . PORTV GIBALTAR CAPTO . CLASSE GALL . FVGATA. (The empire of the sea has been asserted by the capture of Gibraltar and by the defeat of the French fleet.) *Ex.* VIRTVS ANGLORVM VICTRIX PERPETVA . 1704. (The valour of the English is always victorious.)

*Edge.* GALLICA NVNC, LVPATIS TEMPERET ORA FRÆNIS. HORAT. (May she now check the mouth of France with a sharp curb.—*comp. Hor. Car. I. viii. 6, 7.*) F. K. (Friederich Kleinert.)

175. Rapin, iii. 8. Van Loon, IV. 454. Thes. Num. 406. Lochner, IV. 297.

MB. R.

Rare.

This medal was executed at Nuremberg, and is one of the series issued by Kleinert. (See No. 50, Vol. I. p. 675.) The victories alluded to are those of Schellenberg and Blenheim, by which Germany was preserved from the French; and the capture of Gibraltar and the fight off Malaga, by which the British empire of the sea was confirmed. By such reverses it was hoped that the arrogance and encroachments of France would be checked.



Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with fillet, lovelock on the right shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REGINA. Below,  $\propto$ . (Georg Hautsch.)

*Rev.* Britannia, murally crowned, holding an anchor and a rudder, is seated at the foot of a palm-tree, to which are suspended three shields, inscribed, DE GALL ET BAVA AD DONAUWERD.—DE GALL . ET BAVA ITER . AD HOCHSTAD.—GERMANIA LIBERATA HOSTIB FVGAT. ([The victory] over the French and the Bavarians at Donauwerth ; again over the French and the Bavarians at Hochstädt ; Germany delivered by the flight of the enemy.) In the distance is seen the attack upon GIBRALTAR, and a Nereid is approaching Britannia and presenting to her a naval crown. *Leg.* DIVES TRIUMPHIS ANGLIA. (England rich in triumphs.) *Ex.* FRETO GADITAN . OCCVPAT . CLASSE . GALL . FVGATA . MDCCIV. (The Straits of Gibraltar occupied, the French fleet put to flight, 1704.)

*Edge.* IN OMNI GENTE, QVÆ AVDIERIT NOMEN TVVM, MAGNIFICABITVR SVPER TE DEVS ISRAEL. IVDITH . XIII . 31. (In every nation which shall hear thy name, the God of Israel shall be magnified on occasion of thee.—*Judith*, xiii. 31.)

1.6. Rapin, iii. 9. Van Loon, IV. 454. Thes. Num. 407.

MB. R.

Rare.

This medal commemorates the same victories as the preceding. Both dies are cracked.

71. JAMES (III.), ELDER PRETENDER. PROTECTION OF  
LOUIS XIV. 1704.

Bust of James, *l.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* IAC . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . REX. Below, N. R. (Norbert Roettier.)

*Rev.* Sun, above sea, dispelling clouds. *Leg.* VIRTUS . MOX . NUBILA . PELLET. (Virtue will soon dispel the clouds.) *Ex.* 1704.

1.1. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med. Pl. xi. 2.

MB. R.

Very rare.

This is the earliest medal of the Prince giving his regal titles, and was probably intended for circulation amongst his friends. As it was struck in France, and as the Prince was under the protection of Louis XIV., the latter, in the form of the sun, his emblem, may here be said to be dispelling the clouds which obscured James's prospects. It may, however, typify that the youthful King would, as a rising sun, dispel the clouds which had obscured the prospects of his own friends.

72.

JOHN LOCKE. Died, 28 Oct. 1704.

Bust of Locke, three-quarters, *l.*, head facing, in loose robe, open in front and exposing the shirt. *Leg.* IOHANNES LOCKE.

*Rev.* Justice and Liberty, with their emblems, seated upon a sarcophagus: on the ground is an infant reading in the midst of its playthings. *Ex.* M. 1704. I. D. (J. Dassier.)

1·65. Snelling, xxvi. 5. Mazzuchelli, II. Pl. cxlvii. 6.

MB. Æ.

John Locke, philosopher and theological writer, born 1632, was educated at Westminster and Oxford. He was much attached to Lord Ashley, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury, through whom he received several minor official appointments. He resided in Holland during the reign of James II., but returned to England at the accession of William and Mary. He died 28 Oct. 1704. The reverse of the medal alludes to Locke's works upon Toleration and Civil Government, and also to his work upon the Human Understanding. Rudolphi (*Recentioris Aevi Numis. Virorum de Rebus Med., &c.*, Dantzig, 1862, p. 219) describes another medal of Locke by Dassier, with the type of the reverse as above, but with the obverse slightly varied.

73.

JOHN LOCKE. Died, 28 Oct. 1704.

Bust of Locke, *l.*, hair long, in loose mantle, leaving his neck bare. *Leg.* IOANNES LOCK. Below, *Jac. Roettiers.*

*Rev.* Inscription, MENS HABITAT MOLEM. VIRG. GEOR. M.DCC.-XXXIX. (Mind inhabits the mass.—*Virg. Georg.*, 1739.)

2.1.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

This medal was executed about the year 1731 in compliment to the memory of Locke, probably at the expense of Mr. Thomas Hammond, who certainly ordered one of Newton by the same artist. The dies are in the British Museum. No such expression as that quoted on the reverse occurs in the *Georgics*, but in the *Aeneid*, vi. 727, is *Mens agitat molem*.

74.

JOHN LOCKE. Died, 28 Oct. 1704.

Bust of Locke, *r.*, hair long, in shirt with open collar, and coat. *Leg.* JOHANNES LOCKE. Below, CAUNOIS . F.

*Rev.* Inscription, NATUS WRINGTONI PROPE BRISTOLIUM IN ANGLIA . AN . M.DC.XXXII . OBIIT AN . M.DCC.IV. (Born at Wrington, near Bristol, in England, 1632; died, 1704.) *Ex.* SERIES NUMISMATICA UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRUM. M.DCCC.XIX. DURAND EDIDIT.

1.6.

MB. Æ.

One of the medallic series executed at Paris of illustrious persons of all countries. (See No. 1, Vol. I. p. 4.) Two dies were made for the obverse of this medal; the other has the artist's name on the truncation.

75.

GIORGIO BAGLIVI. 1704.

Bust of Baglivi, *r.*, hair curly, in plain falling collar, doublet buttoned, and cloak. *Leg.* G . BAGLIVUS . MED . IN . ROM . ARCHIL . P . ET . SOC . REG . LOND . COLL. (Giorgio Baglivi, Physician, Professor at the Chief College at Rome, and Fellow of the Royal Society of London.) Behind, s v. (Ferdinand St. Urban.)

*Rev.* A tripod encircled by a snake, between a mortar, retort, and other implements of medicine, &c. *Leg.* VNAM . FACIEMVS . VTRAMQVE. (We shall make them both one.) *Ex.* MDCCHII.

1.55. Kluyskens, Vol. I. p. 35.

MB. Æ. St. Petersburg, Æ.

Very rare.

Giorgio Baglivi, an illustrious physician, born at Ragusa in 1669, studied at Padua and Bologna, settled at Rome, and was appointed professor of anatomy at the College of La Sapienza. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, being elected in 1698. He died in 1707. This medal was struck in his lifetime, a proof of the high reputation he had acquired, especially by combining the study of medicine with the true and rational principles of natural philosophy; an union which suggested the type of the reverse.

76. JOHN RAY. Died, 17 Jan. 1705.

Bust of Ray, three-quarters, *l.*, hair long, in clerical bands and robes; within a raised border of flowers.

*Rev.* A monumental urn under a weeping willow: ÆT. 77.

*Ex.* INO RAY . FR. S. NAT 1627 . OBT . 1704.

2.1 by 1.7.

MB. Æ. Hunter, Æ. J. Sanders, R. Rare.

Cast, chased, and in high relief, and supposed to be the work of Gaab (See No. 1, Vol. I. p. 23). The specimens of this medal in the British Museum and in the Hunter collection give the type of the obverse only: that formerly belonging to Mr. Sanders is now in Germany. John Ray or Wray (as he at one time spelt his name), the naturalist, was the son of a blacksmith, and was born at Black-Notley in Essex, 29 Nov. 1627, and died there, 17 Jan. 1705. He was the author of various works upon Natural History, and may be considered as the founder of true principles of classification in the vegetable and animal kingdoms. The border of flowers on the obverse alludes to Ray's fondness for Botany. He took orders at the Restoration, but never held any clerical preferment.

77. PROJECTS OF PEACE. 1705.

Three short pillars or *cippi* united by a chain; one, surmounted by a laurel wreath, is inscribed, PVGNA TERRESTRI

11 . IVL . ET XIII . AVG. (In the battle on land, 11 July and 13 Aug.); another, surmounted by a mural crown, is inscribed, AVGVSTA VLMA LANDAV TRARBACH GIBRALTAR ALIISQVE RECEPTIS. (Augsburg, Ulm, Landau, Trarbach, Gibraltar, and other places taken); the third, surmounted by a naval crown, is inscribed, PVGNA NAVALI .  $\frac{XXIV}{XIII}$  AVGVSTI. (In the naval action,  $\frac{24}{13}$  August.) *Ex.* ANNVS MDCCIV. (The year 1704—) *Leg.* GERMANIS ANGLIS BATAVIS FELICISSIM<sup>9</sup>.—GALLIS HISPANIS BAVARIS INFELICISS. (—to the Germans, English, and Dutch most prosperous: to the French, Spaniards, and Bavarians most unprosperous.)

*Rev.* Inscription, LYDOVICO MAGNO QVI BAVARIS DEBELLATIS GALLIS TOTIES DEVICTIS SOCI<sup>9</sup> ELECTORIB<sup>9</sup> BIS SVBACTIS GERMANIS ANGLIS BATAVIS TRIVMPHANTIBVS SVIS CLASSIBVS FVGATIS ET INCENSIS A FOEDERATIS, PACEM EXPECTAT PETIT ANNO MDCCV. (To Louis the Great, who, after the Bavarians were defeated, the French so often subdued, his Electoral allies twice beaten, the Germans, English, and Dutch victorious, his own fleets put to flight and burnt by the Allies, awaits and sues for peace in the year 1705.)

2. Rapin, iv. 1. Van Loon, V. 4. Thes. Num. 439.

MB. R.

Very rare.

This medal is by Christian Wermuth, and is described in his Catalogue, 1713, No. 4, p. 33. It commemorates the events of the year 1704, so prosperous to the Allies, but so disastrous to the French, and the endeavours made by Louis XIV. early in 1705 to obtain a peace. In order that he should not appear as the originator of the scheme, Louis suggested that the proposals should be submitted by Switzerland to the Allies. The attempt, however, failed, partly on account of the jealousy which existed between the Catholic and Protestant Cantons, and partly because the Allies, who had received information of the negotiations, showed no disposition to accept the conditions which were to be offered to them. The inscription on the reverse is a sarcastic retort upon Louis XIV. for a medal which he ordered to be made in 1679, upon the Peace of Nimeguen of the previous year (See Van Loon, III. 258), and which was restruck in 1697 and the date altered to apply to the Peace of Ryswick. (See No. 471, p. 178.)



78.

## PROJECTS OF PEACE. 1705.

Three short pillars or *cippi*, &c.; same as the preceding.  
*Leg.* GERMANIS ANGLIS BATAVIS FELICISSIM<sup>9</sup>.—GALLIS HISPANIS  
 PAVAR (*sic*). INFELICISSIM<sup>9</sup>.

*Rev.* Inscription, LVDOVICVS MAGN<sup>9</sup> A SVIS HABIT<sup>9</sup> MOX PARVVS  
 ERIT TOT GALLOR . BAVARORVMQ . MILLIBVS OCCISIS ET CAPTIS  
 PRIVATVS TOT VRBIBVS CASTELLISQVE DEVICTIS ET SVBACTIS  
 EXVTVS TOT CLASSIVM SVARVM NAVIBVS INCENSIS ET FVGATIS  
 SPOLIATVS A GERMANIS ANGLIS BATAVIS VBIQVE SVPERATVS HISPANIS  
 FRVSTRA IMPONENS A TOTA FERE EVROPA FOEDERATA  
 HACTENVS SPRETA COACTVS PACEM PETET VIX IMPETRABIT ANNO  
 MDCCV. (Louis, deemed the Great by his own people, will soon  
 become small; deprived of so many thousand Frenchmen and  
 Bavarians slain and taken prisoners, stripped of so many cities  
 and fortresses conquered and subdued, despoiled of so many  
 ships of his fleets by their being burnt and put to flight, conquered  
 everywhere by the Germans, English, and Dutch, in  
 vain imposing on the Spaniards, and compelled by the hitherto  
 despised Confederation of nearly all Europe, he will seek for  
 peace and scarcely will obtain it in the year 1705.)

2.

MB. electrotype from Gotha, R.

Extremely rare.

This medal is also by Christian Wermuth, and is described  
 in his Catalogue, 1713, No. 5, p. 34. The inscription on the  
 reverse is slightly varied from that on the preceding medal, but  
 is of the same import.

79. THE FRENCH LINES FORCED IN BRABANT AND FLANDERS.  
 1705.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with fillet, lovelock on the right  
 shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA .  
 D G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REGINA. Below, I. BOSKAM . F.  
 Same as Nos. 20, 21, 33, 48.

*Rev.* The Duke of Marlborough, on horseback, commanding  
 at an attack on the French lines; the city of Namur in the

distance. *Leg.* FORTES . FORTVNA . IUVAT. (Fortune favours the brave.—*Ter. Phor. Act i. Sc. iv. 26.*) *Ex.* FOSSIS . FALLISQ (sic) . HOST . SVPERATIS . IN . BR . ET . FL . CIDIQCV. (The trenches and palisades of the enemy forced in Brabant and Flanders, 1705.)

1.7. Rapin, iii. 10. Van Loon, V. 17. Thes. Num. 537.

MB. R.

Rare.

This medal commemorates the passage of the boasted and formidable lines, which the French had been three years constructing, and which extended from Namur to Antwerp. By a series of most skilled manœuvres Villeroy was deceived, and Marlborough, on the  $\frac{7}{18}$  July, forced his lines near Tirlémont, and the French were compelled to beat a precipitate retreat. The lines in Flanders were near Fort St. Philip, and were forced by Baron Spar on the  $\frac{24 \text{ July}}{4 \text{ Aug.}}$ , 1705.

# 80. DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. SUCCESSES. 1705.

Bust of Marlborough, r., hair long, in figured armour, embroidered mantle, and riband across the breast. *Leg.* IOH : DVX DE MARLBOROVGH MARCH : DE BLANFORD : S . R . I . PR . E . CAMPIMARES . GENER . EXERCIT' ANGLICI CAPITAN . GENERAL . IN GERMAN. (John, Duke of Marlborough, Marquess of Blandford, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and Field Marshal General, Captain-General of the English Army in Germany.) On truncation, c. WERMUTH . F.

*Rev.* Inscription, TV DVX ET AVTOR ES TV NOS ABDVCIS AB ISTRO IN MEDIAQVE HOSTIS DAS REGIONE LOCVM . OVID . MDCCV. (You are our General and Commander; you lead us from the Danube, and give us a settlement in the midst of the enemy's country.—*Ovid.* 1705.)

1.65. Snelling, xxii. 7. Rapin, iii. 11. Van Loon, V. 18. Thes. Num. 544.

MB. lead. Hunter, R.

Very rare.

This medal, by Christian Wermuth, is published in his

Catalogue, 1713, No. 22, p. 22. It was struck whilst the Germans were still exulting over Marlborough's movements from the Danube to the Moselle, and about the time of his success in passing the French lines in Brabant. The inscription on the reverse is adopted, with some variation, from *Ovid, Trist. Lib. iv. Eleg. x. 119, 120.*

81. GEORGE AUGUSTUS, ELECTORAL PRINCE OF HANOVER,  
AND PRINCESS CAROLINE OF ANSPACH. MARRIAGE.

22 August  
2 September, 1705.

Bust of Prince George, *r.*, hair very long, in armour, mantle over the left shoulder, and riband across the breast. *Leg.* GEORG . AUG . PRINC . ELECTORAL . BR & L. (George Augustus, Electoral Prince of Brunswick and Luneburg.) *Ex.* FLAMMAE FELICES. (Happy are the nuptials—) Below, E. HANNIBAL.

*Rev.* Bust of Princess Caroline, *r.*, hair confined by strings of pearls and bandeau, lovelock behind, in mantle fastened by a string of jewels over the shoulder. *Leg.* WILHEL . CAROL . MARCH . BRAND. (Wilhelmina Caroline, Margravine of Brandenburg.) *Ex.* QVAS MVTVVS EXCITAT ARDOR. (—which a mutual affection kindles.) Below, E. HANNIBAL.

255.

MB. A'.

Rare.

This and the following medal commemorate the marriage of the Electoral Prince of Hanover, afterwards George II. of England, with the daughter of John Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach, afterwards Queen Caroline, at the palace of Herrenhausen, Hanover.

82. GEORGE AUGUSTUS, ELECTORAL PRINCE OF HANOVER,  
AND PRINCESS CAROLINE OF ANSPACH. MARRIAGE.

22 August  
2 September, 1705.

Bust of Prince George, *r.*, &c.; similar to the preceding. *Leg.* GEORG . AVG . PRINC . ELECTORAL . BR & L. *Ex.* FLAMMAE FELICES. On truncation, *Hannibal.* (Ehrenreich Hannibal.)

*Rev.* Bust of Princess Caroline, *r.*, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Edge.* CONNVBIO IVNCTI HERNHVSÆ . ANN . MDCCV . II . SEPT.  
(United in marriage at Herrenhausen, 2 Sept. 1705.)

2·55. Thes. Num. 520.

MB. R.

Rare.

83. BARCELONA TAKEN.  $\frac{3}{14}$  October, 1705.

Bust of Charles III. of Spain, *r.*, hair very long, in armour, mantle, collar and badge of the Golden Fleece. *Leg.* CAROLVS . III . D . G . REX HISPAN . ARCH . AVST. (Charles III., by the grace of God, King of Spain, Archduke of Austria.) On truncation, P. H. M. (Philipp Heinrich Müller.)

*Rev.* Barcelona kneeling, *l.*, presents a mural crown to Charles, habited as a Roman Emperor; Victory crowns him with laurel, and Plenty descends with her cornucopia; distant city. *Leg.* EXPECTATO VINDICI LÆTA SE SVBIICIT. (She cheerfully submits to her expected Protector.) *Ex.* BARCELONA D . 14 . OCT . 1705.

*Edge.* RES POSCIT OPEM ET CONSPIRAT AMICE. (The State requests aid and amicably coalesces.—*comp.* *Hor. de Art. Poet.* 411.)

1·7. Van Loon, V. 19. Thes. Num. 525.

MB. R.

Rare.

In May, 1705, the Earl of Peterborough was despatched to Spain, with 5,000 men, to assist in placing the Archduke of Austria upon the throne, in opposition to the Bourbon Prince of France. The romantic siege and capture of Barcelona were the first-fruits of the campaign. The garrison was French, but the inhabitants, who were friendly to Charles, requested his assistance, and joyfully received him as their deliverer from the tyranny of their governor, Don Francisco Velasco, whose life they would have taken had he not been protected by the Earl of Peterborough himself. The treaty of capitulation was signed on the  $\frac{28 \text{ Sept.}}{9 \text{ Oct.}}$ , and the garrison marched out on the  $\frac{3}{14}$  October.

84. BARCELONA TAKEN.  $\frac{3}{14}$  October, 1705.

Bust of Charles III. of Spain, *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, mantle, collar and badge of the Golden Fleece. *Leg.*

CAROLVS . III . D . G . HISPANIARVM . REX.

*Rev.* Barcelona bombarded by sea and land. *Leg.* MAGNORVM . HAEC . PORTA . LABORVM. (This is the opening to great exploits.) *Ex.* BARCINO . CAPTA . PRID . EID . OCT . CIOIOCCV. (Barcelona taken, 14 Oct. 1705.) I. B. F. (Jan Boskam fecit.)

175. Van Loon, V. 19. Thes. Num. 526.

MB. *Æ.*

Rare.

Barcelona was protected on one side by the sea and on the other by the strong fortifications of the hill Montjuich. By a skilful and courageous manœuvre Peterborough assailed and captured those fortifications and the city immediately capitulated. After the taking of Barcelona the towns of Tarragona, Tortosa, Lerida, San Mateo, Gerona, and other places were speedily secured for Charles, as was also the province of Valencia and its capital. Barcelona was thus the opening to great successes.

## 85. JUBILEE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF FRANKFORT.

$\frac{15}{26}$  April, 1706.

Bust of Frederick William, Prince of Prussia, *l.*, hair long, in armour and mantle passing over the right shoulder.

*Leg.* FRID . WILH . I . D . G . REGN : BORVSS . HÆR. (Frederick William I., by the grace of God, heir to the Kingdom of Prussia.) On truncation, c. WERMVTH.

*Rev.* Chronogrammatic inscription, IN DOCTOREM IVRIS PROMOTVS OXONII CVM DVCE DE BEDFORD . COMITE A PLEYMOUTH . BARON . DE SPANHEIM - GRANEN - ET GRANVILLE . DOM . BONET . EQ . BARONET ET QVATVOR . NOBILIBVS SENIORIBVS PARLAMENTI ASSESSORIBVS CVM ENCAENIA SECVLARIA CELEBRARET ACADÉMIA FRANCFVRT . APR . XXVI . D.D.D . C . W. (Made Doctor of Laws of Oxford with the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Plymouth, Barons Spanheim, Craven, and Granville, the Lord Bonet, [Sir



William Glynn] Baronet, and four nobles, senior members of Parliament, on the celebration of the anniversary festival of the University of Frankfort, 26 April, MDCCVI = 1706. This medal is presented and dedicated by Christian Wermuth.)

1.25. Thes. Num. 573.

MB. pewter. Gotha, R.

Extremely rare.

The medal is described in Christian Wermuth's Catalogue, 1713, No. 278, p. 12.

The University of Frankfort, intending to commemorate the completion of its second century, invited the Protestant Universities of Europe to take part in the celebration on its anniversary,  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{6}$  April, 1706. Cambridge sent a deputation of five members to assist in the ceremony, and to convey congratulatory orations and verses. Oxford sent similar compositions, and conferred an honorary degree upon the hereditary Prince of Prussia, who was, for the occasion, "Rector Magnificentissimus" at Frankfort. Those who received the honorary degree of D.C.L. at the same time as the Prince of Prussia were Henry Duke of Beaufort (not Bedford, as stated on the medal), Other Earl of Plymouth, Baron Spanheim Ambassador Extraordinary from Prussia to Great Britain, Christian Grabe Privy-Councillor to the King of Prussia, William Lord Craven, John Lord Granville, Louis Frederick Bonet Ambassador for Prussia at the Court of England, Sir William Glynn Bart., and Honor Nic. Leake, Charles Goring, Henry Pinnell, and George Morley, Esquires. The last four mentioned were not all members of Parliament.

86. BARCELONA RELIEVED.  $\frac{1}{12}$  May, 1706.

Bust of Anne, l., hair tied in a knot at the top of the head, lovelock on the left shoulder, in gown with straps on the shoulder, and mantle. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G : MAG : BR : FRA : ET . HIB : REG. Below, CROKER. (John Croker.) Same as No. 49.

*Rev.* The city and harbour of Barcelona: above, the sun eclipsed. *Leg.* BARCELONA . LIB . GALLIS . FVG. (Barcelona relieved, the French put to flight.) *Ex.* I . MAI . MDCCVI.

1.35. Rapin, iii. 12. Van Loon, V. 22. Thes. Num. 582.

MB. *Æ*. (two varieties), *Æ*.

Common.

The obverse of this medal presents the same varieties as No. 49.

The French party determined to regain possession of Barcelona, and Philip himself, with the assistance of Marshal de Tessé and 30,000 troops, and of the French fleet under the Comte de Toulouse, commenced a vigorous attack, and reduced the place to great extremities. When, however, notice was received of the approach of the British and Dutch fleets under Admirals Leake and Byng, and of the arrival of the Earl of Peterborough with reinforcements from Valencia, the Comte de Toulouse hoisted sail and escaped into Toulon. The besieging army, a few days afterwards, also took the alarm, and on the 1st of May, whilst the sun was under a total eclipse, they broke up, leaving behind them most of their cannon and mortars, with vast quantities of all sorts of ammunition and provisions. This medal, having been executed in England, is dated after the old style.

87. BARCELONA RELIEVED.  $\frac{1}{12}$  May, 1706.

Bust of Charles III. of Spain, *r.*, hair very long, in armour, mantle, collar and badge of the Golden Fleece. *Leg.* CAROLVS . III . D . G . REX HISPAN . ARCH . AVST. On truncation, P. H. M. (Philipp Heinrich Müller.) Same as No. 83.

*Rev.* The city, harbour, and pier of BARCELLON., and the abandoned cannon, &c., of the besiegers: above, the sun eclipsed. *Leg.* VNIVS LIBERATIO ALTERIVS OPPRESSIO. (The deliverance of one, the eclipse of the other.) *Ex.* FVGA GALL . ET ECLIPS . EOD . DIE . 12 . MAII . 1706. (The flight of the French and the eclipse on the same day, 12 May, 1706.)

*Edge.* O NIMIVM DILECTE DEO, TIBI MILITAT ÆTHER. (O, well-beloved of God, Heaven fights for you.—*comp.* Claud. *De III. Cons. Honor.* 96, 97.)

1.7. Van Loon, V. 22. Thes. Num. 578.

MB. pewter.

Rare.

Charles was himself present in Barcelona, and being consequently in great danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, he would naturally feel grateful that Heaven had interfered and fought for him. He gave orders for a medal to be struck suitable to the occasion; one of which, set round with diamonds, he presented to Sir John Leake, the English Admiral. Whether this, or one of those mentioned hereafter, was the one presented does not appear. That an augury should be drawn from so unusual a phenomenon as an eclipse at such a moment was not surprising, and that which suggested itself to the Allies was a favourable one. "As the well-known device of Louis XIV. was a sun in splendour, an eclipse, occurring on the day when his troops were actually in retreat, could portend nothing else than the annihilation of the affairs of France in the Spanish kingdom." (Wyon, *Hist. of Gt. Brit. during the Reign of Queen Anne*, 1876, Vol. I. p. 429.)

88. BARCELONA RELIEVED.  $\frac{1}{12}$  May, 1706.

Bust of Charles III. of Spain, r., hair long, in plain neckbands, armour, collar and badge of the Golden Fleece. *Leg.* CAROLVS III . D . G . HISP : ET IND : REX.

*Rev.* View of Barcelona: above, the sun eclipsed. *Leg.* VNI NVNC IMPAR CVI MILITAT ÆTHER. (Now unequal to one for whom Heaven fights.) *Ex.* BARCELLONA LIBERATA D . XII . MAII . MDCCVI. (Barcelona relieved, 12 May, 1706.)

1·25. Van Loon, V. 22. Thes. Num. 580.

Gotha, R. P. H. Van Gelder, R. *cast.* Very rare.

This medal is by Christian Wermuth, and is described in his Catalogue, 1713, No. 255, p. 10.

It is similar in sentiment to the preceding, but with a more direct reference to Louis XIV., who, with the sun for his device, adopted with it the motto "*Nec pluribus impar.*" It is now retorted that he is unequal to one for whom Heaven interposes, and the eclipsed sun is introduced as an illustration. Charles ordered all the damaged cannon left by the besiegers to be recast, and decorated with an eclipse, and the motto "*Magna parvis obscurantur.*" (Great bodies are obscured by small ones.)

89. BARCELONA RELIEVED.  $\frac{1}{12}$  May, 1706.

Bust of Charles III. of Spain, *r.*, hair long, in plain neckbands, armour, collar and badge of the Golden Fleece. *Leg.* CAROLVS III D . G . HISP . ET INDIA REX.

*Rev.* The city and harbour of Barcelona. *Leg.* BARCELLONA GALL . EREPTA . 1705. (Barcelona rescued from the French, 1705.) *Ex.* FORTITER CONTRA EOSD . DEFENSA . 1706. (Bravely defended against the same, 1706.)

1. Van Loon, V. 22. Thes. Num. 581.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

This is a small counter. The reverse is similar to Croker's medal (No. 86), omitting the eclipse. It commemorates the capture of Barcelona in 1705, as well as its defence in 1706.

90. BARCELONA RELIEVED.  $\frac{1}{12}$  May, 1706.

Bust of Charles III. of Spain, *r.*, laureate, hair long, in scale armour, with lion's head on the shoulder, mantle, collar and badge of the Golden Fleece. *Leg.* CAROL . III . HISP . IND . ETC . REX . VINDICATA A DEO SOCIISQ . JUSTITIA . EJECIT MONSTRA. (Charles III., King of Spain, India, &c., the justice of his cause having been vindicated by God and the Allies, has expelled the monsters.) On truncation, M. SMELTZING.

*Rev.* Jason, trampling upon the fallen Dragon, holds up the Golden Fleece under the pomegranate-tree; on his head has perched the Imperial Eagle; a cardinal holding a cross and removing a mask from his face, an executioner carrying his axe and a decapitated head, and numerous frogs or toads are all in hasty flight, leaving on the ground a club, a torch, and a French cornucopia filled with money. In the distance is BARCELONE, and the English fleet. *Leg.* NEC VIRES NEC VIRUS HABENT. (They have neither strength nor poison.) *Ex.* M.DCCVI.

185. Van Loon, V. 22. Thes. Num. 579.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

The King of Spain was Grand-Master of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Charles is represented as Jason, destroying

the French Dragon, and seizing upon the Fleece as symbolizing the power and wealth of Spain. The Cardinal is Portocarrero, Archbishop of Toledo, who had persuaded the late King to bequeath the kingdom to the Duke of Anjou; the executioner is an allusion to the cruelties practised by the French party upon the citizens; and the club and the cornucopia, lying on the ground, allude to the arms, ammunition, and treasure abandoned by the French, when they raised the siege. By the death of the Dragon and the escape of the reptiles, the enemy has neither strength nor venom remaining.

91. BARCELONA RELIEVED.  $\frac{1}{12}$  May, 1706.

Bust of Charles III. of Spain, *r.*, partly turned away from the spectator, laureate, hair very long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* CAROLVS . III . HISPANIAR . ET INDIAR . REX . CATHOL. On truncation, monogram of M B. (Martin Brunner.)

*Rev.* Charles, armed, protects Barcelona supplicating assistance, and menaces Philip, who throws away his arms and flies. *Leg.* TVTORI AC CONSERVATORI SVO. (To her protector and preserver.) *Ex.* BARCELLONA AB OBSID . IRRIT . DVCIS ANDEGAV . LIBERATA . 12 MAII . 1706. (Barcelona relieved from the unsuccessful siege of the Duke of Anjou, 12 May, 1706.) G. F. N. (Georg Friedrich Nürnberger.)

1.7. Van Loon, V. 22. Thes. Num. 577.

MB. *R.*

Very rare.

This medal was dedicated by Barcelona to Charles III. as her protector and preserver: it does not mention Great Britain, but it commemorates an event effected by her means.

92. BATTLE OF RAMILLIES.  $\frac{12}{23}$  May, 1706.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair tied in a knot at the top of the head, lovelock on the left shoulder, in gown with straps on the shoulder, and mantle. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G : MAG : BR : FRA : ET . HIB : REG. Below, CROKER. (John Croker.) Same as Nos. 49, 86.



*Rev.* Two Fames, with trumpets, hold a map of the conquered provinces: a town in the distance. *Leg.* GALLIS . AD . RAMELLIES . VICTIS . XII . MAII . MDCCVI. (The French defeated at Ramillies, 12 May, 1706.) *Ex.* FLANDR : ET . BRABANT : RECEPT. (Flanders and Brabant recovered.)

135. Rapin, iv. 7. Van Loon, V. 33. *Thes. Num.* 585.

MB. *R.* (two varieties).

Not uncommon.

The obverse of this medal is varied as Nos. 49, 86.

It commemorates the battle of Ramillies, by which the French were so completely disorganized and dismayed that Flanders and Brabant were abandoned almost without a struggle, and acknowledged Charles of Austria as their legitimate sovereign. The Allies were commanded by Marlborough and Overkirk, and the French by Villeroy, who was so anxious to keep to himself all the glory of a victory, and at the same time so confident of success, that he determined to attack the Allies before the arrival of Marsin, already on his march from Alsace with considerable reinforcements to join him. Marlborough's humanity to his prisoners was conspicuous on this occasion, and drew a just and generous eulogium from a French writer: "He always showed the utmost attention to his prisoners, and set the example of that humanity which has since soothed the horrors and calamities of war." (*Duclos, Mém. Sec. sur le Règne de Louis XIV. &c.*, Paris, 1864, Vol. I. p. 123.)

### 93. BATTLE OF RAMILLIES. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ May, 1706.

Cavalry and infantry pursuing defeated foes near a town. Below, GALL . BAV . ET . HISPAN . APUD . RAMELIVM . UNO . PRÆLIO . VEL . CAPTIS . VEL . DELETIS . VEL . FUGAT . 1706. (The French, the Bavarians, and the Spaniards taken, killed, or put to flight in one battle near Ramillies.) *Leg.* DE . MALE . QUÆSITIS . NON . GAUDET . TERTIUS . HÆRES—DEN XXIII MAIUS. (The third generation does not rejoice in ill-gotten wealth—23 May.)

*Rev.* Britannia, holding an orb, unites hands with Holland, holding a staff with a cap of Liberty; they stand between two

laurel-wreathed columns supporting the busts of Marlborough and Overkirk, and inscribed MAR, OUW. Near Britannia is crouched her Unicorn, and near Holland her Lion. Below, CONCORDIA . ANGL . ET . BAT . BRABANT . ET . FLAND LEGITIMO DOMINO RES. (By the alliance of England and Holland Brabant and Flanders restored to their legitimate monarch.) *Leg.* HOC PRÆF. PATRIAM SERVO—HOC DUCE REGEM . FIRMO—INTAMINATIS FULGENT HONORIBUS. (Under this command I preserve my country—Under this leading I establish the King—They shine with unsullied honours.—*comp.* *Hor. Car.* III. ii. 18.)

2·8. Rapin, iv. 4. Van Loon, V. 33.

P. H. Van Gelder, *Æ. cast.*

Extremely rare.

The obverse represents the successful attack upon the extreme right of the French, by which the whole of that wing was driven in confusion behind the village of Ramillies. The legend alludes to the short possession which the French party had retained of Brabant and Flanders, and was the expression of an almost universal feeling that ill-gotten gains are of short duration. The reverse records the cordial alliance of England and Holland, and its consequences under the conduct of their respective generals, Marlborough and Overkirk, who both personally, by great acts of bravery, contributed much to the success of the day.

#### 94. VICTORIES OF MARLBOROUGH. 1704–6.

Bust of Marlborough, *r.*, hair long, in armour and riband across the breast. *Leg.* IOH . P . D . MARLBURGIUS. This portrait is on a small medallion having, as supporters, Hercules and Mars; above, hovers Fame with a trumpet, a laurel wreath, and two mural crowns; underneath is a trophy, the shield of which is inscribed, VICTOR SHALLEM HOGSTET RAMMEL. (Victorious at Schellenberg, Höchstädt, and Ramillies.) *Leg.* AEQUAT MARLBURGIUS AMBOS. (Marlborough equals both, *i. e.* Hercules and Mars.) All within a decorative border, in which are four emblematical devices: *viz.* on one side, two quivers; on the other, a club and a cornucopia; above, two French

sceptres and a mural crown reversed; below, laurel and palm branches within a mural crown.

No reverse.

2·75.

MB. *R*.

Extremely rare.

This is a plaque, and was probably executed in Germany, and intended for the lid of a box. It commemorates the hitherto principal victories of Marlborough. Its date was, perhaps, in the summer of 1706, as the battle of Ramillies, which took place  $\frac{1}{2}$  May, is the last exploit mentioned.

95. BATTLE OF RAMILLIES, AND CONQUEST OF BRABANT, &c.

$\frac{27}{7}$  May  
June, 1706.

Bust of Marlborough, three-quarters, *r.*, head facing, profusion of hair, in lace cravat, armour, collar and George of the Garter. *Leg.* IOH . D . G . S . R . I . PR . D . MARL . EXERC . ANGL . C . G. Below, \*, the mark of Georg Hautsch. Same as No. 51.

*Rev.* Mars, carrying in one hand the shields of Brabant, Flanders, and the Marquisate of Antwerp, and in the other a trophy of captured arms, marches, *l.*, rapidly over prostrate foes. *Leg.* PRETIUM NON VILE LABORUM. (No worthless reward of his labours.) *Ex.* GALLIS ACIE DEVICTIS . BRABANTIA . FLANDR, ET . ANTWERP . XV . DIER . SP . EREPT . 1706. (The French defeated in battle, Brabant, Flanders, and Antwerp rescued in the space of fifteen days.)

*Edge.* MARTE FEROX, ET VINCI NESCIUS ARMIS. VIRG. (Fierce in battle, and ignorant of defeat in arms.—*Virgil*.)

1·45. Snelling, xxii. 8. Rapin, iv. 6. Van Loon, V. 33. Thes. Num. 587.

MB. *R*. pewter (two varieties).

Rare.

There are two varieties of the reverse of this medal differing but very slightly. It was struck in honour of Marlborough, who, in the space of fifteen days after the battle of Ramillies, secured, for the Archduke Charles, Brabant, Flanders, and the city of Antwerp, the siege of which place he had calculated would delay him a month. The edge anticipates the remark

made at the close of the Duke of Marlborough's career, that he never besieged a fortress which he did not take, nor fought a battle which he did not gain. The quotation on the edge is not from Virgil but from Ovid, *Epist.* II. ix. 45.

96. BATTLE OF RAMILLIES, AND CONQUEST OF BRABANT, &c.

<sup>27 May</sup>  
<sup>7 June</sup> 1706.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair tied behind by riband and in a knot at the top of the head, lovelock on the right shoulder, in mantle fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REGINA.

*Rev.* Victory with a palm branch and a mural crown rushing, *l.*, across a plain, with a city in the distance; behind, a trophy of captured arms, with a shield inscribed, CLADES GALLOR. IN BRAB. 23. MAI. (The defeat of the French in Brabant, 23 May.)

*Ex.* XII. VRBES CVM PROVINCIIS INTRA XV. D. : RECEPTÆ. 1706. (Twelve cities with their Provinces retaken within fifteen days, 1706.) *Leg.* CVRA PVGNACIS FACTA MINERVAE. (Effected by the care of the warlike Minerva.) Around are twelve shields inscribed, BRVSSELLA, LOVANIVM, MECHLINIA, LIERA, DAMIVM, ANTVERPIA, GANDAVIVM, FVRNA, BRVGÆ, ALOSTVM, ALDENARDA, ATHVM. (Brussels, Louvain, Malines, Lierre, Damme, Antwerp, Ghent, Furnes, Bruges, Alost, Oudenarde, and Ath.)

1.7. Rapin, iv. 9. Van Loon, V. 39. Thes. Num, 536.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

This medal specifies some of the places, the surrender of which resulted from the battle of Ramillies in the short space of fifteen days, and which were only alluded to in the preceding medal. Ath was probably added to make up a dozen, but it was not actually taken till <sup>21 Sept.</sup><sub>2 Oct.</sub>. Anne is the warlike Minerva under whose auspices these victories were obtained.

97. VICTORIES OF ANNE OVER LOUIS XIV. 1706.

Anne, armed as Minerva, overthrows Louis XIV., armed as a Roman warrior, and waves over him a branch of palm.

*Leg.* LVDOVICVS MAGNVS . ANNA MAIOR. (Louis the Great, Anne the Greater.)

*Rev.* Victory with a palm branch and a mural crown, &c. ; same as the preceding.

*Edge.* DOMINVS TRADIDIT EVM IN MANVS FŒMINÆ. IVDITH . XVI . C. (The Almighty Lord hath delivered him into the hands of a woman.—*comp. Judith*, xvi. 6.)

1·7. Rapin, iv. 10. Van Loon, V. 39.

MB. *R.* Gotha, *R.* Very rare.

One object of the medallist is to satirize Louis for assuming the title of MAGNVS, and scoffing him with having been defeated by a woman. If he was “great,” Anne was “greater,” as her arms had everywhere proved victorious over him. The medal at the same time does not omit to ascribe the success to Divine power.

#### 98. VICTORIES OF ANNE OVER LOUIS XIV. 1706.

Anne, armed as Minerva, overthrows Louis XIV., armed as a Roman warrior, &c. ; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* A tower besieged ; Abimelech smitten with a stone thrown by a woman from the top of the tower, and calling upon a soldier to slay him. *Leg.* PERCVTE ME NE DICATVR QVOD A FEMINA INTERFECTVS SIM. IVDIC . C . 9. (Slay me, that men say not of me, A woman slew him.—*Judges*, ix. 54.)

*Edge.* Same as the preceding.

1·7. Rapin, iv. 11. Van Loon, V. 39.

MB. *R.* Gotha, *R.* Rare.

This again is a sarcasm upon Louis XIV. for his having been defeated by Anne, who is upon these medals compared to Judith who destroyed Holofernes, and to the woman who slew Abimelech.

#### 99. BARCELONA RELIEVED, AND CONQUEST OF BRABANT. 1706.

Philip, on horseback, flying, *l.*, drops his crown, and is terrified at seeing an infant genius eclipse the sun by interposing



the shield of Austria: Barcelona in the distance. *Leg.* SOLIS ECLIPSIS . D . 12 . MAI. (The eclipse of the sun, 12 May.) *Ex.* BARCELLONA OBSIDIONE LIBERATA PHILIPPO ANDEGAV . EX HISP . FVGATO. (Barcelona delivered from siege by the flight of Philip of Anjou from Spain.) Below, \*, the mark of Georg Hautsch.

*Rev.* Supplicant cities present their keys to Marlborough on horseback in the field of battle. *Leg.* VICTORIARVM IMPETVS. (The impetuosity of his conquests.) *Ex.* SVB DVCE MARLEBVRG . VICTORE PERPETVO . GALL . PROFLIGATIS BRABANTIA ET FLANDRIA EREPTÆ . MDCCVI. (Under the command of Marlborough, always victorious, Brabant and Flanders have been rescued from the defeated French, 1706.)

*Edge.* SIC SOL CRESCENTES DECEDENS DVPLICAT VMBRAS . VIRG. (Thus the setting sun lengthens the increasing shadows.—*comp. Virg. Eclog. ii. 67.*) F. K. (Friedrich Kleinert.)

1·8. Rapin, iv. 2. Van Loon, V. 33. Thes. Num. 582. Lochner, III. 409.

MB. R. (with and without inscribed edge). Rare.

One of the series of medals issued by Friedrich Kleinert at Nuremberg. (See No. 50, Vol. I. p. 675.)

The obverse celebrates the relief of Barcelona and the flight of Philip V. and his army to the French frontier, in which they scarcely paused until they reached Perpignan; and also the eclipse of the sun at the moment of their departure. The reverse alludes to the conquests of Marlborough, of whom it has been said, that no commander displayed more promptitude and activity in prosecuting his success. The edge compares the declining power of France to the setting sun.

#### 100. SUCCESSES OF THE ALLIES IN SPAIN AND BRABANT. 1706.

A radiant sun with human face, surmounted by the crown of Spain; amidst its rays are three other crowns indicating the Empire, England, and Holland. *Leg.*—

MIT GOTT DVRECH M . O . G . VND L,

WIRDS DA VND DORTEN WIEDER HELL.

(With God, by Marlborough, Overkirk, Galway, and Leake, it shall again shine abroad.)

*Rev.* The sun eclipsed: at each corner is an inscription, BARCELONA LIBERATA A. 1706. 12. MAI. ECLIPSIS SOLIS.—MADRITVM OCCVP. *m.* MAI.—BRABANTIA OCCVP. *m.* MAI.—TIRLEMONT. CLADES. *m.* MAI. (Barcelona relieved and the eclipse of the sun, 12 May, 1706;—Madrid occupied, May;—Brabant occupied, May;—Defeat at Tirlemont, May.) Underneath, a drooping lily, and the artist's initials, G. F. N. (Georg Friedrich Nürnberger.)

2.1. Rapin, iv. 5. Van Loon, V. 33. Thes. Num. 643.

MB. R. (lozenge-shaped).

Very rare.

Executed at Nuremberg. The coincidence of the eclipse of the sun with the relief of Barcelona is referred to in the previous medal. The occupation of Madrid was effected by the Earl of Galway, but not in May, as stated on this medal, as that general did not reach the capital till  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{6}$  June, through want of information of the movements of the Earl of Peterborough at Barcelona. (See the following medal.) Brabant, as has been stated, was occupied in consequence of the battle of Ramillies, sometimes called the battle of Tirlemont, where Marlborough and Overkirk commanded. Leake commanded the fleet which relieved Barcelona.

# 101. SUCCESSES OF THE ALLIES IN SPAIN AND BRABANT. 1706.

A segment of the globe marked EUROPE; above, clouds obscuring sun. *Leg.* SIC OBSCURATUR GLORIA MAGNI REGIS. (Thus is obscured the glory of the great King.) *Ex.* MDCCVI.

*Rev.* Arranged around a medallion of Charles III., CAROL. III. HISP. REX., are three laurel circles, one with a naval and a mural crown contains a view of Barcelona, bombarded, BARCINO. LIBER. XII MAY. (Barcelona relieved, 12 May); another, murally crowned, has a view of the battle of Ramillies, PRÆL. RAMIL. XIII (sic) MAY. (The battle of Ramillies, 14 May); the third, also murally crowned, has a view of Madrid, INTRA. MADRI. XXVI. IVNY. (The entry into Madrid, 26 June.) Behind are the flags of the Allies. *Leg.* DOMINUMQUE IN REGNA TULERE. (And they brought the master to his kingdoms.) *Ex.* An arabesque ornament.

1.75. Van Loon, V. 31. Thes. Num. 640.

MB. R. (two varieties).

Very rare.

Executed by Martin Smeltzing: the obverses of the two specimens above mentioned are from different dies. The sun, the favourite badge of Louis XIV., is again introduced to symbolize the obscured glories of France. Louis affected to bear his misfortunes with calmness, but the constraint had such an effect upon his constitution that it was thought necessary to prescribe frequent bleeding. At his court no mention was made of military transactions; all was solemn, silent, and reserved. The reverse records the various successes of the campaign, which contributed to bring the Archduke Charles to his kingdom; the last mentioned being the entry into Madrid of the Earl of Galway, who commanded the allied forces of Portugal, and who, advancing into Spain, captured Alcantara, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Salamanca, and entered Madrid in triumph,  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{5}{6}$  June, where he proclaimed Charles king.

## 102. SUCCESSES OF THE ALLIES IN SPAIN AND BRABANT. 1706.

A segment of the globe; similar to the preceding, &c. *Leg.* SIC PATITUR MANES PHŒBUS ET IPSE SUOS. (Thus Phœbus himself suffers his own punishments.—*comp.* *Virg. Aen.* vi. 743.) *Ex.* MDCCVI.

*Rev.* A medallion of Charles III. surrounded by three laurel circles, &c., with inscriptions slightly varied from the preceding. *Leg.* CAROLUMQUE IN REGNA TULERE. (And they brought Charles to his kingdoms.) *Ex.* An arabesque ornament.

1.75. Le Clerc, I. p. 176.

No specimen of this medal has been met with. It appears to be a copy, with slight variations, of the preceding, and was probably executed by Christian Wermuth.

## 103. OSTEND TAKEN. $\frac{25}{6}$ June, 1706.

Busts, facing each other, of Marlborough and Overkirk, both in armour; Marlborough with riband across his breast,

Overkirk with mantle over his shoulders. *Leg.* IOH . DE . MARLEBOROW . HENRI d'AUVERQUERK.—SIDERA ANNI MDCCVI. (John of Marlborough and Henry Overkirk, the constellations of the year, 1706.)

*Rev.* A warrior tramples on French arms, rests his hand on the shield of Holland, holds a laureated sword and a spear surmounted by a cap of Liberty, and places another cap of Liberty upon the head of Ostend, from whose wrists loosened manacles are falling; behind him stand the Provinces of Brabant, BRAB., and Flanders, FLAND., with their shields: distant view of Ostend and fleet. *Leg.* LIBERAT NON MUTAT IUGUM. (He sets free, he does not change the yoke.) *Ex.* D . VI . IULI . M. SMELTZING.

1·85. Rapin, iv. 8. Van Loon, V. 38. Thes. Num. 596.

MB. R.

Very rare.

The date of this medal points to the siege of Ostend, which surrendered to those constellations, Marlborough and Overkirk, of the year 1706, after a short but vigorous attack. The citizens were friendly to the cause of the Archduke; the taking of the town was, therefore, a deliverance, not a mere change of service. Overkirk is well coupled here with Marlborough; for his cordial co-operation was strikingly contrasting with the jealousy of Slangenberg and other generals of the Confederation.

104. BATTLE OF ALMANZA.  $\frac{14}{25}$  April, 1707.

Bust of Louis XIV., r., hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS . MAGNUS . REX . CHRISTIANISSIMUS.

*Rev.* Gallia, crowned, seated amidst captured arms, rests her hand upon her shield. *Leg.* ADSERTUM PHILIPPO V . HISPANIARUM IMPERIUM. (The kingdom of Spain is confirmed to Philip V.) *Ex.* HOSTIBUS AD ALMANZAM CÆSIS . XXV . APRIL . M.DCC.VII. (The enemy having been defeated at Almanza, 25 April, 1707.)

2·9. Med. Louis XIV., fol. 301. Van Loon, V. 84.

As no specimen of the medal figured in the above cited works has been met with, the illustration, like others already described, is probably an enlarged copy of the following one.

The Marquess Das Minas and the Earl of Galway, who commanded the Allies in Spain, attacked the Duke of Berwick near the town of Almanza, not knowing that he had received strong reinforcements. The infantry in the centre entirely succeeded in their attack, and drove the first line of the French in confusion upon the second line. In the meantime the French cavalry, which was immensely superior in number to that of the Allies, succeeded in their attack upon the cavalry which composed the allied wings, and after a very firm resistance on the left by the English and Dutch, but scarcely impeded for a moment on the right by the Portuguese, the whole allied army broke up into fragments, and the consequence was an entire defeat. In consequence of this battle Catalonia alone remained to the Archduke.

105. BATTLE OF ALMANZA.  $\frac{14}{25}$  April, 1707.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, &c.; similar to the preceding. Below, monogram of T B. (Thomas Bernard.)

*Rev.* Gallia, crowned, seated amidst captured arms, &c.; similar to the preceding. In the field, monogram of C I R. (Charles Joseph Roettier.)

1·6.

MB. R. Æ.

One of the smaller series of French historical medals of Louis XIV.

106. BATTLE OF ALMANZA.  $\frac{14}{25}$  April, 1707.

A variety of the preceding has the obverse from a different die, and the artist's signature, I. MAVGER . F.

1·6.

MB. Æ.



## 107. UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. 1 May, 1707.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, crowned, hair entwined with pearls, love-lock on the right shoulder, in embroidered gown with straps on the shoulder, collar, George, and star of the Garter; a bow of pearls with a brooch on the left shoulder fastens a mantle, which passes behind. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G . MAG : BRI : FR : ET . HIB : REG. Below, I. C. (John Croker.)

*Rev.* The British shield within the Garter, crowned, and between branches of palm and laurel, supported upon a pedestal marked with the double cypher of *A R.* On one side is the Lion with a shield bearing a rose and a thistle united, and on the other the Unicorn with the Union shield. All these are placed on a pedestal decorated with two sceptres in saltire, and from which are suspended the collar and George of the Garter. *Leg.* MAII . I . MDCCVII.

185. Thes. Num. 680. Köhler, IX. 73.

MB. *A. R.* (two varieties), *Æ.* Not uncommon.

There were two different dies used for the obverse of this medal; one has the shoulder-straps plain, the other decorated. The Act of Union between England and Scotland received the royal assent on the 6th March, 1707, and came into operation on the 1st May following. The Union is indicated on this medal by the English and Scottish arms being impaled in the first and fourth quarters, in the conjunction of the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew upon one shield, and in the rose and thistle growing upon one stalk on the other.

## 108. UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. 1 May, 1707.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, crowned, love-lock on the right shoulder, in gown, collar, George, and star of the Garter; a bow of riband on the left shoulder fastens a mantle, which passes behind. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G : MAG : BRI : FR : ET . HIB : REG :

*Rev.* The British shield within the Garter, crowned, &c.; similar to the preceding.

1.

MB. *A. R.*

Not uncommon.

## 109. UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. 1 May, 1707.

Bust of Anne, *l.*; similar to the preceding, but the mantle passes in front as well as behind.

*Rev.* The British shield within the Garter, crowned, &c.; similar to No. 107.

1.

MB. *R.*

Not uncommon.

## 110. UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. 1 May, 1707.

Bust of Anne, *l.*; same as the preceding. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G : MAG : BR : FR : ET . HI : REG :

*Rev.* The British shield within the Garter, crowned, &c.; similar to No. 107.

1.

MB. *R.*

Not uncommon.

These last three are small jetons, probably intended for use as counters. The reverses of all are the same.

## 111. UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. 1 May, 1707.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair tied in a knot at the top of the head, lovelock on the left shoulder, in gown with straps on the shoulder, and mantle. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G : MAG : BR : FRA : ET . HIB : REG. Below, *I. C.* (John Croker.)

*Rev.* Arms of Britain in a garnished shield supported on a pedestal inscribed with the Queen's motto, SEMPER EADEM. (Always the same.) Two infant genii support a crown above it, and suspend the collar and George of the Garter below it. Underneath, a rose and a thistle upon one stalk, and the letters *s. B.* (Samuel Bull.)

135. Thes. Num. 681.

MB. *R.*

Not rare.

## 112. UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. 1 May, 1707.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, &c.; same as the preceding. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB : REG. Below, *r. c.* (John Croker.)

*Rev.* Arms of Britain in a garnished shield, &c.; similar to the preceding.

1·35.

MB. Æ.

Not rare.

## 113. UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. 1 May, 1707.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, &c.; same as No. 111. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G . MAG : BR . FR : ET . HIB : REG. No initials of the artist.

*Rev.* Arms of Britain in a garnished shield, &c.; same as the preceding.

1·35.

MB. Æ.

Not rare.

These are three varieties of the same medal all differing in the obverse: the reverses of the last two vary very slightly from the first one. Samuel Bull, who executed the reverses of these medals, was one of the engravers at the Royal Mint.

## 114. UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. 1 May, 1707.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair tied in a knot at the top of the head, lovelock behind, in gown with straps on the shoulder, and mantle. *Leg.* ANNA . D . G . MAG . BRI . FR . ET . HIB . REG.

*Rev.* Arms of Britain in a garnished shield; two infant genii support a crown above it, and suspend the collar and George of the Garter below it. Underneath is a rose and a thistle upon one stalk and, upon a band, the motto SEMPER EADEM. (Always the same.)

1. Thes. Num. 682.

MB. Æ.

Not rare.

There were at least two pairs of dies, slightly differing, employed to strike this small piece, which was probably intended to be used as a counter.

## 115. UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. 1 May, 1707.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, crowned, lovelock on the left shoulder, in gown decorated with pearls and rich shoulder-straps, mantle, collar, George, and star of the Garter. *Leg.* ANNA . DEI . GRATIA .  
MAG : BRITAN : FRA : ET . HIB : REGINA.

*Rev.* Statue of Anne, as Pallas, armed with spear and shield.  
*Leg.* NOVÆ . PALLADIVM . TROIÆ. (The Palladium of the New Troy.)

275. Rapin, i. 8. Van Loon, IV. 349. *Thes. Num.* 172.  
Lochner, II. 409.

MB. R. Æ.

Not uncommon.

This medal is placed by Van Loon and others amongst those which commemorate the Queen's accession, but, comparing the decoration of her person with that on other medals of about 1707 and 1708, there can be little doubt but that they were all struck about the same period. It is probably by John Croker. The device of the reverse points to the Union as the event commemorated, and as constituting a new kingdom, of which Anne is considered the Palladium, or defence, as the statue of Pallas was deemed for Troy so long as it remained within its walls.

## 116. UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. 1 May, 1707.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, crowned, lovelock on the left shoulder, in mantle fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . DEI . GRA :  
MAG : BR : FRA : ET . HIB : REGINA.

*Rev.* Inscription,

ANNA EN HÆC ILLA EST : GALLOS DEPONERE FASTUM  
QUAE DOCET, ILLA TUUM EST TERRA BRITANNA IUBAR.

AVGVSTIS MAIOR PROAVIS, TOT REGIBVS ANTE.

FRVSTRA TENTATUM QUAE SUPERAVIT OPUS.

FATALEM VALUIT MACEDO VI SOLVERE NODUM

ARTIBUS AT PLACIDIS HÆC DUO REGNA LIGAT.

(Behold, this is that Anne who teaches the French to lay aside their pride ; she is your glory, O land of Britain ; greater

than her august ancestors, she has accomplished a work before attempted in vain by so many kings. The Macedonian prevailed by force to loosen the charmed knot, but she by arts of peace unites two kingdoms.)

1.45. Rapin, v. 11. Van Loon, V. 103. Thes. Num. 778.

No specimen of this medal has been met with: it was executed at Gotha by Christian Wermuth. Van Loon has placed it amongst those which commemorate the ineffectual attempt at an invasion of Scotland in 1708. (See Nos. 141–147, pp. 316–321.) There cannot, however, be any doubt that the reference to the humiliation of French pride points at the victories of Marlborough, and that the event really commemorated is the union of the two kingdoms by the arts of peace. Anne had thus accomplished what her ancestors were unable to effect: James I. had united the two countries under one king; but their actual government had hitherto remained separate.

#### 117. UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. 1 May, 1707.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, crowned, lovelock on the left shoulder, in gown ornamented with jewels and straps on the shoulder, and collar and George of the Garter.

*Rev.* A winged heart, pierced by two sceptres in saltire; crown above, cushion below; all within the Garter. *Leg.* ANNA. REGINA. IN QUIETVDINE. TVRBA. (Anne Queen, the people in peace.)

2.8 by 2.1.

MB. lead.

Very rare.

This piece probably refers to the Union, as the legend on the reverse indicates the tranquillity arising from union or unanimity. It is probably the badge of some Society. The type of the obverse appears to be copied from No. 115. The legend on the reverse may refer to the opposition displayed against the Act of Union in Scotland, especially on the part of the Jacobites, who considered the honour and independence of their country at stake.



118. UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND CELEBRATED AT  
LEIPZIG.  $\frac{26 \text{ July}}{6 \text{ August}}$  1707.

Bust of Anne, l., crowned, lovelock on the left shoulder, in mantle fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA D . G . MAG . ET UNITÆ BRITA . FRA . ET HIB . REGINA. Below, C. W. (Christian Wermuth.)

*Rev.* Two female figures hold two wreaths interlinked above the inscription VIVAT ANNA. (Long live Anne); distant view of Leipzig. *Leg.* ET EXTERIS ETIAM GRATA. (Pleasing even to Foreigners.) *Ex.* IN ACTVM LIPSIENSEM D .  $\frac{26 \text{ IULII}}{6 \text{ AVGUST}}$  . ANNO MDCCVII . IN HONOREM MAGNÆ UNIONIS AC CELEBRATION . D . NOMINALIS ANNAE M . B . R . HABITVM CVRARE FECIT . C . WERMUTH. (Upon the festival held at Leipzig  $\frac{26 \text{ July}}{6 \text{ Aug.}}$ , 1707, in honour of the Great Union, and in celebration of the feast day of Anne, Queen of Great Britain, Christian Wermuth executed this medal.)

*Edge.* QVAE BELLO PACEQVE MAIOR. (Who is greater in war and peace?)

17. Thes. Num. 692.

MB. R. (with and without inscribed edge). Gotha, R. Very rare.

This medal by Christian Wermuth is described in his Catalogue, 1713, No. 17, p. 22.

John Burkhard Menke, Public Professor of History in the University of Leyden and Fellow of the Royal Society of England, induced Luder Menke, the Rector of the University of Leipzig, and probably a relation, to celebrate a festival in honour of the Union of England and Scotland, and the day chosen was the feast of St. Anne,  $\frac{26 \text{ July}}{6 \text{ Aug.}}$ . He himself delivered an oration in the Church of the University laudatory of the principles of the Union, and the prudence with which it had been effected. After the oration John Robinson, the British Envoy, made his compliments to the University for so remarkable an instance of veneration and respect for Her Majesty, and later in the day entertained the members of the University and all the foreign ministers at a grand banquet. The two female figures represented on this medal are Anglia and Scotia, but they are unaccompanied by any distinguishing symbols.

## 119. JOHN WILLIAM, DUKE OF SAXE-GOTHA.

Died,  $\frac{4}{15}$  August, 1707.

Bust of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, *r.*, partly turned away from the spectator, hair long, in lace cravat and armour. *Leg.* IOH : WILHELM . DVX SAX . I . C . M . A . ET W. (John William, Duke of Saxony, Jülich, Cleves, Berg [Montium], Engern, and Westphalia.) On truncation, *Wermuth.* (Christian Wermuth.)

*Rev.* Inscription, NATVS AVO ERNESTO PIO PATRE FRIDERICO MAGNANIMO MAT . MAGDALENO SIBILLA N . D . S . X . A . MDCLXXVII . IV . OCT . GOTHAE . IN PRIMA IVVENTVTE PERACTIS STVDIIS POST VARIA ITINERA ET DEINCEPS BELLICIS IMPERIIS ADMOTVS PER GERMANIAM BRITANN . BELGIVM HVNGARIAM SVECIAM POLONIAM ITALIAM GALLIAMQVE ADMIRANDA VIRTVTIS EDIDIT SPECIMINA DILECTVS PRINCIPIBVS PRINCEPS NEC MINVS DEO A . MD.CCII . VIII . APR . IN NAVFRAGIO AD HOLMAM FACTO SERVATVS TANDEM D . XV . AVG . MDCCVII . IN OBSIDIONE TELONIS MARTII S . CAES . AC M . BRITANN . REG . MAI : ET . ORD . FOEDERATORVM BELG . LOCVM-TENENS GENERALIS FORTISSIME PVGNANS INFELICI GLOBVLO TRAECTVS HONESTIS VVLNERIBVS OCCVBVIT NON TAM VITAM QVAM MOLESTIAS FINIENS ANIMA IN COELO NVNC TRIVMPHANTE FAMA IN EVROPA PERENANTE EXVVIAE TANTI HEROIS IN ARCE FRIEDENSTEINENSI RECONDEBANTVR XXIII . NOV . MDCCVII. (Grandson of Ernest the Pious, son of Frederick the Magnanimous and of Madeleine Sybilla, born Duchess of Saxony, born at Gotha, 4 Oct. 1677, having finished his studies at an early age after various travels, and then being promoted to military command, he gave surprising proofs of his valour in Germany, England, Belgium, Hungary, Sweden, Poland, Italy, and France; a Prince beloved of Princes and of God himself, having been preserved from shipwreck near Stockholm, 8 April, 1702; at length, at the siege of Toulon, 15 August, 1707, acting as Lieutenant-General of the armies of their Majesties, the Emperor and the Queen of Great Britain, and of the United Provinces of Holland, and whilst fighting most bravely, he was unfortunately pierced by a bullet, and died of his honourable wounds, ending not so much his life as its troubles; his

soul now triumphing in Heaven and his fame abiding for ever throughout Europe, the remains of this great hero were interred in the Castle of Friedenstein, 23 November, 1707.)

2. Van Loon, V. 55. Thes. Num. 698. Tentzel, II. Pl. 83, vii.

Gotha, R.

Very rare.

John William, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, was killed at the siege of Toulon,  $\frac{4}{15}$  August, 1707. He was the second son of Frederick I., Duke of Saxony. His first campaign was in Flanders under William III. of England, by whom he was appointed Adjutant-General. He afterwards served under Charles XII. of Sweden in Poland, and under the Prince of Baden and Prince Eugene in Germany and Italy. At the siege of Toulon he led with great bravery an assault against the fort of St. Catherine, and the attack was at first successful; but the enemy being too numerous, the Allies were compelled to retire with heavy loss, and at the cost of the life of their brave leader, who was shot in the head with a bullet. His entrails were buried on the spot where he fell; and his remains were brought to the Castle of Friedenstein, the burial-place of his ancestors, where they were interred, 23 Nov. 1707.

120. JOHN WILLIAM, DUKE OF SAXE-GOTHA.

Died,  $\frac{4}{15}$  August, 1707.

Bust of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, *r.*; similar to the preceding, but turned a little more from the spectator. *Leg.* IOH. WILHELM . DUX . SAX . I . C . M . A . ET W. On truncation, *Koch . F.* (Johann Christian Koch fecit.)

*Rev.* Chronogrammatic inscription, NATVS GOTHAE IV . OCTOBR . MD.CLXXVII . PATRE FRIDERICO MAGNANIMO MATRE MAGDALENA SIBYLLA AVO ERNESTO PIO PRINCEPS PIVS ET MAGNANIMVS SERENISS . SAXON . DOMVS DECVS PRAESIDIVMQVE EVROPAE LABORANTIS PVBLICAE SALVTIS ET LIBERTATIS ASSERTOR SPESQ . MAXIMA GERMANIAE PERICLITANTIS CVM BELLIS AETATIS SVAE FERE OMNIBVS INTERFVISSET SVMMISQ . GRADIBVS PRAE-

FVISSET GERMANIAM . BRITAN . BELG . HVNGAR . SVEC . POLON .  
 ITAL . GALL . VIRTUTE ET FACTIS ILLUSTRASSET FAMAQ . NOMINIS  
 IMPLESSET ORBEM TERRARVM INTER HAEC MARIS BALTH . FLVC-  
 TIB' NAVFRAG' LVCTATVS ET ELVCTATVS VIII . APR . MD.CCII . S .  
 CAES . ET REG . BRIT . MAI . AC BELG . FOED . CAMPIMARESCH .  
 GENERALIS LOCVM TEN . MVNERE FVNCTVS PERFVNCTVSQ . VITA  
 BREVI SED MVLTIS FACTIS FATISQ . EGREGIE NOBILITATA IN OBSID .  
 TELONIS MART . OCCIDIT FLEBILIS SALVT . PVBL' FAVTORI . OMNIB .  
 FLEBILIOR NVLLI CARO QVAM FRATRI FEDERICO AVGVSTI . XV .  
 (Son of Frederick the Magnanimous and of Madeleine Sybilla,  
 grandson of Ernest the Pious, born at Gotha 4 Oct. 1677, a  
 Prince pious and magnanimous, the glory of the most serene  
 house of Saxony and the guardian of disturbed Europe, the  
 defender of the public weal and of liberty, and the greatest hope  
 of Germany in danger, he took part in nearly all the wars of  
 his time, and filled the highest grades, and by his valour and  
 deeds in England, Belgium, Hungary, Sweden, Poland, Italy,  
 and France added glory to Germany and filled the whole world  
 with the fame of his name; besides all these things, having  
 struggled in shipwreck with the waters of the Baltic Sea, and  
 having been rescued 8 April, 1702, he discharged the duties of  
 Field Marshal Lieutenant-General of the armies of their Majes-  
 ties, the Emperor and the Queen of Britain, and of the United  
 Provinces of Holland, and having enjoyed a short life, but one  
 much ennobled by his deeds and his fortunes, he was slain at the  
 siege of Toulon, mourned by all promoters of the public weal, but  
 by no one more than by his dear brother Frederick, 15 August,  
 MDCCVII = 1707.) KOCH . FECIT. (Johann Christian Koch fecit.)

2.1. Van Loon, V. 60. Thes. Num. 699. Tentzel, II.  
 Pl. 84, iv.

Gotha, R.

Very rare.

Johann Christian Koch, who executed this medal, was a pupil of Christian Wermuth, and one of the engravers to the Mint at Gotha. The Duke of Saxe-Gotha, whilst on a journey to England, was caught in a storm in the Baltic Sea, and the ship being wrecked, he narrowly escaped drowning just off Stockholm. His brother Frederick II. was the reigning Duke of Saxony.

## 121. JOHN WILLIAM, DUKE OF SAXE-GOTHA.

Died,  $\frac{4}{15}$  August, 1707.

Bust of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, *r.*, partly turned away from the spectator, hair long, in armour. *Leg.* IOH . WILHELM . DVX SAX . I . C . M . A . ET W.

*Rev.* Inscription, S . CAES . ET REG . BRITAN . MAI . AC FOED . BELG . CAMPIMARESCH . GENER . LOCVMTENENS INDOLE VIRTUTE DIGNITATE AETATE FACTIS FATISQVE FLORENTISS . ET INDIES FLORENTIOR CVM NONDVM IMPLETO ANNO AET . 30 IMP . FORTIS PRVDENTIS ET FELICIS . MENSVRAM & NVMEROS EXPLEVISSET ICTV FATALI OPPRESSVS MDCCVII . AVG . XV . AD TELONEM MARTIVM EX HOST . SOLO AD AVITAM PACIS ARCEM RELATVS MONVMENTO PATERNO SOLEN . CERIM . INFERTVR . NOV . XXIII. (Field Marshal Lieutenant-General of the armies of their Majesties the Emperor and the Queen of Britain, and of the United Provinces of Holland, most distinguished for humanity, valour, dignity, age, deeds, and fortunes, and becoming daily more distinguished, he having, when still in his thirtieth year, performed all the duties of a brave, prudent, and prosperous commander, was slain by a mortal blow at Toulon, 15 August, 1707; and having been brought from the country of the enemy to the castle of his ancestors at Friedenstein, he was solemnly buried in the tomb of his fathers, 23 November.) Below, K. (Johann Christian Koch.)

17. Van Loon, V. 55. Thes. Num. 704.

Gotha, R.

Very rare.

The inscription on this medal conveys no more than is expressed in that of No. 119.

## 122. JOHN WILLIAM, DUKE OF SAXE-GOTHA.

Died,  $\frac{4}{15}$  August, 1707.

Bust of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, *r.*, partly turned away from the spectator, hair long, in armour. *Leg.* IOH . WILH . D . SAX . I . C . M . A . ET W. On truncation, C . W. (Christian Wermuth.)

*Rev.* Inscription in two circles, S . CAES . MAI . REGIN . M . BRITANN . E . ORDD . FOEDERATORVM BELG . LOCVMTENENS GENE-



RALIS: in the field, NATVS . D . IV . OCTOBR . MDCLXXVII DENATVS AD TELON . MARTIS D . XV . AVG . MDCCVII . HVMATVS FRIDENSTEIN D . XXIII . NOV. (Lieutenant-General of the armies of His Majesty the Emperor, of the Queen of Great Britain, and of the States of the United Provinces of Holland, born 4 October, 1677, died at Toulon, 15 August, 1707, buried at Friedenstein, 23 November.) Below, I. T. (Johann Jacob Thun.)

1.55. Van Loon, V. 64. Thes. Num. 708. Tentzel, II. Pl. 84, ii.

Gotha, *Æ*.

Very rare.

Johann Jacob Thun was a pupil of Christian Wermuth, and lived at Gotha, where this medal was issued. This piece was struck to the weight of a dollar, and was current as such.

123. JOHN WILLIAM, DUKE OF SAXE-GOTHA.

Died,  $\frac{4}{15}$  August, 1707.

Bust of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, *r.*, partly turned away from the spectator, hair long, in armour. *Leg.* IOH . WILHELM . DUX . SAX . I . C . M . A . ET W. On truncation, KOCH. (Johann Christian Koch.)

*Rev.* A globe, on which is the monogram of the Duke, composed of the letters *I W*, and interspersed with four crowns: above, in clouds, is a crown of stars. *Leg.* IN MINIMIS FIDELI. (To him faithful in the smallest things.) Below is a scroll chronogramatically inscribed, SAC . CAES . HISP . BRIT . SVEC . MAIS . ET BELG . FOED . BELLIS PERICVLISQVE PERFVNCTO OPPRESSOQVE ICTV FATALI AD TELONEM MART . AVG . XV . DANTVR PRAEMIA CLARA POLI. (Having endured wars and dangers in the service of their Sacred Majesties of the Empire, Spain, Britain, Sweden, and of the United Provinces of Holland, and having been killed by a mortal blow at Toulon, 15 August, MDCLLVII = 1707, the high rewards of Heaven are accorded to him.)

2.1. Van Loon, V. 60. Thes. Num. 702.

Gotha, *Æ*.

Very rare.

The four crowns interspersed with the monogram of the Duke are those of Jülich, Cleves, Berg, and Westphalia, which he had now changed by his glorious death for a celestial one.

There are other medals recording the death of this Prince described in Van Loon, V. pp. 55-64, in the Thes. Num., pp. 697-708, and also in Tentzel, Sax. Num., Vol. II. pp. 899-914, but, as they make no special reference to England, they are not given here.

124. Toulon relieved.  $\frac{9}{20}$  August, 1707.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS.

*Rev.* Toulon murally crowned, seated, *l.*, on a rock, rests her hands upon a rudder and her shield: in the distance, a horse grazing undisturbed. *Leg.* PULSIS AD VARUM HOSTIBUS. (The enemy repulsed to the Var.) *Ex.* TELO OBSIDIONE LIBERATUS. XX. AUGUSTI. M.DCC.VII. (Toulon relieved from siege, 20 August, 1707.)

2.9. Med. Louis XIV., fol. 303. Van Loon, V. 66.

As no specimen of the medal figured in the above works has been met with, the illustration is probably, like others of the series already described, an enlarged copy of the following one.

By the advice of Marlborough, a great effort was made to obtain possession of Toulon, and a large army under Prince Eugene and the Duke of Savoy, to be assisted by the English fleet under Sir Cloudesley Shovel, was appointed to attack the place. The jealousy and inactivity of the Duke of Savoy gave time to the French to provide ample means for the defence of the city, and the siege was abandoned. The expedition was disastrous to the Allies, as it cost the lives of a large number of men, amongst whom was the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, whose medals are described above. Besides this, on its return journey with the sick and wounded, the English fleet was encircled by a dense fog off the Scilly Isles, and five of its ships ran on the rocks and were lost with all on board. Amongst the drowned was the Admiral, Sir Cloudesley Shovel.

125. TOULON RELIEVED.  $\frac{9}{20}$  August, 1707.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, &c.; similar to the preceding. Below, the artist's signature, I. MAVGER . F.

*Rev.* Toulon murally crowned, seated, *l.*, on a rock, &c.; same as the preceding, but in the field the artist's initials, I D. (Jean Du Vivier.)

1·6.

MB. R. Æ.

This belongs to the smaller series of French historical medals of Louis XIV. The obverses of the specimens in silver and copper are from different dies: that in silver has under the bust the monogram of T B. (Thomas Bernard.)

126. DRESDEN POPINJAY FESTIVAL.  $\frac{9}{20}$  September, 1707.

An expanded royal mantle, on which are the two letters *A A* twice repeated, interlinked and crowned; below, united sprigs of rose, thistle, and rue. *Leg.* AVIS . ATAVIS . ANIMIS . ARMIS. ([United] by ancestry, by sentiment, and by arms.)

*Rev.* Inscription, XX . SEPT . MDCCVII IOANNES ROBINSON SAC . REG . MAIESTATIS MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ ABLEGAT<sup>9</sup> EXTRAORDINARIUS IN AVILUDIO DRESDENSI REX. (John Robinson, Ambassador Extraordinary of Her Sacred Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, was King of the Popinjay at Dresden, 20 Sept. 1707.) *Leg.*—

ANGLUM SAXONIAM TANTIS ORNARE TRIUMPHIS

NIL MIRVM, PROLEM DILIGIT ILLA SUAM.

(It is not surprising that Saxony should decorate a Briton with such great trophies, for she loves her own offspring.)

1·65. Thes. Num. 715.

Dresden, R. Société des Tireurs, *N.* Extremely rare.

At Dresden, 20 Sept. 1707, the festivity of shooting at the Popinjay was celebrated with unusual splendour. John Robinson, at that time the British Ambassador, was fortunate enough to shoot down the last piece of the mark, and was proclaimed King of the Popinjay; and when the silver cup, the prize of the day, was presented to him with a congratulatory address,

as he could not speak German, he replied in the Latin distich, which forms the legend on the reverse. The account of this festival, as given in the London Gazette, 26 Oct. 1707, differs slightly from that in the Thes. Num., and relates that the distich formed the conclusion of the speech made by the orator of the sport in honour of the British Envoy, the king of the solemnity. To commemorate this event, Queen Anne directed this medal to be struck in gold. The dies, however, broke, and four only were completed; one was sent to Dresden by the Queen, attached to a gold chain, and presented to the Society of Archers.

The letters *AA* are the initials of Queen Anne and Augustus Duke of Saxony; *rue* is the national plant of Saxony, as the rose and thistle are of England and Scotland. The words of the legend on the obverse were used because they all begin with the letter *A*. The ancient Saxons were the ancestors of the English, and the two countries were now united in sentiment and arms.

127. LERIDA TAKEN. <sup>31 Oct.</sup><sub>11 Nov.</sub> 1707.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS.

*Rev.* A warrior plants the French standard upon a rock, and casts down the Genius of Lerida, who loses her mural crown and shield, and clings to a broken column. *Leg.* NOVA GLORIA. (New glory.) *Ex.* ILERDA EXPUGNATA . XI . NOVEMBRIS M.DCC.VII. (Lerida taken, 11 Nov. 1707.)

2·9. Med. Louis XIV., fol. 304. Van Loon, V. 85.

As no specimen of this medal in this size has been met with, it is probably, as in the case of others already described, only an enlarged copy of the following one.

In the beginning of September, 1707, the Duke of Orleans advanced against Lerida, which surrendered, after a vigorous resistance, on the <sup>31 Oct.</sup><sub>11 Nov.</sub>, upon very favourable conditions, and the garrison was conducted to the army of the Allies. The broken column represents the early successes of the Allies, now ineffectual.

128. LERIDA TAKEN. <sup>31 Oct.</sup><sub>11 Nov.</sub> 1707.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*; similar to the preceding, but under the bust the monogram of T B. (Thomas Bernard.)

*Rev.* A warrior plants the French standard upon a rock, &c.; similar to the preceding. *Leg.* NOVA GLORIA. *Ex.* ILERDA EXPUGNATA . XI . NOV . MDCCVII. On the rock, D. V. (Jean Du Vivier.)

1.6.

MB. R. Æ.

This belongs to the smaller series of French historical medals of Louis XIV. The obverses of the specimens in silver and copper are from different dies, that in copper having no artist's initials.

## 129. THE SILESIA CHURCHES RELIEVED. 1708.

Busts, facing each other, of Anne, crowned, lovelock on the right shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front, and of Charles XII. of Sweden, in armour with lion's head on the shoulder, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* ANNA D. G. M. BRIT. REGINA. CAROL<sup>9</sup> XII. D. G. REX SVEC. *Ex.* IN SPONSION. PACIF. RELIG. SILES. (On the guarantee of the pacification of religion in Silesia.) On the truncations, c. w. (Christian Wermuth.)

*Rev.* Justice and Religion, seated, joining hands: behind are seen M. BERG (Münsterberg), WOHLAU, BRESLAU, BRIEG, and LIGNITZ, cities of SILESIA; above are two hands united by a third, amidst rays issuing from clouds and a triangle with tongues of flames. *Leg.*—

TRES REGVM SCHLESIAM DECORANT DVM LVMINE DEXTRAE  
INVNGERE QVIS DVBITET IVSQVE FIDEMQVE MANVS.

(While the right hands of three monarchs adorn Silesia with light, who can doubt that Justice and Religion will unite hands.) *Ex.* FELICITER PERACT. A<sup>o</sup> MDCCVIII. (Happily accomplished in the year 1708.)

1.75. Rapin, v. 1. Van Loon, V. 70. Thes. Num. 859.



MB. AR.

Rare.

This medal, by Christian Wermuth, is described in his Catalogue, 1713, No. 22, p. 22.

Charles XII. of Sweden was much incensed against the Emperor, and pushed a body of troops into the Empire. His chief ground of complaint was the suppression of numerous Protestant churches in Silesia. Marlborough, having heard that an envoy from Louis XIV. had arrived at the Swedish camp, and fearing lest Charles XII. might be persuaded to support France, visited that monarch at Alt-Ranstadt, penetrated his views, flattered his vanity, and so worked upon him that he withdrew his troops, and from a foe became an ally. By the persuasion of Marlborough, and under the guarantee of Anne, the Emperor and Charles entered into a treaty, 1 Sept. 1707, and the free exercise of the Protestant religion was permitted in Silesia. The treaty did not come into operation till the following year, when this medal was struck. The cities mentioned are those in which the suppression of the Protestant worship was most severely felt. The hands are those of the Emperor and Charles, united by the guarantee of Anne.

### 130. THE SILESIAN CHURCHES RELIEVED. 1708.

Busts, facing each other, of Anne and of Charles XII. of Sweden, &c. ; same as the preceding.

*Rev. Inscription, D . T . O . M .* AVGVSTISSIMO ROMANOR . IMPERATORI MAGNAE BRITANN . REGINAE DEFENSORI FIDEI SVECORVM REGI FOEDERATI BELGII ORDINIBVS OB LIBERVM RELIGIONIS EXERCITIVM DENVQ LUTHERANIS CONCESSVM MAXIMAS HVMILITASQVE GRATIAS AGIT SILESIA . MDCCLX. (Silesia gives her greatest and most humble thanks to the thrice very good and great God, to the most august Emperor of the Romans, to the Queen of Great Britain, Defender of the Faith, to the King of Sweden, and to the States of the United Provinces of Holland, for the free exercise of religion again granted to the Lutherans, 1708.)

175. Rapin, v. 2. Van Loon, V. 70. Thes. Num. 861.

MB. R.

Very rare.

This medal was executed by Christian Wermuth, and is described in his Catalogue, 1713, No. 20, p. 22. It was, as appears by the inscription, struck upon the same occasion as the preceding; but the States of Holland are expressly mentioned because they were joint guarantors with Queen Anne in the League formed for the protection and advancement of the Protestant interests in all parts of Europe.

131. THE UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, 1707, AND THE  
SILESIAN CHURCHES RELIEVED. 1708.

Busts, facing each other, of Anne and of Charles XII. of Sweden, &c.; same as No. 129.

*Rev.* Two female figures hold two wreaths interlinked above the inscription VIVAT REGINA. Below is a distant view of Leipzig. *Leg.* ET EXTERIS ETIAM GRATA. *Ex.* IN ACTVM LIPSIENSEM D . <sup>26 IVLII</sup><sub>6 AVGUST</sub> . ANNO MDCCVII . IN HONOREM MAGNÆ UNIONIS AC CELEBRATION . D . NOMINALIS ANNAE M . B . R . HABITVM CVRARE FECIT C. WERMUTH. Same as No. 118.

175.

Hunter, R.

Very rare.

This is only what is technically termed a "mule," *i.e.*, struck from the dies of two medals, which have no reference to each other. It records, however, two events connected with the welfare of Great Britain and Protestant Europe.

132. THE SILESIAN CHURCHES RELIEVED. 1708.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, crowned, lovelock on the left shoulder, in mantle fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA D . G . MAG . ET UNITE BRITA . FRA . ET HIB . REGINA. Below, c. w. (Christian Wermuth.) Same as No. 118.

*Rev.* Truth seated above clouds on a radiated throne; one hand holds a sceptre, the other rests upon the Bible; a sun

in splendour upon her breast. *Leg.* INITIVM SAPIENTIAE EST TIMOR DOMINI . PS . CXI. (The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.—*Psal.* cxi. 10.)

1·7. Rapin, v. 6. Van Loon, V. 100. Thes. Num. 777.

MB. Æ. Hunter, Æ. Gotha, Æ. Very rare.

This medal, by Christian Wermuth, is described in his Catalogue, 1713, No. 18, p. 22.

Van Loon, Rapin, and others, place this medal amongst those which commemorate the ineffectual attempt of France to invade Scotland, but there is not anything in the device to favour such a supposition. This attribution may have been occasioned by the circumstance that in the Thes. Num. it is given with the edge inscribed, ANNA TERIT PELAGO PH . VI . GRAND EM CLASSE BRITANNA. (See No. 145), which, however, does not occur on either of the specimens above noticed, and which has no connexion with the subject of the medal. The sentiment inculcated is a religious one, and the medal has probably reference to the Treaty concluded, 1 Sept. 1707, under the auspices of Anne, between the Emperor and the King of Sweden, by which the freedom of worship was restored and confirmed to the Protestant churches of Silesia. This was a subject of the highest interest at the time. The reverse is imitated from a medal by Ferdinand St. Urban of Pope Clement XI. (See *Trésor, Méd. des Papes*, Pl. xl. 4.)

### 133. JAMES (III.), ELDER PRETENDER. RESTORATION OF KINGDOM. 1708.

Bust of Prince James, r., laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle tied in a knot on the shoulder. *Leg.* CVIVS . EST. (Whose [image] is this?) Below, monogram, *NR*. (Norbert Roettier.)

*Rev.* Map of Great Britain and Ireland, marked BRIT . L, SCOT . E, and HIB . D. (Britain, London; Scotland, Edinburgh; Ireland, Dublin.) The sea is dotted with ships. *Leg.* REDDITE. (Render, &c.)

1·5. Van Loon, V. 98.

MB. R. Æ.

Not common.

This medal was struck for distribution among the partisans of the exiled family in 1708, when the intrigues of Harley had sown dissensions in the Cabinet, and the unpopularity of the Union had created discontent in Scotland, of which France hoped to avail herself in an invasion, which she at this time contemplated. The legends may be amplified thus: "Whose image is this? The King's. Render then to the King these Islands, which are his." It was one of these medals which in 1711 the Duchess of Gordon presented to the faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh, and which was gratefully acknowledged in a speech by Dundas of Arniston, who was deputed for the purpose. The act was subsequently disavowed by the Advocates, and an apology accepted; but, on the remonstrance of the Court of Hanover, Sir David Dalrymple was dismissed from the office of Lord Advocate for not prosecuting with more vigour the enquiry he was commanded to make into this display of Jacobitism. In 1714 several of these medals were distributed amongst the Jacobites who had assembled at Lochmaben under the plea of attending the races.

134. JAMES (III.), ELDER PRETENDER. RESTORATION OF  
KINGDOM. 1708.

Bust of Prince James, *l.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery.  
*Leg.* CUIUS . EST. Below, monogram, *NR.* (Norbert Roettier.)

*Rev.* Map of Great Britain and Ireland marked BRIT, SCOT, and HIE; the sea is dotted with ships. *Leg.* REDDITE.

1·2. Van Loon, V. 98.

MB. R. Æ.

Not uncommon.

Struck at the same time and upon the same occasion as the preceding one. The plate in Van Loon shows the date, 1708, but this was probably only stamped in, as there is a cast specimen of this piece in the British Museum which has 1709 above the bust and 16 below, both incuse.

135. JAMES (III.), ELDER PRETENDER. RESTORATION OF  
KINGDOM. 1708.

Bust of Prince James, *l.*, hair high and long, lovelocks, in armour, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder.  
*Leg.* CVIVS EST. Below, N. R. (Norbert Roettier.)

*Rev.* Map of Great Britain and Ireland; similar to the preceding, but marked ANGLIA . L, SCOT . E, and HIB . D. (England, London; Scotland, Edinburgh; Ireland, Dublin.) The sea is dotted with ships. *Leg.* REDDITVR IGITVR. (Render then, &c.)

2. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xi. 5.

MB. R. Æ.

Rare.

This was evidently struck for the same purpose as the preceding. The dies of this piece were purchased by Mr. Young from the representatives of Roettier, and presented by him to the British Museum.

136. JAMES (III.), ELDER PRETENDER. RESTORATION OF  
KINGDOM. 1708.

Bust of Prince James, *l.*, hair high and long, &c.; similar to the preceding. *Leg.* IACOBVS . III . D . G . M . B . F . ET . H . REX. Below, N. R. (Norbert Roettier.)

*Rev.* Map of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.; same as the preceding.

2.

MB. R.

Rare.

The die of the obverse of this medal was again used a few years later, as the type occurs with the portrait of the Princess Louisa, dated 1712. (See No. 241, p. 388.)

137. JAMES (III.), ELDER PRETENDER. RESTORATION OF  
KINGDOM. 1708.

Bust of Prince James, *l.*, from the same die as No. 135.  
*Leg.* CVIVS EST. Below, N. R. (Norbert Roettier.)

*Rev.* Inscription—



THVLE—HIC VIR HIC EST TIBI QVEM PROMITTI SÆPIVS AVDIS.  
 IACOBVS CAESAR . DIVI GENVS AVREA RVRSVS,  
 SECVLA QVI REDDET SCOTIS.

(Scotland, this is the man whom you have frequently had promised to you, James, king, of divine origin, who shall again restore to the Scots the golden age.—*comp. Virg. Aen. vi. 792–794.*)

2.

MB. pewter.

Extremely rare.

This medal must evidently have been struck when some hopes were entertained that in Scotland, at least, the Stuart family would be again placed upon the throne, and that James VIII. would really reign. The lines on the reverse are adopted from *Virg. Aen. vi. 792–794*, with slight variations.

138. JAMES II. AND JAMES (III.), ELDER PRETENDER. 1708.

Bust of James II., *r.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* IACOBVS . II . D . G . M . B . F . ET . H . REX. Below, 1699. N. R. (Norbert Roettier.)

*Rev.* Bust of Prince James, Elder Pretender, *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle tied in a knot on the shoulder. *Leg.* CIVVS . EST. Below, monogram, *NR.* (Norbert Roettier.) Same as the obverse of No. 133.

1.45.

MB. *R.*

Very rare.

This piece is a “mule,” having been struck by Mr. Young from dies which he had purchased from the representatives of Roettier, and which he afterwards presented to the British Museum. The die of the obverse was originally executed for No. 515, p. 201, and is much effaced by rust, so that portions of the legend are scarcely traceable.

139. JAMES (III.), ELDER PRETENDER. TOUCH-PIECE.

Ship sailing, *r.*, with a fair wind. *Leg.* IAC . 3 . D . G . M . B . F . ET . H . REX.

*Rev.* St. Michael standing upon the Dragon and destroying it. *Leg.* SOLI . DEO . GLORIA. (To God alone the glory.)

·75. Arch. Journ. X. p. 198.

MB. *A.*

Not common.

This small piece was intended for presentation to those who submitted to the royal touch in the hope of obtaining relief from scrofulous complaints. Such were usually of gold, but in the narrow circumstances of James that metal was deemed too expensive. His father, James II., had been the first to strike such pieces in silver. This one was probably executed by Norbert Roettier in France at the time when, anticipating the functions of sovereignty, James created a Master of the Mint, and issued orders for the regulation of a new coinage, patterns for which were actually struck. The die for the obverse of this piece is in the British Museum.

#### 140. JAMES (III.), ELDER PRETENDER. TOUCH-PIECE.

Ship sailing, *r.*, wind adverse. *Leg.* IAC . III . D . G . M . B .  
F . ET . H . R .

*Rev.* St. Michael, with wings expanded, passing rapidly over the Dragon, whilst striking it. *Leg.* SOLI . DEO . GLORIA.

·85. Arch. Journ. X. p. 198.

MB. *A.*

Not common.

This piece is of better workmanship and in higher relief than the preceding. It was probably executed at a later date during James's residence in Rome, at a time when all his attempts to regain the crown of his father had failed, and when he had arrived at the conviction that his expectations of actually reigning were hopeless.

#### 141. ATTEMPTED INVASION OF SCOTLAND. $\frac{13}{24}$ March, 1708.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with pearls, lovelock on the right shoulder, in gown and mantle tied in a knot on the left shoulder. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G : MAG : BRI : FRA : ET . HIB : REG :  
Below, *I. C.* (John Croker.) Same as No. 64.

*Rev.* Britannia, armed, protects Scotia crouching at her feet from alarm at the French fleet, which, however, is fleeing before the English fleet, except one ship, the Salisbury, which bears the French flag and is engaged by a ship with the British flag. *Leg.* CLASSE . GALL . FVG. (The French fleet put to flight.) *Ex.* AD . FRETVM . EDENBVRG . XIV . MARTII . MDCCVIII. (In the Firth of Edinburgh, 14 March, 1708.) S. B. (Samuel Bull.)

1.55. Rapin, v. 10. Van Loon, V. 103. Thes. Num. 773.

MB. R. Æ.

Not uncommon.

This medal is the only one struck in England to commemorate the attempt at invasion in 1708. Louis XIV. despatched a squadron of five sail of the line, twenty-four frigates, and sixty-six long boats, with numerous transports conveying twelve battalions of troops, 13,000 stand of arms, and abundant military accoutrements, to attempt the invasion of Scotland. Prince James, under the name of the Chevalier St. George, accompanied the expedition, furnished with every requisite for a splendid court, and with banners consecrated by the Pope. Availing themselves of the opportunity of Byng's fleet having been driven from its station off Dunkirk, the French squadron sailed for the Firth of Forth. On the day following their arrival there, the English fleet having been sighted, the French, without delay, cut their cables, and made all sail to the North, but not without the loss of the ship, Salisbury, an English prize, which had ventured too far into the Firth, and, being cut off from the remainder of the fleet, was taken, with about 400 men on board. They then steered to Inverness, but were driven to sea by a violent tempest, and returned to France. The fleet had left Dunkirk on the  $\frac{6}{17}$  March, and returned to the same place  $\frac{27 \text{ March}}{7 \text{ April}}$ . The capture of the Salisbury took place on the 13th March, and the pursuit of the French squadron on the following day.

#### 142. ATTEMPTED INVASION OF SCOTLAND. $\frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{4}$ March, 1708.

Bust of Anne, l., hair bound with fillet, lovelock on the right shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA .

D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REGINA. Below,  $\sigma$ c. (Georg Hautsch.) Same as No. 70.

*Rev.* The French fleet fleeing before the English fleet off the coast of SCOTIA. *Leg.* FUGERE NON FALLERE . TRIUMPHVS. (To escape, not to deceive, is a triumph.—*comp.* *Hor. Car.* IV. iv. 52.) *Ex.* GALLORVM . CONATVS . IN . SCOTIAM . ANNAE M . VIGILANTIA . ELVSI . CIOIOCCIIIX. (The attempts of the French upon Scotland have been frustrated by the vigilance of the great Anne, 1708.)

*Edge.* SIC PVERI NASVM RHINOCEROTIS HABENT. (Thus boys have the nose of a Rhinoceros [or turn up their noses].—*comp.* *Martial, Epig.* I. iv. 6.)

1.6. Rapin, v. 8. Van Loon, V. 100. Thes. Num. 775.

MB. R.

Rare.

This medal illustrates the chasing of the French squadron by Byng after its escape from the Firth of Forth, and on its flight to the North. Horace asserts that to “deceive and escape is a signal triumph” (*fallere et effugere est triumphus*.—*Car.* IV. iv. 52); but the legend allows to France only half this triumph, as its fleet fled at the approach of the English fleet, and did not venture to effect anything by manœuvring. The edge considers the attempt at invasion so absurd that even children turn up their noses at it.

143. ATTEMPTED INVASION OF SCOTLAND.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$  March, 1708.

Bust of Anne, l., laureate, lovelock on the left shoulder, in gown with straps on the shoulder, and mantle. *Leg.* ANNA D . G . MAGN : BRIT : FRANC : ET HIB : REGINA. Below, s. (Martin Smeltzing.)

*Rev.* The sceptre of Providence entwined with rose and thistle: on one side is the ship SALISBURI striking its flag to another one with the English flag; and on the other side are prisoners conducted to the Tower. *Leg.* QUIS NOS IMPUNE LACESSET UNITAS. (Who shall with impunity provoke us united?) *Ex.* IRRITO SPURII IACOBI REDITU IN SCOTOS . CLASSE GALLICA

EXTERNATA . M.DCCVIII. (The return of the spurious James into Scotland frustrated; the French fleet terrified, 1708.)

1·85. Rapin, v. 4. Van Loon, V. 100. Thes. Num. 774.

MB. R. Gotha, lead.

Very rare.

The Union of England and Scotland is symbolized by the entwining of the rose and thistle, and the threatening motto of Scotland is modified and applied to the United Kingdom. This medal specially records the capture of the Salisbury, and the committal to the Tower of Lord Griffin, Lord Clermont and Charles Middleton, sons of the Earl of Middleton, and Colonel Francis Wanchope, who were taken prisoners on board of the vessel. These, with the Duke of Hamilton, who was afterwards also imprisoned, were ultimately released on bail.

#### 144. ATTEMPTED INVASION OF SCOTLAND. $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$ March, 1708.

Bust of Anne, l., crowned, lovelock on the left shoulder, in mantle fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA D . G . MAG . ET UNITÆ BRITA . FRA . ET HIB . REGINA. Below, c. w. (Christian Wermuth.) Same as Nos. 118, 132.

*Rev.* Inscription, HENRICVS ROSAS . IACOBVS NOMINA . ANNA REGNA VNIVIT . MDCCVII . CONFIRMAVITQ . FACTA IRRITA LVD . XIV . GALL . REG . CONSPIRATIONE PER PR . SVPP . IACOB DE WALLIS . MDCCVIII. (Henry united the roses, James the names, Anne the kingdoms, 1707, and established them by frustrating the conspiracy of Louis XIV., King of France, in support of James, the pretended Prince of Wales, 1708.) I. G. I. (Johann Georg Junker.)

1·7. Rapin, v. 9. Van Loon, V. 103.

Hunter, R.

Extremely rare.

This medal was executed by Johann Georg Junker, a pupil of Christian Wermuth, at Gotha, where great interest was felt for Queen Anne on account of her intervention on behalf of the Silesian churches. In the person of Henry VIII. were united the roses of York and Lancaster, James united the two king-



doms under one crown and in the title of Great Britain, but Anne, by the Act of Union, had surpassed them all in placing England and Scotland under one government. The numerous addresses and deputations presented to the Queen after the attempted invasion showed the strong affection of the people of Scotland for Anne and for the united government of the two countries.

145. ATTEMPTED INVASION OF SCOTLAND.  $\frac{13}{24}$  March, 1708.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, crowned, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Inscription, QVOD DEVS ET REGES LEGITIMI HENRICVS ROSIS IACOBVS NOMINIBVS ANNA REGNIS CONIVNXERVNT LVDOVICVS XIV . GALL . REX PRINCIPE SVPOSITIO SEPARARE AVSVS EST . D . XXIV . MART . MDCCVIII. (What God and legitimate sovereigns have united, Henry by roses, James by name, and Anne by kingdoms, Louis XIV., King of France, has attempted to separate by a supposititious Prince, 24 March, 1708.)

*Edge.* Chronogrammatic. ANNA TERIT PELAGO PH . VI GRANDDEM CLASSE BRITANNA. (Anna drives by force the powerful Philip from the sea with the British fleet, MDCLLVIII = 1708.)

1·7. Rapin, v. 5. Van Loon, V. 100. Thes. Num. 776.

MB. R. Hunter, R. Gotha, R. Rare.

This medal is described in Christian Wermuth's Catalogue, 1713, No. 19, p. 22. Like the preceding, it was struck at Gotha, with the same allusions and upon the same occasion. The intention of the inscription on the edge is somewhat doubtful. It may refer to the inactivity of the fleet of France, who supported the claim of Philip to the throne of Spain, or else to the Treaty of Commerce entered into at the beginning of the year between England and Spain. As the treaty was made with the Archduke Charles, the medallist may have concluded that the weakness of Philip rendered him incapable of opposing it.

146. ATTEMPTED INVASION OF SCOTLAND.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$  March, 1708.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, laureate, lovelock on the left shoulder, pearl necklace, in gown and mantle, embroidered and fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G : MAG : BR : FRA : ET . HIB : REGINA. On mantle, monogram of M B. (Martin Brunner.)

*Rev.* An ass, about to feed upon a thistle, is driven away by a female figure interposing a rose. *Leg.* INIMICVS ODOR APPE- TITV FORTIOR. (An unpleasant odour is stronger than the appe- tite.) *Ex.* GALLI SCOTIAM AGGRESSVRI SOLO ANGLORVM ASPECTV FVGANTVR . 1708. (The French, about to invade Scotland, are put to flight at the mere sight of the English, 1708.)

*Edge.* INFELIX OPERAM PERDAS, VT SI QVIS ASELLVM

IN CAMPVM DOCEAT.

HOR : SERM : L . I.

(Unhappy man, you lose your labour ; as if any one could train an ass [to run] in the races of the Campus [Martius].—*comp.* *Hor. Sat.* I. i. 90, 91.)

1.7. Rapin, v. 7. Van Loon, V. 100.

MB. *R.*

Very rare.

As soon as the French commander perceived the English fleet approaching the Firth of Forth, he cut his cables and bore away with the utmost expedition. The old naturalists were of opinion that an ass was fond of thistles, but discomposed at the smell of a rose. England's rose, therefore, drives away the French ass from the Scottish thistle. The inscription on the edge implies that it is as difficult to instruct a Frenchman to invade England as to train an ass to run in a race.

147. ATTEMPTED INVASION OF SCOTLAND.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$  March, 1708.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, crowned, lovelock on the left shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . DEI : GRA : MAG : BR : FRA : ET . HIB : REGINA.

*Rev.* Anne seated, *l.*, on a sea-chariot drawn by two marine horses, brandishes her trident against two fugitive monsters, whose heads are decorated with fleurs-de-lis. *Leg.* MIHI SORTI DATVM. (To me it is allotted.) *Ex.*—

MATVRATE FVGAM REGIQVE HÆC DICITE VESTRO.  
NON ILLI IMPERIVM PELAGI . 1708.

(Speed your flight and tell this to your King, the empire of the sea does not belong to him.—*Virg. Aen.* i. 141, 142.)

1.45. Rapin, v. 12. Van Loon, V. 103. Thes. Num. 779.

MB. Æ. Brussels, R. Extremely rare.

This medal was executed by Christian Wermuth. The device of the reverse resembles those on other medals which were struck upon the battle of La Hogue, and on which a similar quotation from Virgil forms the legends. (See No. 251, p. 55, &c.) The illustration in the Thes. Num., p. 779, gives the positions reversed, and the bust of the Queen is not crowned. It appears to be a mistake of the engraver, who has also blundered the inscriptions.

148. BATTLE OF OUDENARDE. <sup>30 June</sup><sub>11 July</sub>, 1708.

Bust of Anne, l., crowned, hair entwined with pearls, lovelock on the right shoulder, in embroidered gown with straps on the shoulder, collar, George, and star of the Garter; a bow of pearls with a brooch on the left shoulder fastens a mantle, which passes behind. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G : MAG : BRI : FR : ET . HIB : REG. Below, i. c. (John Croker.) Same as No. 107.

*Rev.* Two captives bound to the base of a column, which is surmounted by a Victory and is decorated with captured French standards. *Leg.* GALLIS . AD . ALDENARD . VICTIS. (The French defeated at Oudenarde.) *Ex.* XXX . IUNII . MDCCVIII.

1.75. Rapin, vi. 1. Van Loon, V. 106. Thes. Num. 797.

MB. R. Æ. Not uncommon.

The obverse of this medal is varied, as No. 107.

The French, at the commencement of the campaign, had surprised some of the towns of Flanders, notably Ghent and Bruges, and obtained possession of them. They then determined to attack Oudenarde, a place of the utmost importance to them as well as to the Allies. By almost incredible

exertions, celerity, and skill, Marlborough out-manœuvred the enemy, compelled them to engage, and signally defeated them. Their loss amounted to 3,000 killed, 2,000 deserters, and 7,000 prisoners, besides the wounded who were left upon the field of battle. Eugene joined the Duke a day or two before the battle, and commanded the British right. The French were commanded by the Duke of Burgundy and the Duke of Vendome.

149.           BATTLE OF OUDENARDE.   <sup>30 June</sup>  
  <sup>11 July</sup>, 1708.

Marlborough and Eugene, habited as Roman generals, trample upon prostrate foes, each holds out his hand to the other: Victory, hovering over them, crowns each with a laurel wreath. *Leg.* IVSTITIAQVE DEDIT GENTES FRENARE SVPERBAS. *Virg.* (Justice appointed them to curb proud nations.—*Virg. Aen.* i. 527.) *Ex.* STRAGES GALLORVM PROPE ALDENARDAM. II. IVLY. 1708. (The slaughter of the French near Oudenarde, 11 July, 1708.)

*Rev.* Victory, with a palm branch and a bundle of united arrows, advancing, *v.*, points to a trophy of captured arms and flags, to the foot of which two captives are bound. *Leg.* HÆC SVNT SPOLIA DE REGE SVPERBO. *Virg.* (These are spoils from a proud king.—*comp. Virg. Aen.* xi. 15.) *Ex.* FVROR GALLORVM FRACTVS. (The fury of the French broken.)

1·7.    Rapin, vi. 4.   Van Loon, V. 106.

MB. R.

Very rare.

Perhaps the work of Martin Brunner. This medal specially refers to the entire cordiality of feeling and action which existed on this as on all other occasions between Marlborough and Eugene, so opposite to the divided command and jarring counsels of the French commanders, the Duke of Burgundy and the Duke of Vendome. Marlborough complimented his friend by giving him the command of the right wing, which was comprised of British troops. Victory carries the united bundle of arrows, another allusion to the entire co-operation of these two great commanders. Marlborough, in his report,

stated that ninety-five colours and standards were taken, besides three which the Prussians kept to send to their King: but the French historian, General Pelet, affirmed that they lost neither artillery, nor colours, nor standards, nor baggage, but on the other hand captured one colour from the Allies.

150. BATTLE OF OUDENARDE. <sup>30 June</sup><sub>11 July</sub>, 1708.

Castor and Pollux, on horseback, charging, *r.* *Leg.* SALVTARIVM SIDERVVM APPARITIO. (The appearance of propitious stars.)  
*Ex.* EVGENII ET MARLEBORVGII FELIX CONIVNCTIO. (The propitious conjunction of Eugene and Marlborough.)

*Rev.* View of Oudenarde with the battle before the walls.  
*Leg.* VANDOM . IN FLANDR . SICVT IN ITAL . EVNDEM FVGIT ET VT FVGIENDVS DOCET. (Vendome flees from the same person in Flanders as in Italy, and shows how he is to be fled from.)  
*Ex.* MVLT . MILL . GALLORVM CLADES AD ALDENAR . MDCCHIX . D . XI . IVL. (The slaughter of many thousand French at Oudenarde, 11 July, 1708.)

*Edge.* NIL DESPERANDVM TEVCRO DVCE ET AVSPICE TEVCRO .  
 HOR. (Nothing to be despaired of under the guidance and auspices of Teucer.—*Hor. Car.* I. vii. 27.)

1·7. Rapin, vi. 2. Van Loon, V. 106. Thes. Num. 794.

MB. R. pewter. Gotha, R. Rare.

Eugene and Marlborough are aptly typified by Castor and Pollux, who alike ran a career of glory, each rejoicing in the other's fame, mutually sharing and contributing to each other's honour, and maintaining an uninterrupted friendship. According to astrologers, stars in conjunction diffuse a propitious influence over the fortunes of their satellites. Marlborough had long expected Eugene to join him with strong reinforcements, but as German councils delayed the advance of the troops, Eugene hurried away alone and arrived at head-quarters only a day or two before the battle. As the timely appearance of Castor and Pollux at the battle of Lake Regillus brought success to the Romans, so the fortunate conjunction of Eugene



and Marlborough was alike propitious to the Allies at Oudenarde. The legend on the reverse is a foolish vaunt. At the battle of Cassano, Eugene and Vendome met, but there was no flight or even retreat, and both parties sang their *Te Deum*. It was only after Vendome was called away to the Low Countries that the career of Eugene in Italy was marked with any great success; and at Oudenarde it was to Vendome alone that the merit was due of having saved a single battalion from destruction or capture. This medal was executed by Philipp Heinrich Müller, which may account for the complimentary allusions being directed to Eugene rather than to Marlborough.

151. BATTLE OF OUDENARDE.  $\frac{30 \text{ June}}{11 \text{ July}}$ , 1708.

The above medal also occurs with a different inscription on the edge: *PERPETVA SOLVET FORMIDINE TERRAS. VIRG.* (He shall release the earth from perpetual dread.—*comp. Virg. Eclog. iv. 14.*)

1-7.

MB. *R.*

Rare.

152. BATTLE OF OUDENARDE.  $\frac{30 \text{ June}}{11 \text{ July}}$ , 1708.

Marlborough and Eugene, habited as Roman generals; each holds a laurel wreath and plucks a flower from a lily. *Leg. AD EXORNANDAM LAVREAM.* (To adorn the laurel wreath.) *Ex. EVGENII ET MARLBORVGII. CONIUNCTIO GALLORVM DISSIPATIO.* (The conjunction of Eugene and Marlborough is the dispersion of the French.)

*Rev.* A boy seated, *r.*, under a tree, catches a cock with a hook and line. *Leg. VÆ TIBI LVDENTI NAM MOX POST IVBILA FLEBIS.* (Woe to you, sporting, for soon after your joy you will weep.) *Ex. GALLI GANDAVO ET BRVGA CAPTA, ALDENARDAM OBSESSVRI VINCVNTVR. MDCCIIIX. XI. IVL.* (The French, having captured Ghent and Bruges, are defeated when attempting the siege of Oudenarde, 11 July, 1708.)

1·65. Rapin, vi. 3. Van Loon, V. 106. Thes. Num. 796.

MB. Æ. Gotha, R.

Extremely rare.

By the victory of Oudenarde another flower was plucked from the shield of France to adorn the laurels already won by Marlborough and Eugene. After having surprised Ghent and Bruges, and taken possession of those towns without resistance (See No. 148), the French attacked Oudenarde, and the hope of gorging this bait brought them into a position which exposed them to the disaster inflicted upon them by Marlborough and Eugene, and their rejoicings were succeeded by mournings.

153. BATTLE OF OUDENARDE. <sup>30 June</sup><sub>11 July</sub>, 1708.

The Lion of the United Provinces, *l.*, within a wattled fence. *Leg.* NESCIVS . FERRE . IVGVM. (It knows not how to bear the yoke.) *Ex.* LIBERTAS . PATRIAE. (The country's freedom.)

*Rev.* A winged thunderbolt. *Leg.* VIS . ET . CELERITAS. (Vigour and rapidity.) *Ex.* STRAGES GALLORUM PROPE ALDENAR . D . XI . IVL . MDCCVIII. (The slaughter of the French near Oudenarde, 11 July, 1708.)

1·55. Van Loon, V. 106. Thes. Num. 798.

Hague, lead. M. Van der Chijs, Æ. Brussels, Æ.

Rare.

Struck in Holland: the type of the obverse is common to several medals, upon some of which the portrait of Queen Anne is substituted for the symbol of the United Provinces. In the Thes. Num., p. 798, the direction of the lion is reversed: this is probably a blunder of the engraver. Marlborough's attack upon the French at Oudenarde was peculiarly marked by its vigour, and the extraordinary rapidity of his previous movements. He anticipated the enemy upon the ground they wished to occupy, though he had double the distance to march; and though their forces were much superior and more strongly posted, he attacked and utterly defeated them.

154. GEORGE LOUIS, ELECTOR OF BRUNSWICK. <sup>27 Aug.</sup>  
<sup>7 Sept.</sup> 1708.

Bust of the Elector of Brunswick, r., hair long, in armour, mantle, and riband across the breast. *Leg.* GEORG . LVD . D . G . DVX . BR . ET . LVN . S . R . I . ELECT. (George Louis, by the grace of God, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.) Below, E. HANNIBAL . F.

*Rev.* Inscription, CAES . AVTH . ET VNAN . S . R . IMP . ORDINVM CONSENSV IN COLLEG . ELECTORALE SOLEMNITER INTRODVCTVS DIE 7 . SEPTEMB . 1708 . QVOD PATER INCHOAVERAT FELICITER PERFECIT. (By the authority of the Emperor and the unanimous consent of the States of the Holy Roman Empire, having been solemnly introduced into the Electoral College, 7 Sept. 1708, he happily completed what his father had commenced.) Above, a star ; below, a rose.

2·6. Thes. Num. 811.

MB. A. R.

Very rare.

Upon the death of the Elector Palatine without male heirs, William III. proposed, at the Congress at the Hague in 1691, that the Protestant interest in the Electoral College should be upheld by the admission of Ernest Augustus of Hanover. His election was signed at Ratisbon  $\frac{7}{17}$  Oct. 1692, but many Princes of the Empire entered a protest against this election as illegal. This opposition did not cease till the year 1708, when his son, George Louis (afterwards George I. of England), was unanimously elected on  $\frac{1}{30}$  June, 1708. In the following year he was appointed Arch-Treasurer of the Empire, a dignity he always inscribed on his English coinage, and by virtue of which he bore upon an escutcheon the crown of Charlemagne.

155. BATTLE OF WYNENDALE.  $\frac{17}{28}$  September, 1708.

Bust of Anne, l., crowned, lovelock on the left shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . DEI . GRA : MAG : BR : FRA : ET . HIB : REGINA. Same as No. 147.

*Rev.* A Lion pursuing a Cock within the mazes of a laby-

rinth. *Leg.* FATA . VIAM . INVENIENT. (The Fates will find a way.—*Virg. Aen.* iii. 395.) *Ex.* PRÆL : WYNENDAL : 28 . SEP : 1708. (The battle of Wynendale, 28 Sept. 1708.)

145. Rapin, vi. 5. Van Loon, V. 111.

No specimen of this medal with this obverse has been met with : it is probably the work of Christian Wermuth.

While the Allies were proceeding with the siege of Lille they were supplied with provisions, ammunition, &c., from Ostend, for the conduct of which convoys were provided. To intercept the largest and most important of these convoys, Count de la Mothe was despatched with an army of 23,000 men ; more than sufficient, it was supposed, to overpower any force that Marlborough could spare for its protection. The English general was, however, too well aware of the importance of the safe arrival of the convoy, and made great exertions to cover its passage. Count de la Mothe, foiled in some of his schemes of attack, hastened to intercept it in the defiles and woods of Wynendale ; but Generals Webb and Cadogan drew up their men in three files, and posted an ambuscade on each side of the line of approach. This arrangement was entirely successful, and, after many most vigorous attacks, the Count was obliged to retire before a force not half so numerous as his own, with the loss of about 3,000 men, and the convoy arrived safely in Marlborough's camp. The labyrinth symbolizes the intricacy of the route by which the convoy had to proceed and the dangers attending it, and the legend intimates the inutility of obstructing what the Fates had decreed.

156. BATTLE OF WYNENDALE.  $\frac{17}{28}$  September, 1708.

The Lion of the United Provinces, l., within a wattled fence. *Leg.* NESCIVS . FERRE . IVGVM. *Ex.* LIBERTAS . PATRIAE. Same as No. 153.

*Rev.* A Lion pursuing a Cock within the mazes of a labyrinth, &c. ; same as the preceding.

145. Thes. Num. 810.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

The positions of the figures on this medal are reversed in the illustration in the *Thes. Num.*, p. 810; a blunder of the engraver, which has also been pointed out in the case of No. 153.

157. CAPTURE OF SARDINIA AND MINORCA.  $\frac{19}{30}$  Sept. 1708.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with pearls, lovelock on the right shoulder, in gown and mantle tied in a knot on the left shoulder. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G : MAG : BRI : FRA : ET . HIB : REG : Below, *i. c.* (John Croker.) Same as Nos. 64, 141.

*Rev.* Victory, standing on a conch floating on the sea, holds a palm branch and the English flag: Sardinia and Minorca in the distance. *Leg.* SARDINIA . ET . BALEARIS MINOR . CAPTÆ. (Sardinia and Minorca taken.) *Ex.* MDCCVIII.

155. Rapin, v. 3. Van Loon, V. 95. *Thes. Num.* 808. Lochner, V. 337.

MB. *R.* Æ.

Not uncommon.

In the summer of 1708 Sir John Leake, with his fleet, attacked Sardinia, which surrendered after a short bombardment of the capital city, Cagliari. He afterwards proceeded to Minorca to co-operate in an attack upon that island with General Stanhope, who had set sail from Barcelona. The troops were landed on the  $\frac{3}{14}$  Sept., and quickly captured the town of Mahon. But the chief point of defence was the fortress named St. Philip's Castle, which was exceedingly strong and well garrisoned: but it was captured, after very trifling resistance, by one of those accidents which sometimes occur in warfare. After the reduction of the outworks, some of the Grenadiers, who were under the command of Brigadier Wade, without orders attacked the line of the enemy and got within it. They were promptly supported by Wade, and General Stanhope afterwards coming up with reinforcements, a lodgment was made on the glacis of the main castle. On the following morning,  $\frac{18}{29}$  Sept., the governor, La Jonquière, beat a parley, and on the  $\frac{19}{30}$  Sept. the English marched into the fortress. This stronghold was thus taken before any preparation had been



made for its attack. The French commander, La Jonquière, was tried for his misconduct in the siege, found guilty, and sent to prison, and the Spanish commander committed suicide by leaping from a window.

158. CAPTURE OF SARDINIA AND MINORCA.  $\frac{19}{30}$  Sept. 1708.

Bust of Anne, l., hair tied in a knot at top of the head, love-lock behind, in gown with straps on the shoulder, and mantle. *Leg.* ANNA . D . G . MAG . BRI . FR . ET . HIB . REG. Same as No. 114.

*Rev.* Victory, standing on a conch floating on the sea, &c. ; similar to the preceding.

·9.

MB. R.

Rare.

This is a medalet imitated from the preceding, probably by the same artist, and struck for use as a counter.

159. CITY OF LILLE TAKEN.  $\frac{12}{23}$  October, 1708.

Victory, trampling upon Lille and her shield, takes from her her mural crown. *Leg.* INSVLA FLANDR . GALLIS A FOEDERATIS EREPTA. (Lille in Flanders is wrested from the French by the Allies.) *Ex.* INDEFESSA VIRTUTE INVICTISSIMI EVGENII SAB . PRINCIPIS . MDCCIIIX. (By the indefatigable valour of the most invincible Eugene, Prince of Savoy, 1708.)

*Rev.* Pallas, seated, l., amidst piles of arms, terrifies a French soldier by the Gorgon shield. *Leg.* SPES HOSTIVM PERTERRITORVM PRAECISA. (The hope of the terrified enemy is cut off.) *Ex.* PRVDENTIA FORTISS . DVCS MARLBVRG . OBSIDIONEM INSVLANVM PROTEGENTIS. (By the prudence of the most valorous Duke of Marlborough protecting the siege of Lille.) P. H. M. (Philipp Heinrich Müller.)

*Edge.* SPECTANTE NEC QVICQVAM AVDENTE EXERCITV GALLOR . MAX . SVB DVCE BVRGVND . LVDOVICI NEP. (An immense French

army, under the Duke of Burgundy, grandson of Louis, looking on, but not attempting anything.)

1·8. Rapin, vi. 6. Van Loon, V. 112. Thes. Num. 830.

MB. R. Gotha, R.

Very rare.

In the summer of 1708 it was resolved to undertake the siege of Lille, the strongest town in Flanders, fortified by Vauban, who had drawn up a project for its defence, which he confided to his nephew, who on this occasion was chief engineer. Marshal Boufflers, distinguished for his skill in the defence of fortresses, commanded the garrison of 15,000 men. Heavy cannon, ammunition, and stores of every kind required by the besieging army could only be obtained by very intricate and circuitous routes through a country occupied by a very powerful hostile force. These difficulties, however, were overcome, and the trenches were opened,  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$  August. "Posterity," says Feuquières, "will scarcely believe it, though it is an indisputable truth." Vendôme, who had pronounced this enterprise ridiculous, determined to raise the siege with an army of 110,000 men, and for ten days he threatened, and even commenced a cannonade against Marlborough, who commanded the covering army; but his efforts were ineffectual, and every resource supplied by Vauban having failed, the city surrendered,  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{3}$  Oct.; but the garrison, consisting of about 5,000 effective men, retired into the citadel, which the Allies proceeded to invest without delay.

The obverse of this medal points to the indefatigable valour of Eugene, who conducted the siege, whilst the reverse commends the prudence and vigilance of Marlborough, who commanded the covering army, and cut off all the hopes of the terrified enemy. The inscription on the edge is a retort upon Louis XIV., who had placed a similar one upon a medal in 1674, after a Dutch armament had fruitlessly threatened the French coast. (See Van Loon, III. 149.)

160. CITY OF LILLE TAKEN.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{3}$  October, 1708.

Lille, with her shield, humbly presents her keys to Marlborough and Eugene, who each hold a lily flower; behind

them, a mortar, balls, &c. *Leg.* LILIIS DISCERPTIS LILIVM CAPTYM. (The lilies [of France] plucked, Lille taken.) *Ex.* EVGENIO OBSIDENTE, MARLBORVG : PROTEGENTE, GALLO SPECTANTE INSVLÆ CAPTÆ. MDCCIIIX . XXIII . OCT. (Whilst Eugene besieged, Marlborough protected, and the Frenchman looked on, Lille was taken, 23 Oct. 1708.) Monogram of M B. (Martin Brunner.)

*Rev.* Plan of Lille and its fortifications. *Leg.* VRBS ANTIQVA REDIT MVLTOS DOMINATA PER ANNOS . *Virg.* (The ancient city returns, having been enslaved for many years.—*comp.* *Virg. Aen.* ii. 363.)

*Edge.* NEC MINOR EST VIRTVS, QVAM QVÆRERE, FACTA TVERI. (Nor is there less virtue in defending than in acquiring.—*comp.* *Ovid, De Arte Am.* ii. 13.)

1·7. Rapin, vi. 7. Van Loon, V. 112. Thes. Num. 827.

MB. R.

Very rare.

The lily is the armorial bearing of Lille, and of France, hence this punning legend. Lille was taken by the French in 1667, and confirmed to them by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1678. It was now restored to its ancient masters. The edge jeers at the French for having surrendered, intimating that they had not shown as much courage in defending the city as they had in acquiring it. It would have been fairer to admit that they had shown even more skill and courage in the defence than in the acquisition of the place. The enemy beat a parley 22 October [N. S.], and yielded up the gates to the Allies on the following day.

161. CITY OF LILLE TAKEN.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{3}$  October, 1708.

A statue of Louis XIV. on a pedestal decorated with the shield of France, crowned, and his badge, a meridian sun : behind him, Victory, who takes the laurel wreath from his brows. *Leg.* AVFERT . NON DAT. (She is taking away, not giving.)

*Rev.* Gallia, dropping her shield and an empty cornucopia, flies terrified at the hostile approach of Marlborough and Eugene, who, in the dress of Roman warriors, are throwing down a figure of Terminus. *Leg.* HANNIBAL ANTE PORTAS.

(Hannibal at the gates.) *Ex.* VIRTVTI INVICTORVM HEROVM FELICITER INTER GALL : FINES REPVLSO BELLO CAPTA INS . D . 23 . OCT . 1708. (To the valour of the invincible heroes, the war being happily driven back within the boundaries of France, Lille taken, 23 Oct. 1708.)

17. Rapin, vi. 8. Van Loon, V. 112.

MB. R.

Extremely rare.

This medal is unsigned : but it appears to have been executed by Martin Brunner. The statue of Louis XIV. is that which stood in the Place des Victoires in Paris, and the legend is an answer to a sarcastic question asked when it was erected, "Is that Victory giving or taking away the laurel wreath?" "Hannibal is at the gates" was an expression used by Roman nurses to terrify into obedience naughty children. The name of Marlborough is said to have answered the same purpose in France. By the capture of Lille the Allies broke down the boundaries of France, raising supplies, and levying contributions within her territories. Terminus was the Roman divinity who presided over boundaries and frontiers.

162. CITY OF LILLE TAKEN.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{3}$  October, 1708.

Bust of Anne, l., hair bound with pearls, lovelock on each shoulder, necklace, in gown and mantle fastened on the left shoulder with brooch. *Leg.* On a scroll, ANNA . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REG.

*Rev.* The city of Lille besieged : in the foreground are Eugene and Marlborough on horseback, each holding a marshal's staff, and directing the attack ; on the right are tents with the flags of the commanders. *Leg.* On a scroll, INSVLÆ CAPTÆ . 1708 . 23 . OCT. (Lille taken, 23 Oct. 1708.) Monogram of M B. (Martin Brunner.)

185. Rev. Num. Belge, 1878, Pl. vii. 26.

M. Höhn, Wiesbaden, lead.

Extremely rare.

This medal, which commemorates the taking of the city of Lille, was executed at Nuremberg by Martin Brunner. It is very possible that, as only one specimen is known, and that in

lead, the dies were made for striking draughtsmen in wood. This medal gives a general view of the siege without any particulars.

163. DEATH OF PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK.  $\frac{28 \text{ Oct.}}{8 \text{ Nov.}}$  1708.

Bust of Prince George, r., hair long, in armour with lion's head on the shoulder, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEO : DAN : PR : M : ADM : ET . DVX . SVP : ANGLIAE. (George, Prince of Denmark, High Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of England.) *Ex.* NAT . 21 APRIL . 1655 . DENAT . 8 . NOVEMB . 1708. (Born, 21 Apr. 1655 ; died, 8 Nov. 1708.) On truncation, RÖG. (Michael Roeg.)

*Rev.* Inscription, CELSISSIMUS PRINCEPS GEORGIUS, MAGNI REGIS FILIUS, MAGNI REGIS FRATER, MAGNI REGIS PATRUUS, MAGNÆ REGINÆ CONIUX . DANICVS BRITANNICVS . CORONAM NASCENDI SORTÊ, ET REGIA VIRTUTE IN TERRIS MERITUS, CORONAM MORIENDI LEGE, ET PIA CONSTANTIA IN COELIS ADEPTUS. (The most exalted Prince George, the son of a great King, the brother of a great King, and the uncle of a great King, the consort of a great Queen, a Dane, a Briton, deserving of a crown on earth from his birth and royal virtue, he obtained a crown in Heaven by the laws of mortality and by his pious constancy.)

195. Danske Medailler, F. IV. Pl. xii. 3.

MB. R.

Rare.

This medal and the following one commemorate the death of George, Prince of Denmark, and husband of Queen Anne. They were struck by direction of his nephew, Frederick IV. of Denmark. Prince George was buried in Westminster Abbey, 13 Nov. 1708. (O. S.)

164. DEATH OF PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK.  $\frac{28 \text{ Oct.}}{8 \text{ Nov.}}$  1708.

A star inscribed with the letter G ; around it are arranged nine others united by a riband, and inscribed respectively,



AR F<sub>3</sub> ♀<sub>2</sub> C<sub>5</sub> F<sub>4</sub> C<sub>XII</sub> A C<sub>XI</sub> W<sub>3</sub>. (Queen  
 CONIUX' PATER' SOCER' FRATER' NEPOS' NEPOS' NEPOS' AFFIN' AFFIN'. (Queen  
 Anne, his wife; Frederick III., his father; James II., his father-  
 in-law; Charles V., his brother; Frederick IV., Charles XII. (of  
 Sweden), and Augustus (of Saxony), his nephews; related by  
 marriage to Charles XI. and William III.) *Leg.* VIX SPECTATA  
 FUIT RADIANS TOT SOLIBUS UNQUAM STELLA NEQVE ARCTOO  
 DIGNIOR ULLA IOVE. (Scarcely ever was seen a constellation  
 glittering with so many satellites, or one more eminent than  
 the Northern Jupiter.)

*Rev.* Inscription, GLORIOSISS . MEMOR . CELSITUDINIS REGIÆ  
 SERENISS . PRINCIPIS GEORGII AUG . QVONDAM SEPTENTRIONIS  
 MONARCHÆ FRIDERICI III . FILII SECUNDO-GENITI DAN . NORV .  
 VANDALOR . GOTHORUMQVE PRINCIPIS HÆREDITARII DUCIS SLESVICI  
 HOLSAT . STORM . DITHM . OLDENB . ET DELMENH . COMITIS BRI-  
 TANNICÆ SEMIRAMIDIS ANNÆ REGINÆ CONIUGIS IN VIVIS  
 DELECTISSIMI POST FATA DESIDERATISSIMI QVI NATUS HAVNIÆ .  
 A<sup>o</sup> 1655 . OBIT IN PALATIO KENSINGTON IUXTA LONDINUM 8 .  
 NOV . A<sup>o</sup> 1708. (To the most glorious memory of His Royal  
 Highness the most serene Prince George Augustus, late second  
 son of the northern monarch Frederick III., hereditary Prince  
 of the Danes, Norwegians, Vandals, and Goths, Duke of  
 Schleswick-Holstein, Storm, and Ditmarsh, Count of Oldenburg  
 and Delmenhorst, Consort of the British Semiramis, Queen  
 Anne, most beloved in life and regretted in death, who was  
 born at Copenhagen in the year 1655, and died at the Palace  
 of Kensington, near London, 8 Nov. 1708.)

2·85. Danske Medailler, F. IV. Pl. xii. 4.

MB. AR.

Extremely rare.

This medal is by Michael Roeg, and was struck in gold as  
 well as in silver. The legend on the obverse calls this Prince  
 a Northern Jupiter, a character to which he had in reality no  
 claim, as he was possessed of very ordinary intellectual powers,  
 and his dulness and silence often caused him to be the jest of  
 those around him. He was, however, a faithful, affectionate,  
 and assiduous husband.

## 165. THE PASSAGE OF THE SCHELDT FORCED.

 $\frac{15}{26}$  November, 1708.

The Lion of the United Provinces, *l.*, within a wattled fence.  
*Leg.* NESCIVS . FERRE . IVGVM. *Ex.* LIBERTAS . PATRIAE. Same  
 as Nos. 153, 156.

*Rev.* The Genius of the Scheldt reclining, *r.*, and amazed to  
 see a Cock flying away from a Lion; soldiers in the distance  
 flying. *Leg.* IACTABAS . QVONDAM . CANTANDO . FVGASSE . LEO-  
 NEM. (You once boasted to have put the Lion to flight by your  
 crowing.) *Ex.* FLVVIVS . SCALDIS . SVPERATVS . HOSTE . ASPI-  
 CIENTE . D . 26 . NOV . 1708. (The Scheldt forced in view of the  
 enemy, 26 Nov. 1708.)

145. Van Loon, V. 115.

MB. lead. Hague, lead. M. Van der Chijs, Æ.

Very rare.

The French, failing in the relief of Lille, determined to  
 seize upon Brussels, and had posted themselves along the  
 banks of the Scheldt from Tournay to Ghent, and spent three  
 months in fortifying their positions. Marlborough, however,  
 by feints and stratagems, diverted and deluded them, and  
 passed the river at two places, above and below Oudenarde,  
 almost without resistance, inflicting upon the enemy the loss of  
 much baggage and of about 800 men. A lion is said to be  
 frightened at the crowing of a cock. France had often used  
 this idea upon medals recording supposed advantages obtained  
 by the Gallic Cock over the British or Belgian Lion. (See Van  
 Loon, II. 392.)

166. BRUSSELS RELIEVED.  $\frac{17}{28}$  November, 1708.

Bust of the Elector of Bavaria, *r.*, laureate, hair long and  
 tied with riband, in armour and mantle fastened with brooch  
 on the shoulder. *Leg.* AUSPICHS . MAXIM : EMAN . EL : BAVAR.  
 (Under the auspices of Maximilian Emanuel, Elector of Ba-  
 varia.) Below, I. S. (Jan Smeltzing?)

*Rev.* The Elector, as a general, viewing the defeat of his

troops; above, a crown suspended between him and the sun of France, which shows to him only its shaded side. *Leg.* NON . DIADEMA . SED . VMBRA. (Not a diadem, but a shadow.) *Ex.* SCHELLENBERGIVM . HOCHSTET . RAMEL . ET BRUX . HAC IPSUM LAUREA . DONANT. (Schellenberg, Hochstädt, Ramillies, and Brussels present him with this laurel.)

2·15. Van Loon, V. 116.

MB. electrotype from Hague, R. Extremely rare.

This satirical medal was struck in Holland. The obverse, if by Jan Smeltzing, must have been executed many years previous to this date; the reverse is probably by Nicolas Chevalier, and jeers at the Elector of Bavaria for the signal defeats he had sustained at the places mentioned. The troops destined for the siege of Brussels, amounting to 15,000 men, were placed under the command of the Elector, but within two hours after he heard that Marlborough had passed the Scheldt, he drew off his army, leaving behind him his wounded men, cannon, and baggage. Louis XIV. had induced the Elector to make common cause with him against the Allies by the promise of erecting his Electoral dominions into a kingdom, to be called Franconia. This shadowy crown he is now contemplating.

167. BRUSSELS RELIEVED.  $\frac{17}{28}$  November, 1708.

A bear running, *r.*, with wings attached to its feet. *Leg.* EUGENII . UMBRA . PEDIBVS . ADDIDIT . ALAS. (The shadow of Eugene added wings to his feet.) *Ex.* POSTQVAM . DIRUIT RVIT. (As soon as he had destroyed, he ran away.)

*Rev.* Victory, running rapidly, *l.*, holds out a javelin and a laurel wreath towards a city, Brussels. *Leg.* OBSTABAT . STRENUA . VIRTUS. (Active valour interposed.) *Ex.* GALLIS FUGATIS OBSID . SOLUTA BRUXEL . 28 . NOVEMB . MDCCVIII. (The French put to flight, the siege of Brussels raised, 28 Nov. 1708.)

1·45. Van Loon, V. 116.

Hague, lead.

Extremely rare.

As a bear runs away to avoid the stings of the bees whose hive it has destroyed, so the Elector of Bavaria ran away with

the utmost expedition the moment he heard that the Allies had passed the Scheldt. The type and inscriptions on the obverse are borrowed from medals of James II., recording his flight from England (No. 16, Vol. I. p. 656), and also his escape from Ireland after the battle of the Boyne (No. 142, Vol. I. p. 719). The legend on the obverse is adapted from Virgil, *Aen.* viii. 224. This medal was executed in Holland, and, as no mention is made of Marlborough, who had planned and chiefly executed this remarkable exploit, it was probably published by the party which was jealous of him, and which endeavoured to thwart his measures.

168. BRUSSELS RELIEVED.  $\frac{17}{28}$  November, 1708.

The Lion of the United Provinces, *l.*, within a wattled fence. *Leg.* NESCIVS . FERRE . IVGVM. *Ex.* LIBERTAS . PATRIAE. Same as Nos. 153, 156, 165.

*Rev.* Victory, running rapidly, *l.*, holds out a javelin and a laurel wreath, &c. ; same as the preceding.

145. Van Loon, V. 116.

No specimen of this medal has been met with. The obverse, having a general significance, is found with various reverses.

169. CITADEL OF LILLE TAKEN.  $\frac{28 \text{ Nov.}}{9 \text{ Dec.}}$  1708.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, crowned, hair entwined with pearls, lovelock on the right shoulder, in embroidered gown with straps on the shoulder, collar, George, and star of the Garter ; a bow of pearls with a brooch on the left shoulder fastens a mantle, which passes behind. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G : MAG : BRI : FR : ET . HIB : REG . Below, *l. c.* (John Croker.) Same as Nos. 107, 148.

*Rev.* Victory, facing, murally crowned, holds a palm branch and the shield of Lille ; her foot rests on an upright slab, on which hangs a plan of the fortifications of that city. *Leg.* INSVLÆ . CAPTÆ . MDCCVIII. (Lille taken, 1708.)

1·7. Rapin, vi. 9. Van Loon, V. 119. Thes. Num. 829.  
MB. R. Æ. Not uncommon.

When the city of Lille capitulated (See Nos. 159–162), Boufflers, with the remainder of his garrison, retired into the citadel, against which the trenches were opened  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{8}{9}$  Oct., but which was not compelled to surrender before  $\frac{28}{9}$   $\frac{\text{Nov.}}{\text{Dec.}}$ . Thus ended this most arduous and most difficult siege, and which was also one of the longest and most sanguinary of modern times. The besieged lost, within the walls, above 10,000 men, and the Allies, during the siege and the operations connected with it, not much less than 14,000 men. On account of Boufflers' admirable and valiant defence, the terms of capitulation accorded by the Allies were highly honourable, and he and his faithful soldiers were allowed to march out with all the honours of war.

170. CITADEL OF LILLE TAKEN.  $\frac{28}{9}$   $\frac{\text{Nov.}}{\text{Dec.}}$  1708.

The building of the Tower of Babel; labourers distressed by the confusion of tongues. *Leg.* CONFVNDAMVS LINGVAM EORVM, VT NON AVDIAT VNVSQVISQVE VOCEM PROXIMI SVI. (Let us confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech.—*Genesis*, xi. 7.) *Ex.* RYssel VEL INSVLÆ PER PRINCIPEM EVGENIVM OBSESSA 22 . AVG . ET 23 . OCT . RECEPTA . 1708. (Ryssel, or Lille, besieged by Prince Eugene, 22 Aug., and retaken, 23 Oct. 1708.)

*Rev.* Lille and its “cittadelle” bombarded: above, the Sun and Moon. *Leg.* SISTE SOL IN GIBEON ET LVNA IN VALLE AJALON. (Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon, and thou, Moon, in the valley of Ajalon.—*Joshua*, x. 12.) *Ex.* CASTELLVM RYSEL OBSESSVM XXVII OCT . RECEPTVM VERO IX DEC. (The citadel of Lille besieged 27 Oct., but retaken, 9 Dec.)

*Edge.* VNITA VIRTVS VALET. (United valour prevails.)

1·9. Rapin, vi. 11. Van Loon, V. 119. Thes. Num. 833.  
MB. R. Gotha, R. Very rare.

The distress occasioned by the Confusion of Tongues was intended as a satire upon Vendome and the Duke of Burgundy, whose want of intelligence and co-operation with each other



was most disastrous to the French, especially at Oudenarde and Lille. The Sun and Moon are France and her allies, who were compelled to be spectators and to stand still "until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies." The Sun, it will be recollected, was the badge of Louis XIV. The edge refers to the unanimity of action which existed between Marlborough and Eugene on this as on all other occasions of their combined command. Lille was taken by the French in 1667, and it is now retaken (See No. 160).

171. CITADEL OF LILLE TAKEN.  $\frac{28 \text{ Nov.}}{9 \text{ Dec.}}$  1708.

Gallia seated, facing, bemoans one lily dropped from her shield which is suspended from a withered tree before her. *Leg.* GALLIA MOERENS OB LILIVM DEPERDITVM. (Gallia, weeping for her lost Lily.) *Ex.* INSVLA FLANDR. CVM CASTELLO RESTITVTA. (Lille in Flanders, with its citadel, restored.)

*Rev.* View of Lille. *Leg.* FOEDERATIS ADITVS IN GALLIAM APERTVS. (The entrance into France opened to the Allies.) *Ex.* VRBE REDDITA D. 23. OCT. CASTELLO. D. 9. DEC. MDCCVIII. (The City surrendered, 23 Oct.; the Citadel, 9 Dec. 1708.)

*Edge.* TEMPVS VLTIONIS EST A DOMINO. VICISSITVDINEM IPSE TRIBVET EI. IEREM. LI. 6. (This is the time of the Lord's vengeance, he will render unto her a recompence.—*Jerem.* li. 6.)

175. Rapin, vi. 10. Van Loon, V. 119. Thes. Num. 832.

MB. R.

Gotha, R.

Rare.

This medal was struck at Nuremberg, and is probably the work of Martin Brunner.

Lille took a lily for her armorial bearing, and was also, from her importance, called the "Lily of France," who therefore laments the loss of that city, as if one of the lilies was torn from her own shield. The possession of this place opened the frontiers of France to the incursions of the Allies. The edge considers the losses sustained by the French troops as a just retribution for the tyranny exercised upon Lille while in their possession.

172. CITADEL OF LILLE TAKEN.  $\frac{28 \text{ Nov.}}{9 \text{ Dec.}}$  1708.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, crowned, lovelock on the left shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . DEI . GRA : MAG : BR : FRA : ET . HIB : REGINA. Same as Nos. 147, 155.

*Rev.* A Lion seizes the key and shield of Lille, and wounds a Cock retreating. *Leg.* NVNC . TV . GALLE . FVGIS . DUM . LEO . BELGA . FREMIT. (You, Cock, flee now, when the Belgic Lion roars.) *Ex.* INSULA . CAPTA . XXIII . OCTOB . ET . ARCE . IX . DECEMB . MDCCVIII. (Lille taken, 23 Oct., and the Citadel, 9 Dec. 1708.)

145. Rapin, vii. 4. Van Loon, V. 123.

No specimen of this medal has been met with: it is the work of Christian Wermuth. The motive of the reverse is derived from the notion that a Lion is alarmed at the crowing of a Cock, which was repeatedly adopted upon French medals. (See Van Loon, II. 392.) To these this is a sarcastic retort, for now the Cock flees when the Lion roars. The satirical medals by Wermuth were seized by the local government, and their circulation prohibited: on this account in many instances no specimens have been met with.

## 173. THE PASSAGE OF THE SCHELDT FORCED, AND THE CITADEL OF LILLE TAKEN. 1708.

The Genius of the Scheldt reclining, *r.*, and amazed to see a Cock flying away from a Lion; soldiers in the distance flying. *Leg.* IACTABAS . QVONDAM . CANTANDO . FVGASSE . LEONEM. *Ex.* FLVIVVS . SCALDIS . SVPERATVS . HOSTE . ASPICIENTE . D. 26 . NOV . 1708. Same as the reverse of No. 165.

*Rev.* A Lion seizes the key and shield of Lille, and wounds a Cock retreating, &c.; same as the preceding.

145. Rapin, vii. 5. Van Loon, V. 123.

No specimen of this medal has been met with; it is composed of the reverses of two separate ones. The passage of the Scheldt and the capture of the citadel of Lille were two events which occurred within a few days of each other.

## 174. LILLE TAKEN, AND THE FRENCH FRONTIERS FORCED.

<sup>28 Nov.</sup>  
<sup>9 Dec.</sup> 1708.

Bust of the Emperor Joseph I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, mantle, collar and badge of the Golden Fleece. *Leg.* IOSEPHUS . I : D : G : INVICTISS : ROM : IMPER : SEMP : A : G : H : B : REX. (Joseph I., by the grace of God, the most invincible, Emperor of the Romans, ever august, King of Germany, Hungary, and Bohemia.) On truncation, SEIDLITZ. (Johann Georg Seidlitz.)

*Rev.* View of the city of Lille and its fortifications; above, Fame flying, *l.*, holds a mural crown and a trumpet, the flag of which is inscribed INSVLA RECEPTA . 8 . DE. (Lille retaken, 8 Dec.) *Leg.* IDQVE AVDIRE SAT EST. VIRG. (It is enough to hear that.—*Virg. Aen.* ii. 103.) *Ex.* RESERATIS . GALL : CLAVSTRIS . HOSTE . SPECTANTE . RENITENTE . FVSO . CÆS : ET . FOEDERAT : ARMIS . FEL : GALLIAM . INVICTAM . VICTAM . VIDET . DIVES . TRIUMPHIS . GERMANIA . CVM . PROLE . ANGLIÆ . 1708. (The barriers of France having been forced in the sight of the enemy, resisting but put to flight, Germany, rich in triumphs, with the Heir of England, sees invincible France vanquished by the prosperous arms of the Emperor and the Allies, 1708.)

1·7. Van Loon, V. 119. Thes. Num. 822.

MB. electrotype from Hague, *R.*

Very rare.

The legend on the reverse intimates that the sound of the victorious trumpet of the Allies was the signal for the immediate flight of the enemy. This boast could not well be applied to Lille, which had made such a brave defence. The “Heir of England” was the hereditary Prince of Hanover, afterwards George II., who served as a volunteer during the siege of Lille, and greatly distinguished himself on many occasions.

## 175. EUGENE, MARLBOROUGH, AND OVERKIRK. LILLE TAKEN.

<sup>28 Nov.</sup>  
<sup>9 Dec.</sup> 1708.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with fillet, lovelock on the right shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA .

D G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REGINA. Below, I. BOSKAM . F.  
Same as Nos. 20, 21, 33, 48, 79.

*Rev.* Attached to a trophy of captured French standards are three medallions, with the busts of PRINCEPS EUGENIUS.—PR : ET . DUX . MARLBOROUGH.—GENERAL OUWERKERKE., arranged around an oval one with Victory. *Leg.* Chronogrammatic. HÆC FECERVNT HI TRES ARMI POTENTES DEI . 2 . SAM : 23. (These things did these three mighty men of God, MDCCVIII = 1708.—II. *Sam.* xxiii. 17.) *Ex.* I. BOSKAM . F.

175.

MB. *Æ*.

Rare.

This medal commemorates the three great commanders of the Allies, Eugene, Marlborough, and Overkirk, who took part in the siege of Lille. The last was scarcely inferior to his two illustrious colleagues, and was entitled to the highest commendation for the cordiality with which he co-operated with them. He died in the camp  $\frac{7}{18}$  Oct., worn out with fatigue and the infirmities of premature old age, in his sixty-seventh year.

176. PRINCE EUGENE. LILLE TAKEN.  $\frac{28 \text{ Nov.}}{9 \text{ Dec.}}$  1708.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, &c. ; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Eugene on horseback, *l.*, commanding at the bombardment of Lille. *Leg.* VI FACTA VIA EST. (By force is the way made.—*comp.* *Virg. Aen.* ii. 494.) *Ex.* MDCCVIII.

175.

MB. *Æ*. Gotha, *Æ*.

Rare.

This medal refers to the command of Prince Eugene at the siege of Lille, by the forcible capture of which city a way was opened into the territory of France.

177. PRINCE EUGENE, &c. LILLE TAKEN.  $\frac{28 \text{ Nov.}}{9 \text{ Dec.}}$  1708.

Eugene on horseback, *l.*, commanding at the bombardment of Lille, &c. ; same as the reverse of the preceding.

*Rev.* Three medallions of Eugene, Marlborough, and Overkirk, with a fourth, in the centre, of Victory, attached to a trophy, &c.; same as the reverse of No. 175.

1·75. Rapin, vii. 1. Van Loon, V. 123. Thes. Num. 828.

MB. R.

Very rare.

This medal is composed of the reverses of two separate ones.

178. DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, &c. LILLE TAKEN. <sup>28 Nov.</sup><sub>9 Dec.</sub> 1708.

Marlborough on horseback, *r.*, commanding at an attack upon the trenches before the city of Lille. *Leg.* CORRUMAM EUM GLADIO IN REGIONE SUA. IES : 37. (I will cause him to fall by the sword in his own land.—*Isaiah*, xxxvii. 7.) *Ex.* MDCCVIII.

*Rev.* Three medallions of Eugene, Marlborough, and Overkirk, with a fourth, in the centre, of Victory, attached to a trophy, &c.; same as the reverse of No. 175.

1·75. Rapin, vii. 2. Van Loon, V. 123. Thes. Num. 829.

MB. R. Gotha, R.

Very rare.

This is intended to commemorate the activity and watchfulness of Marlborough, who commanded the covering army at the siege of Lille. It is a companion to the preceding.

179. BATTLE OF OUDENARDE, AND TAKING OF LILLE. 1708.

Victory, carrying the Dutch flag and a laurel wreath, flies, *l.*, over a pile of captured French arms: Oudenarde in the distance. *Leg.* ADVERSA ET AVERSA GLORIOSA. (Crowned with glory on both sides.) *Ex.* FLANDRIA UTRINQUE TROPEÏFERA CÆSI EX ITINERE GALLI AD AUDENARDAM. XII. IUL. M.DCCVIII. (Flanders on both sides victorious; the French defeated on their route to Oudenarde, 12 July, 1708.) M. S. (Martin Smeltzing.)

*Rev.* Deputies from Lille, with her shield at their feet, submit themselves to the allied generals: view of Lille and the besieging army in the distance. *Leg.* VICIT PERVICAX VIRTUS.



(Persevering valour has conquered.) *Ex.* INSULÆ VISCERIBUS LUDOVICI XIV EREPTÆ NEPOTIBUS ET EXERCITU FRUSTRA RELUCTANT IX . DEC : M.DCC.VIII. (Lille wrung from the heart of Louis XIV., his grandsons and army offering a vain resistance, 9 Dec. 1708.) M. S. (Martin Smeltzing.)

1.85. Rapin, vii. 3. Van Loon, V. 123. Thes. Num. 824.

MB. R.

Very rare.

The die of the reverse is so much sunk and cracked that very few specimens of this medal were probably ever struck.

It was when the French were advancing on their route to Oudenarde that Marlborough attacked and defeated them. In every place where the war raged victories had crowned the allied arms, and of these Oudenarde was a remarkable example. Lille was subdued by the astonishing perseverance of the Generals amidst most extraordinary difficulties, and it may be said to have been wrung from the heart of Louis; for he so valued it that, though his Generals were strictly enjoined to avoid all hazardous enterprises in the presence of the allied commanders, he upon this occasion repeatedly ordered them to risk everything for the preservation of Lille. It is certain that he confidently expected success, for the members of the royal family were seldom present with the army except when the magnitude of the means employed appeared to ensure a victory.

#### 180. BATTLE OF OUDENARDE, AND TAKING OF LILLE. 1708.

Plan of the battle of Oudenarde. *Leg.* Chronogrammatic. IN GALLOS VARIAS DABIT ADENARDA CORONAS. (Oudenarde shall supply several crowns for victories over the French, DDDCLLVIII = 1708.) *Ex.* FVGIIEN . EX VATICINIO GALLIS . VICTORIA PARTA . II . IVL . 1708. (Victory obtained over the French, flying according to the prophecy, 11 July, 1708.) C. W. (Christian Wermuth.)

*Rev.* Plan of Lille. *Leg.* Chronogrammatic.—

IN ODENARDER SIEG BESTEHT

DASS RYSSEL FORT NOCH VIEL WEG GEHT.

(The victory of Oudenarde leads to the capture of Lille, DDDCLLVIII = 1708.) *Ex.* SPECTANT . HORTVLANIS . LILIVM DECERPT . 23 . OCT . & 9 . DEC . 1708. (The Lily is plucked in the sight of the gardeners, 23 Oct. and 9 Dec. 1708.) I. G. I. (Johann Georg Junker.)

*Edge.* Chronogrammatic. EVGENIE ET MARLBRO : DELETIS FOENORA GALLI. (Eugene and Marlborough! you wipe off the debt with France, MDLLLLVIII = 1708.)

1.7. Rapin, vi. 12. Van Loon, V. 123. Thes. Num. 825.

MB. R. (edge not inscribed). Gotha, R. Very rare.

The obverse of this medal is by Christian Wermuth: it is described in his Catalogue, 1713, No. 15, p. 21.

In their endeavour to defend the passage of the Scheldt, the French placed their principal force opposite to Oudenarde, where they supposed the passage was practicable. Marlborough, having deluded them by feints, made attacks upon other points, directing the parties if successful to unite on the heights above Oudenarde. All this was accomplished; and as soon as the allied forces began to concentrate above Oudenarde the French withdrew, and thus the way was opened to the operations against Lille. When the royal Princes of France were about to join the army, Maugarde presented them with a copy of verses highly adulatory and prophetic of success. In the exergue this prophecy is ridiculed and construed ironically. These Princes are the gardeners, in whose sight their lily, Lille, was plucked. France, having formerly won so many victories, may be said to have owed some to the Allies, and these debts Marlborough and Eugene have now wiped off. Oudenarde supplied the Generals with a laurel and a mural crown; a battle in the field and a town defended.

181. GHENT RETAKEN.  $\frac{1}{3}0$  December, 1708.

Bust of Anne, l., crowned, lovelock on the left shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . DEI . GRA : MAG : BR : FRA : ET . HIB : REGINA. Same as Nos. 147, 155, 172.

*Rev.* Within an enclosure of palisades, the Genius, or Virgin of Ghent, with her Lion is seated as a captive at the foot of a trophy of captured French and Spanish arms. *Leg.* SPES . ET . OPES . HOSTIUM . REBELLUMQUE . FRACTAE. (The hopes and forces of the enemy and the rebels destroyed.) *Ex.* GANDAVUM RECUPERAT . D . 30 . DEC . 1708. (Ghent retaken, 30 Dec. 1708.)

1.45. Rapin, vii. 7. Van Loon, V. 127.

No specimen of this medal has been met with; it is by Christian Wermuth.

On the  $\frac{24 \text{ June}}{5 \text{ July}}$  of this year Ghent had been surprised, and had given itself up to France. (See No. 148.) As it commanded the courses of the Lys and the Scheldt, Marlborough resolved to possess himself of it. Trenches were opened on the  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$  Dec., and on the  $\frac{1}{3}\frac{9}{0}$  Dec. it capitulated, though the Governor, Count de la Mothe, who had commanded the French troops at Wynendale, had received orders to defend it to the last extremity. Thus were the hopes of the French army and of their rebellious partisans in the city defeated. The rebels alluded to in the legend are those inhabitants who, in spite of their oath of allegiance to Charles III., had opened the gates of Ghent to the French in the July preceding. The reverse of this medal is adopted from one struck by Louis XIV. (See Med. Louis XIV., 4to, 170, and Van Loon, III. 226) to commemorate the capture of Ghent in March, 1678, and, as with many of the medals by Christian Wermuth, it is a satire, making the French memorial of a victory a record of their subsequent defeat.

182. GHENT RETAKEN.  $\frac{1}{3}\frac{9}{0}$  December, 1708.

The Lion of the United Provinces, *l.*, within a wattled fence. *Leg.* NESCIVS . FERRE . IVGVM. *Ex.* LIBERTAS PATRIAE. Same as Nos. 153, 156, 165, 168.

*Rev.* Within an enclosure of palisades, the Genius, or Virgin of Ghent, with her Lion is seated as a captive at the foot of a trophy, &c.; same as the preceding.

1.45. Van Loon, V. 127. Thes. Num. 855.

No specimen of this medal has been met with. The positions on this medal, as figured in the *Thes. Num.*, p. 855, are reversed: this is probably a blunder on the part of the engraver, as in No. 153, &c.

183. GHENT RETAKEN.  $\frac{19}{30}$  December, 1708.

View of Ghent and the trenches of the besieging army. *Leg.* AVTORITATE ET POTESTATE. (By authority and power.) *Ex.* PRVDENTIA FORT. D. MARLB. TRAD. CAROLO III. GANDAVVM POST OBS. S. DIER. D. 29. DEC. 1708. (By the prudence of the valiant Duke of Marlborough, Ghent was surrendered to Charles III., after a siege of six days, 29 Dec. 1708.)

*Rev.* MONSR. LA MOTTE, the Governor of Ghent, and the French commanders, humbly present a glove to the Duke of Marlborough on horseback; in the distance the French garrison, GALL. PRÆS., departing. *Leg.* CAROLI. V. IMP. A GALLIS TECHNIS RAPTÆ ET CAROLO III. RESTITVTÆ CHIROTHERCÆ. (Gloves [or Ghent] of the Emperor Charles V., filched by the French, and restored to Charles III.)

*Edge.* MENS VNA SAPIENS PLVRIVM VICIT MANVS. (One wise mind defeated the hands of many.—*comp. Polyb. Hist.* i. 35.)

1-7. Rapin, vii. 6. Van Loon, V. 127. *Thes. Num.* 853. Lochner, IV. 65.

MB. pewter.

Extremely rare.

This medal intimates that Marlborough had obtained Ghent by his authority and power, whilst the French had obtained it by trickery. The legend on the reverse refers to the revolt of the citizens of Ghent in 1539 against Charles V. of Spain, when they begged the assistance of France. The puns in the legend are remarkable and almost untranslatable. The French name of the town and of a glove give scope to the medallist and to the herald. The edge also is embellished with a pun, as the one wise head of Marlborough is considered superior to the many hands of Ghent, or to the occupiers of a glove. On the  $\frac{18}{29}$  Dec., Count de la Mothe, the Governor of Ghent, sent word to Marlborough desiring that

some officers of the garrison might have leave to attend him in order to arrange the terms for the surrender of the city. Marlborough returned a blank passport, and on the next day the capitulation was signed. The garrison marched out with the usual marks of honour, and was conducted to Tournay.

184.

## CAMPAIGN OF 1708.

Gallia seated, facing, bemoans one lily dropped from her shield which is suspended from a withered tree before her. *Leg.* GALLIA MOERENS OB LILIVM DEPERDITVM. *Ex.* INSVLA FLANDR. CVM CASTELLO RESTITVTA. Same as No. 171.

*Rev.* Between branches of palm and laurel, and surmounted by a castral and two mural crowns, and two wreaths, is a shield suspended against a tree and inscribed, SCALDI TRAIECTA. VALLO HOST. PERRVPTO. BRVXELL. LIBERAT. DVCE BVRGVND. IN GALL. FVGATO GANDAV. ET BRVGIS RECEPT. (The Scheldt passed, the lines of the enemy forced, Brussels relieved, the Duke of Burgundy driven into France, Ghent and Bruges retaken.) On one side Victory trumpets forth these exploits, and on the other the Genius of the Scheldt tranquilly reposes and admires the arms, &c., on the ground. *Leg.* EXPEDITIO FOEDERAT. FELICISS. FINITA. (The campaign of the Allies most prosperously concluded.) *Ex.* MDCCVIII.

*Edge.* TEMPVS VLTIONIS EST A DOMINO. VICISSITVDINEM IPSE TRIBVET EI. IEREM. LI. 6. Same as No. 171.

175. Rapin, vii. 8. Van Loon, V. 129. Thes. Num. 856. MB. A. Very rare.

This medal was struck at Nuremberg, and was probably the work of Martin Brunner. The obverse and the edge have already been noticed (See No. 171). The reverse records the events of the campaign of 1708, of which Marlborough wrote, "It is now ended to my own heart's desire, and the hand of the Almighty is visible in the whole matter." Coxe calls it "perhaps one of the most scientific occurring in the annals of military history." All the events mentioned have been already noticed except the taking of Bruges, which the French aban-



doned as soon as they knew that Marlborough was in possession of Ghent. The fortress of Plassendaal was also evacuated by the French troops.

185.

## CAMPAIGN OF 1708.

An armed warrior, bearing the banner of Holland and the shield of England, is seated, *l.*, upon a cannon amidst piles of captured arms and flags, and places his foot on the shield of France. *Leg.*—

DE TROTSHEID VAN DE FRANSEN ALEXANDER

LEGT HIER VERTRAPT VAN BRIT EN NEDERLANDER.

(The pride of the French Alexander lies here, trodden under foot by the British and the Dutch.) *Ex.* HET IAAR MDCCVIII GELUKKIG DOOR DE NEDERLAGE DER FRANSSEN SPAANSE EN BYERSE. (The year 1708 prosperous by the defeat of the French, Spaniards, and Bavarians.)

*Rev.* Four medallions, with portraits of FRANS EUGEN.—IOHAN HER . V . MARLBURG.—A . W . H . V . OUWERKERK.—IOHA . FRIS . PRINS . V . FR., surrounded by ten cartouches, with representations of A . O . SC . MISL. (The attempt on Scotland miscarried); SLAG BY OUDENAARDE. (The battle of Oudenarde); A . OP . AAT MISLUKT. (The attempt on Ath miscarried); TREFFINGT WYNNENDAL. (The action at Wynendale); DE SCHELDE VEROVERD. (The Scheldt passed); TREFFINGE BY LEFFINGE. (The action at Leffinghen); BRUGGE HERWONNE. (Bruges retaken); BRUSSEL ONTSET. (Brussels relieved); RYS GEWONNE. (Lille taken); and GENT HERWONNE. (Ghent retaken.) *Leg.*—

MEN LOVE EN DANKE GOD EENDRAGTIG MET MALKAAR

DIE TIENMAAL ONS DEE SLAAN EN WINNEN IN DIT IAAR.

(Let us unite our hearts in thanking God for having enabled us to fight and conquer ten times this year.)

3. Rapin, vii. 9. Van Loon, V. 131.

Hague, Æ. (engraved). Brussels, Æ. Very rare.

Three of the four heroes represented are well known; the fourth is John William Friso, Stadtholder of Friesland, Prince of Orange, and Heir-general of William III. He headed the

infantry of the left wing in an impetuous charge at Oudenarde, which cut off the last opening for retreat to the French army. At Lille he very greatly distinguished himself, and afterwards in his successful enterprises against St. Amand and St. Venant. In 1711 he was drowned in passing the Meuse in an open boat, at the age of only twenty-four years. All the events referred to on the reverse of this medal have already been noticed, with the exception of the unsuccessful attempt of the enemy to surprise Ath on the  $\frac{5}{16}$  Oct., and their repulse on the  $\frac{9}{20}$  Oct. from before Leffinghen, where the Allies had posted a strong detachment in order to preserve the communication with Ostend. In the last engagement the enemy were driven out of their trenches with heavy loss and compelled for a time to abandon them. In a renewed attempt on the  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{5}$  Oct. the French captured Leffinghen and held it till the fall of Ghent, when, like Bruges and Plassendaal, it was hastily evacuated.

186.

## CAMPAIGN OF 1708.

Fame, standing on the bank of the Scheldt, sounds her trumpet, tramples on a prostrate foe, and holds a map inscribed *Kerkhove Bingen Oudenarde*; in the distance are troops crossing a river, and beyond a view of Oudenarde. *Leg.*—

FAMAM EXTENDERE FACTIS

HOC VIRTUTIS OPUS.

*Virgi Æneid.*

(To perpetuate renown by deeds, this is the part of virtue.—*Virg. Aen.* x. 468, 469.)

*Rev.* Belgium, in armour, seated, facing, holds a sword encircled by a serpent and a spear, to which is attached the shield of Holland: on one side is the Belgic Lion and a cube, and on the other a truncated column, captured arms, and the shield of Ghent. *Leg.* CEDANT DRUSE TUI CEDANT TRAJANE LABORES. *CLAUD. i. Stilich.* (Drusus and Trajan, let your exploits give place to these.—*Claud. In I Cons. Stilich.* i. 193.) *Ex.* GANDAVUM BRUGGÆ PLASSENDAEL CAPTA. 1708. (Ghent, Bruges, and Plassendaal taken, 1708.)

3. Van Loon, V. 131.

No specimen of this medal has been met with. It commemorates the campaign of 1708, especially the passage of the Scheldt at the places inscribed on the map, and the capture of the towns named on the reverse, which closed the operations of the year. The sword is encircled by a serpent to mark the prudence with which it was wielded, and the column and cube intimate the fortitude of Belgium, whilst the shield of Ghent marks the most important conquest at the close of the season.

### 187. NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE. 1709.

Louis XIV. standing near his throne; before him a female figure, France, who represents to him the miseries of his subjects, caused by famine, war, and sedition, symbolized by three prostrate figures, who surround the King. *Leg.* QVEM DAS FINEM REX MAGNE LABORUM. (What end, O great King, wilt thou give to our labours?—*Virg. Aen.* i. 245.)

*Rev.* Louis XIV. consulting an astrologer, who stands before him near a table, on which is a globe, holds a staff, and points to the astronomical symbol of Mars, War, at the highest elevation in the sky, whilst that of Mercury, Peace, scarcely appears on the horizon. *Leg.*—

CYLLENIVS HÆRET

ET COELVM MARS SOLVS HABET.

(The Cyllenian deity [Mercury] retards, and Mars alone occupies the heavens.—*Lucan, Phars.* i. 662, 663.)

*Edge.*—

LONGI POENAS FORTVNA FAVORIS

EXIGIT.

(Fortune demands the punishment of her prolonged favours.—*Lucan, Phars.* viii. 21, 22.)

1.65. Van Loon, V. 137. Thes. Num. 898.

No specimen has been met with. This and the two following medals appear to be the work of Christian Wermuth.

France, drained in every way by the long and severe war, ruined in her finances, and starvation dominant throughout the land, was still further harassed in the winter of 1709 by one of

the hardest frosts ever known, which destroyed her vines and left her corn-lands bare. Louis XIV., touched by so much misery, determined, at great sacrifices, to obtain peace, and renewed his overtures at the Hague. He appointed to the mission Rouillé, a President of the Parliament at Paris, and later on De Torcy, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The negotiations on the part of Holland were carried on by Heinsius, and on that of England by Marlborough and Lord Townshend. Although the terms offered by Louis XIV. were most liberal, they were not considered ample enough by the Allies, and as the war party was in the ascendant at the Hague, their demands became week by week harder and harder. At length France, though exhausted in her resources, yet feeling that she had submitted to sufficient sacrifices, determined to make one supreme effort, and, having declared null and void the offers she had made, girded herself to renew the contest, even though with a bankrupt Treasury and with starving armies. The reverse of this medal points to the attitude of the war party at the Hague, and the inscription on the edge tells Louis XIV. that the sacrifices which he offered to make were only a payment for the favours which he had received during his long reign.

## 188. NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE. 1709.

A rainbow stretching over mountains and corn-fields; in the distance, the setting sun. *Upper leg.* DECIPIT VNDE PATET. (It deceives, whence it appears.) *Lower leg.* DESINIT IN LACRYMAS. (It ends in tears.) *Ex.* ABRVPTA PRÆLIMIN. PACIS MENSE APR. MAY. IVN. MDCCIX. (The preliminaries of peace in the months of April, May, and June, 1709, broken off.)

*Rev.* Peace, facing, holding olive branch and ring. *Leg.* Across the field, AVWEY DER FRIED HAT SCHON EIN C<sup>(L)</sup>H [LOCH]. 1709. (Alas! the peace has already a hole.)

135. Van Loon, V. 137. Thes. Num. 899.

No specimen of this medal by Christian Wermuth has been met with. The type of the obverse alludes to the useless

attempts at a peace which appeared at first so brilliant, like the rays of the rainbow, but which also, like that phenomenon, only terminated in rain, *i.e.*, tears. The negotiations were begun in April and terminated in the first week in June. The type of the reverse occurs on another medal struck at the outbreak of the war, and described at p. 232.

189. NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE. 1709.

A rainbow stretching over mountains and corn-fields, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Two right hands united issuing from clouds. *Leg.* Ein Schelm der's Guth meint. (Shame to him who thinks well of this.)

1·35. Van Loon, V. 137.

No specimen of this medal has been met with: it is also the work of Christian Wermuth. The reverse warns the Allies against the want of faith of Louis XIV. in the negotiations. It was generally considered by his enemies that he was not sincere in his offers, and only made them to get time to recruit his armies, and to ascertain the feelings of his subjects.

190. CITY OF TOURNAY TAKEN.  $\frac{18}{29}$  July, 1709.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with pearls, lovelock on the right shoulder, in gown and mantle tied in a knot on the left shoulder. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G : MAG : BRI : FRA : ET . HIB : REG : Below, *l. c.* (John Croker.) Same as Nos. 64, 141, 157.

*Rev.* Pallas seated, *r.*, rests her arm upon her Gorgon shield and holds a spear murally crowned; near her a pile of arms and flags; a town in the distance. *Leg.* TORNACO . EXPVGNATO. (Tournay taken.) *Ex.* MDCCIX.

1·55. Rapin, viii. 3. Van Loon, V. 141. Thes. Num. 924. Lochner, VII. 129.



MB. R. Æ.

Not uncommon.

Tournay was the first place attacked by the Allies after the failure of the negotiations for peace at the Hague. Villars, styled the invincible, and a master of the art of stratagem, was so deceived by the manœuvres of Marlborough, that he materially weakened the garrison of Tournay, and neglected to provision it. The Duke then suddenly marched upon it, invested it, and compelled it to surrender  $\frac{18}{9}$  July, 1709. The garrison retired into the citadel, which was defended till forced to surrender at discretion  $\frac{23 \text{ Aug.}}{3 \text{ Sept.}}$ . Tournay was the strongest place belonging to France, and was protected by outworks which had been constructed by Vauban. The citadel was considered the most perfect of its kind, and a pompous inscription pronounced it impregnable; and from the number of its mines it was called the "Imperial Labyrinth." The operations, therefore, of its siege were of the most extensive character.

191. CITY OF TOURNAY TAKEN.  $\frac{18}{9}$  July, 1709.

The Lion of the United Provinces, with double tail, *r.*, within a wattled fence. *Leg.* NESCIVS FERRE IVGVM. *Ex.* LIBERTAS PATRIÆ. Similar to Nos. 153, 156, 165, 168, 182.

*Rev.* Hope, facing, holds in one hand her dress and an opening flower, and carries in the other a Victory: before her is spread a plan of Tournay. *Leg.* CLAVSTRA GALLORVM RESERATA TORNACO CAPTO. (The barriers of France opened by the capture of Tournay.) *Ex.* XXIX IVL. MDCCIX.

1·5. Van Loon, V. 141. Thes. Num. 924.

No specimen of this medal has been met with. The barriers of France were burst by the possession of Tournay, which placed in the hands of the Allies a rich and fertile district of the French Netherlands. By giving to the figure on the reverse the symbols of Hope and Victory, the artist meant to intimate the expectation that this conquest would lead the way to further successes. The illustrations in Van Loon and in the Thes. Num. both give the direction of the Lion to the right, but on the medals above referred to it is always to the left.

192. CITY OF TOURNAY TAKEN.  $\frac{18}{29}$  July, 1709.

Victory, holding in chains the prostrate figure of Discord, is preceded by the Genius of Tournay, with her shield, and strewing her path with laurels. *Leg.* VT MELIVS PROCEDAT. (That she may proceed the better.)

*Rev.* Tournay bombarded. *Leg.* SOLVTA CATENIS INSVRGIT. (She rises relieved from her chains.—*comp.* *Ovid, Met.* iv. 737, 738.) *Ex.* TORNACVM CAPTVM . MDCCIX. (Tournay taken, 1709.)

*Edge.* REGNI COLLAPSA RVVNT IMMANIA MEMBRA. VIRGIL. (The huge members of the kingdom fall in ruin.—*comp.* *Virg. Aen.* ix. 708.) C. G. L. (Caspar Gottlieb Lauffer.)

175. Rapin, vii. 10. Van Loon, V. 141. Thes. Num. 927.

MB. pewter. Gotha, R. Very rare.

Executed at Nuremberg by Martin Brunner, and one of a series of medals issued by Lauffer. This medal, like the last, intimates the hope that this conquest would smooth the way to further victories, and that Tournay would prosper when relieved from Discord and from the chains of France. The edge threatens gradual destruction to the whole body of the kingdom by its most important members crumbling away one by one.

193. CITY OF TOURNAY TAKEN.  $\frac{18}{29}$  July, 1709.

A Spanish vessel, with the French arms affixed to her stern, is labouring in a heavy sea: her mizenmast, carrying French colours, has been carried away, and her cargo is being thrown overboard, one bale of which is marked DORNIK. (Tournay.) *Leg.* NE PEREAT PERDIT. (She loses that she may not be lost.)

*Rev.* Tournay bombarded, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Edge.* Same as the preceding.

175. Rapin, viii. 2. Van Loon, V. 141. Thes. Num. 928.

MB. R. Gotha, R. Rare.

This medal intimates that France, having obtained possession

of a portion of the Spanish Netherlands, found herself incapable of holding it : but in order that she should not be compelled to abandon it altogether, she was willing to sacrifice a few places in order to preserve the rest. Tournay was captured by the French in 1667.

194. CITY OF TOURNAY TAKEN.  $\frac{18}{29}$  July, 1709.

Gallia, crowned, seated, facing, in great distress, her hands clasped, her hair dishevelled ; at her feet are broken olive branches and hollow masks ; behind is a Tower, *i.e.*, Tournay, struck by lightning. *Leg.* DOMINE, DIXERVNT : PAX ERIT VOBIS, ET ECCE PERVENIT GLADIUS VSQ . AD . ANIMAM. (O Lord, they have said, ye shall have peace, whereas the sword reacheth unto the soul.—*comp.* *Jerem.* iv. 10.) Below, monogram of M.B. (Martin Brunner.)

*Rev.* Tournay bombarded : above are the shields of Flanders and Tournay united by ribands. *Leg.*—

QVID NVNC TE TVA, TORNE, POTEST ANTIQVA INVARE GLORIA.

(What, Tournay, can your ancient glory now avail you?—*comp.* *Virg. Aen.* xii. 872.) *Ex.* CESSIT INVICTIS FOEDERATORVM ARMIS . M . IVL . 30 . MDCCIX. (It has yielded to the invincible arms of the Allies, 30 July, 1709.) N. (Nuremberg.)

*Edge.* NON ASSVMES NOMEN PACIS IN VANVM. (Thou shalt not take the name of Peace in vain.—*comp.* *Exod.* xx. 7.)

1·7. Rapin, vii. 11. Van Loon, V. 141. Thes. Num. 925.

MB. R.

Very rare.

The obverse symbolizes the state of France, suffering at this time from famine, disease, fanaticism, robberies, insurrections, deficient funds, decay of trade, loss of fortresses, frontiers invaded, and the hopes of peace destroyed. The reverse calls to the recollection of Tournay her antiquity and former renown in war. The inscription on the edge refers to the failure of the negotiations for peace at the beginning of this year, and besides accusing France of a want of good faith in the matter, now

taunts her by reminding her that the trials she was undergoing were a punishment for her own false pretences. The  $\frac{1}{30}$  July was the day on which the garrison retired into the citadel.

195. CITY OF TOURNAY TAKEN.  $\frac{1}{29}$  July, 1709.

Gallia, crowned, seated, facing, in great distress, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Plan of Tournay. *Leg.* VLTIMVM OPVS MARTIS CETERA PACIS ERVNT. (The last operation of war, the rest will be of peace.) *Ex.* N. (Nuremberg.)

1.7. Rapin, vii. 12. Van Loon, V. 141. Thes. Num. 926.

Hague, R. P. H. Van Gelder, Æ. Very rare.

Louis XIV. was induced by the complaints of his people to make overtures of peace, but it is doubtful whether the negotiations on his part were sincere, and not protracted, in the hope that their distresses would drive them to follow his bread-waggons and thus increase his armies. Still, while they were in progress, a hope was entertained that the siege of Tournay would be the last labour of the war.

196. CITY OF TOURNAY TAKEN.  $\frac{1}{29}$  July, 1709.

The temple of Victory amid palm-trees upon a rugged eminence covered with thorn bushes. *Leg.* DIE BAHN ZVM SIEG. *Ex.* VND FRIED IST DORNICHT. (The path to Victory and Peace is thorny [or through Tournay].) Floral border.

*Rev.* Chronogrammatic inscription within branches of thorn bearing grapes, HILFFT GOTT, SO KAN MAN IEZT BEI DORNEN FRISCHE TRAVBEN LEESEN. (By the help of God, may we soon gather fresh grapes from thorns, MDCLLVIII = 1709.) *Ex.* N. (Nuremberg.)

1.7. Rapin, viii. 1. Van Loon, V. 141. Thes. Num. 926.

MB. electrotype from Hague, R. Æ. (lozenge-shaped).  
P. H. Van Gelder, Æ. Brussels, R. Rare.

This piece, like the preceding, was struck at Nuremberg, and expresses the hope that Peace will speedily follow the severe warfare and the capture of Tournay. Dornick is the Flemish name of Tournay, whilst *dornig* is the German word for thorny, and upon the play of these words rests the spirit of the medal. The citadel of Tournay capitulated, <sup>23 Aug.</sup><sub>3 Sept.</sub>, after a gallant defence, and after the provisions of the defenders were exhausted; and the whole garrison, consisting of 4,500 men, was compelled to surrender at discretion. There are no medals which refer specially to this last event.

197. BATTLE OF MALPLAQUET. <sup>31 Aug.</sup><sub>11 Sept.</sub> 1709.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, crowned, hair entwined with pearls, love-lock on the right shoulder, in embroidered gown with straps on the shoulder, collar, George and star of the Garter; a bow of pearls with a brooch on the left shoulder fastens a mantle, which passes behind. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G . MAG : BRI : FR : ET . HIB : REG. Below, I. C. (John Croker.) Same as Nos. 107, 148, 169.

*Rev.* French entrenchments in a wood attacked: above, Victory flying, with two large laurel wreaths. *Leg.* CONCORDIA . ET . VIRTUTE. (By unanimity and valour.) *Ex.* GALLIS . AD . TAISNIERE . DEVICTIS . AVG : XXXI . MDCCIX. (The French defeated at Taisnières, 31 Aug. 1709.)

1·85. Rapin, viii. 5. Van Loon, V. 145. Thes. Num. 934.

MB. R. Æ.

Not uncommon.

The Allies, having resolved to attack Mons, were compelled to pass the strong lines which Villars had formed from that city to the Sambre. Marlborough, with his usual skilful manœuvring and rapid marches, deceived Villars, passed the lines, and invested the place. Villars resolved to risk a battle for its protection, and to penetrate through the woods of Taisnières and Lanières, but was surprised to see Marlborough drawn up on the other side and ready to oppose him. Whilst Marlborough was waiting for reinforcements, Villars strongly entrenched himself, but after a very sanguinary battle, in which



he was himself wounded, his army retreated in a very masterly manner under the direction of Boufflers. The right of the French, where the attack commenced, was drawn up on the plain of Malplaquet, from whence the battle usually takes its name. The unanimity and valour of the generals and troops of the Allies were never more conspicuous than on this day.

198. BATTLE OF MALPLAQUET.  $\frac{31 \text{ Aug.}}{11 \text{ Sept.}}$  1709.

Busts, facing each other, of Eugene and Marlborough, hair long, both in armour and scarf; Eugene wears the collar and badge of the Golden Fleece, and Marlborough the collar of the Garter with the George. *Leg.* EVGENIVS . FRANC . DVX . SABAVD . \* IOHANNES . DVX . D . MARLB . S . R . I . P . \* Below, H. (Georg Hautsch.)

*Rev.* Landscape; sun setting amidst clouds. *Leg.* CRVENTVS OCCIDIT. (It sets in blood.) *Ex.* GALLI AD . MONTES HAN . VICTI . A . MDCCIX D . XI . SEPT. (The French defeated near Mons in Hainault, 11 Sept. 1709.)

1·7. Rapin, viii. 6. Van Loon, V. 145. *Thes. Num.* 932.

MB. R. Gotba, R.

Rare.

Two dies were used for the obverse of this medal, easily distinguished by one being without the artist's initial.

The sun, the emblem of Louis XIV., setting in blood, alludes to the defeat of the French after a most sanguinary conflict, in which their loss was not less than 12,000 men, whilst that of the Allies exceeded 20,000. Of this battle a French officer wrote: "The Eugenes and Marlboroughs ought to be well satisfied with us during that day; since till then they had not met with resistance worthy of them. They may say, with justice, that nothing can stand before them; and indeed, what shall be able to stem the rapid course of these two heroes, if an army of 100,000 of the best troops posted between two woods trebly intrenched, and performing their duty as well as any brave men could do, were not able to stop them one day?" (Coxe, *Mem. of Marlborough*, Vol. III. p. 98.)

199. BATTLE OF MALPLAQUET. <sup>21 Aug.</sup><sub>11 Sept.</sub> 1709.

Bust of Eugene, r., hair long, in armour, collar and badge of the Golden Fleece. *Leg.* EVGENIVS FRANC. DVX SAB. CAES. EXER. GENER. COMM. (Eugene Francis, Duke of Savoy, General-in-Chief of the Army of the Emperor.)

*Rev.* Jupiter, seated on his Eagle, hurls destruction against Phaethon, who falls from his chariot. *Leg.* ARMATVS VT ORBEM RESTITUAT. (Armed that he may reinstate the world.) *Ex.* PVG. AD BLANGIACVM XI. SEPT. MDCCIX. (Battle near Blaugies, 11 Sept. 1709.)

1.5. Rapin, viii. 4. Van Loon, V. 145. Thes. Num. 933.

No specimen of this medal has been met with: it is probably the work of Christian Wermuth. The Eagle is the emblem of the Emperor, the Sun that of Louis XIV., who is here considered as only a Phaethon, punished for misguiding the powers entrusted to him. The legend expresses an opinion that this interference of the Emperor would produce peace; such was the general expectation, and it was also Marlborough's, who wrote, "God Almighty be praised, it is now in our power to have what peace we please, and I may be pretty well assured of never being in another battle." The right wing of the Allies, which was commanded by Eugene, extended towards the hamlet of Blaugies, and was confronted by Villars.

200. BATTLE OF MALPLAQUET. <sup>31 Aug.</sup><sub>11 Sept.</sub> 1709.

Phaethon (Louis XIV.), in the chariot of the Sun with his reins broken, averts his head from the zodiacal signs of Leo (Holland), Virgo (Anne), Libra (Justice), and Scorpio (Defeat). *Leg.* SOLEM MENTITVR, QVEM SIDERA TERRENT. (He but counterfeits the sun, whom the stars affright.) Below, N. (Nuremberg.)

*Rev.* Sun setting behind a mountain: the city of Mons in the distance. *Leg.* SOL RVIT INTEREA, ET MONTES VMBRANTVR. (Meanwhile the Sun sets, and the Mountains (or Mons) are darkened.—*Virg. Aen.* iii. 508.) *Ex.* STRAGES GALL: AD MONTES HANNON: XI SEPT: MDCCIX. (The slaughter of the French near

Mons in Hainault, 11 Sept. 1709.) In the field, monogram of M B. (Martin Brunner.)

*Edge.* NIMIVM PRONO FERVORE PETITÆ IAM PIGET HESPERIÆ. (He now repents having claimed Spain with too much headlong fervour.)

1·7. Van Loon, V. 145.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

The Sun, the emblem of Louis XIV., gives occasion to the taunts upon this medal. He is affrighted at the terrific signs of the zodiac, and is consequently only a fictitious orb. The reverse symbolizes the dark state of affairs at Mons by the declining Sun of Louis at Malplaquet, and the edge intimates that the "Grand Monarque" repented at having too eagerly attempted to place his family on the throne of Spain. In the conditions for peace offered by Louis to the Dutch at the beginning of this year, he agreed to give no further countenance to the claims of his grandson Philip to the crown of Spain.

201. BATTLE OF MALPLAQUET. <sup>31 Aug.</sup><sub>11 Sept.</sub> 1709.

Bust of Louis XIV., r., laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* LVDOVIC. XIV. D. G. M. FR. ET NAV. REX CHR. Below, w. (Christian Wermuth.)

*Rev.* A lily struck by lightning. *Leg.* Chronogrammatic. LILICIDIVM. (The fall of the lily, MDCLLVIII = 1709.) *Ex.* FVG. GALL. TAINIERS. ANº. SVpra NOT. XI SEPT. (The French defeated at Taisnières, 11 Sept., in the year above mentioned.)

·85. Van Loon, V. 145. Thes. Num. 935.

No specimen of this piece has been met with: it is one of a set of counters made by Christian Wermuth. (See No. 235, p. 47.) The lily is the emblem of France, and its being struck by lightning intimates the damage sustained by the defeat at Malplaquet, or Taisnières, as stated in the exergue.

202. MONS TAKEN.  $\frac{1}{2}$  October, 1709.

Bust of Anne, l., hair bound with pearls, lovelock on the right shoulder, in gown and mantle tied in a knot on the left

shoulder. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G : MAG : BRI : FRA : ET . HIB : REG :  
Below, I. c. (John Croker.) Same as Nos. 64, 141, 157, 190.

*Rev.* Victory, bearing a wreath and a palm branch, flying, l.,  
above the city of Mons. *Leg.* MONTIBVS . IN . HANNONIA .  
CAPTIS. (Mons in Hainault taken.) *Ex.* MDCCIX. On the line  
of exergue, s. b. (Samuel Bull.)

1·55. Rapin, viii. 8. Van Loon, V. 149. Thes. Num. 934.  
MB.  $\mathcal{R}$ .  $\mathcal{Æ}$ . Not uncommon.

After the battle of Malplaquet the investment of Mons was  
proceeded with. The trenches were opened  $\frac{14}{25}$  Sept., but  
owing to the marshy nature of the ground and the wetness of  
the season the progress of the siege was slow, and it was not  
until  $\frac{9}{20}$  Oct. that the breaches were practicable. The French  
army now showed some intention of interrupting the siege, but  
finding Marlborough with the covering army too strongly posted,  
Mons was left to its fate, and it surrendered,  $\frac{10}{21}$  Oct. 1709, the  
garrison marching out two days after.

203. MONS TAKEN.  $\frac{10}{21}$  October, 1709.

Gallia, holding the broken chain of Mons, who, murally  
crowned, is seated on a rock, upholds her Gorgon shield against  
the lightnings hurled against her by Bellona, who rests her  
hand upon a bundle of fasces. *Leg.* NEC CASTRA NEC MVNI-  
MENTA. (Neither entrenchments, nor fortifications [avail].) *Ex.*  
POSTCENIVM AVTVMNI. (The last act of the Autumn.) N. (Nu-  
remberg.)

*Rev.* The Colossus of Rhodes falling to pieces. *Leg.* MOLE  
RVIT SVA. (It falls by its own weight.) *Ex.* MONTES HANN .  
GALLIA LAB . RECVPERATI . XXIII . OCT . MDCCIX. (Mons in Hai-  
nault is recovered from tottering France, 23 Oct. 1709.) Mono-  
gram of M B. (Martin Brunner.)

1·65. Rapin, viii. 9. Van Loon, V. 149.

MB.  $\mathcal{R}$ .  $\mathcal{Æ}$ . Bibl. Paris,  $\mathcal{R}$ . Hague,  $\mathcal{R}$ . Brussels,  $\mathcal{R}$ .  
Rare.

The tragedy of the Autumn had been performed, the actors  
had retired to the Green Room, and returned to their true  
characters. France, no longer gay and vaunting, now quailed

before the genius of Marlborough and Eugene, whose union and concord are represented by the fasces, and in vain attempted to protect herself behind the entrenchments at Malplaquet and the fortifications at Mons. The Colossus at Rhodes was a statue of the Sun, which, like Louis XIV., who grasped at a larger empire than he could govern, fell to pieces through its own unwieldiness.

## 204.

## CAMPAIGN OF 1709.

Victory, facing, holding a trophy and a laurel wreath. *Leg.* VIRTUTE MILITVM BELGICORVM. (By the valour of the Dutch soldiers.) *Ex.* PVGNA AD MALPLAQUET XI . SEPT . MDCCIX. (The battle of Malplaquet, 11 Sept. 1709.)

*Rev.* A triple branch of laurel with a mural crown on each. *Leg.* CONCORDIA DVCVM. (By the unanimity of the Generals.) *Ex.* TORNACUM, FANVM GISL . ET MONTES HANONIE . CAPTA . MDCCIX. (Tournay, St. Ghislain, and Mons in Hainault taken, 1709.)

145. Van Loon, V. 149. Thes. Num. 935.

No specimen of this medal has been met with. The obverse records the valour of the Dutch troops at the battle of Malplaquet, and too much cannot be said in their praise. Again and again they returned to the charge, forcing their way through tremendous difficulties, into which their gallant but impetuous commander, the Prince of Orange, had led them, but they were at length overpowered by numbers. The reverse records with truth the cordiality of the Generals, and their reward in the three mural crowns which decorate their laurels. St. Ghislain was necessary to the Allies to keep up the communication between Tournay and the army besieging Mons, and it was therefore attacked and taken after a short but vigorous resistance the day before the battle of Malplaquet.

## 205.

## CAMPAIGN OF 1709.

Europa, seated, *l.*, on her Bull, is protected by three warriors, Germany, England, and Holland, from a fourth, France, who



brandishes a lighted torch, and above whose head is the Sun : in the distance, a city in flames. *Leg.* VIRTUS . ET . CONCORDIA . EUROPAM . A . GALLORUM . TYRANNIDE . VINDICANT. (Valour and unanimity defend Europe from French oppression.)

*Rev.* Fame, with a laurel wreath, sounds her trumpet amidst piles of captured arms : cities in the distance. *Leg.* TORNACO . ST GISLENI . FANO . ET . POST . CÆSOS FUGATOSQUE PROPE URBEM GALLOS . MONTIBUS . IN . HANNONIA . CAPTIS. (Tournay, St. Ghislain, and, after the slaughter and flight of the French near the city, Mons in Hainault taken.) *Ex.* ANNUS FELICITER CLAUSUS . 1709. (The year prosperously concluded.)

2·9. Rapin, viii. 7. Van Loon, V. 149.

Hague, *Æ.* (cast and chased). Extremely rare.

This medal was executed at Amsterdam, and was probably always cast and not struck from dies.

By the valour and unanimity of the Allies France had been still more humbled, and her condition at the end of this year's campaign in the Netherlands was even more deplorable than at the beginning. This year may therefore be said to have terminated prosperously for the Allies. But although the latter had gained several victories, their losses had exceeded that of their adversaries, and as soon as Mons was captured, they dispersed for the winter, and the example was gladly followed by their equally wearied opponents.

## 206.

## CAMPAIGN OF 1709.

Pallas, standing, *l.*, holds a laurel wreath and a spear ; on the ground is her Gorgon shield. *Leg.* ANNUS FELICITER CLAUSUS. (The year prosperously concluded.) *Ex.* FANVM ST GISLENI CAPTVM . MDCCIX. (St. Ghislain taken, 1709.)

*Rev.* Hercules, standing, *r.*, holds his club and the shield of Mons : a city in the distance. *Leg.* TERNIS CASTRIS DELETIS. (The triple entrenchments destroyed.) *Ex.* MONTES HANN . EXPUG . MDCCIX. (Mons in Hainault taken, 1709.)

1·45. Van Loon, V. 149. *Thes. Num.* 936.

No specimen of this medal has been met with.

The triple entrenchments were those thrown up by Villars to

defend his position before the battle of Malplaquet, and by the destruction of which the fate of Mons was sealed.

207.

## CAMPAIGN OF 1709.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with fillet, lovelocks behind and on the right shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REGINA. Below, P. H. M. (Philipp Heinrich Müller.) Same as No. 69.

*Rev.* Mars, leaning on a shield decorated with a view of the battle of Malplaquet, and Hercules leaning on a shield having a view of MONS, are seated upon a pedestal decorated with a view of TORNICK (Tournay). On the top of the pedestal Fame places a castral and two laurel crowns. *Leg.* TVRRIS . CASTRA . MONTES VICTI. (The Tower, entrenchments, mountains overcome.) *Ex.* VICTORIA PACIF . A : MDCCIX. (Peace-bearing Victory, 1709.)

1·7. Rapin, viii. 10. Van Loon, V. 152.

MB. *Æ.*

Very rare.

Hercules and Mars indicate that force and military skill produced the results of this campaign. The legend is somewhat a play of words. The Tower means Tournay, the entrenchments are those at Malplaquet, and the mountains are only to be found in the name of Mons. These victories, it was expected, would lead to a general peace ; such too, as we have seen, was Marlborough's opinion (See No. 199, p. 361); but the conduct of Louis XIV. defeated these reasonable expectations.

208.

## CAMPAIGN OF 1709.

Bust of the Emperor Joseph, *r.*, hair long, in armour, mantle, and order of the Golden Fleece. *Leg.* IOSEPHVS D . G . ROM . IMPERATOR. Below, P. H. M. (Philipp Heinrich Müller.)

*Rev.* Mars and Hercules, with shields, seated upon a pedestal, &c. ; same as the preceding.

1·7. Van Loon, V. 152.

No specimen of this medal has been met with. It only differs from the previous one in the type of the obverse.

209.

HENRY NEWTON. 1709.

Bust of Newton, *r.*, hair long, in cravat and loose mantle.  
*Leg.* HEN . NEWTON . ABLEG . EXT . BRIT . AD . M . ETRVR . D .  
 ET . R . P . GEN. (Henry Newton, Ambassador Extraordinary  
 for Britain to the Grand Duke of Tuscany and to the Republic  
 of Genoa.) Below, FLOREN . 1709.

*Rev.* Pallas and Prudence embracing; Pallas is helmeted  
 and holds a spear; at her feet are musical instruments and  
 the shield of Newton; beyond her are Parnassus, Pegasus, and  
 swans; Prudence is seated upon a cube, and holds a mirror  
 and a javelin entwined by a serpent: behind her is a stag  
 couchant and cities. *Leg.* ALTERIVS . ALTERA . POSCIT . OPEM.  
 (Each entreats the aid of the other.) *Ex.* MAX . SOLDANVS . F .

3·35. Snelling, xxviii. 1. *Thes. Num.* 968. Mazzu-  
 chelli, II. Pl. cli. 2.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

This medal, by Massimiliano Soldani Benzi of Florence, is  
 always cast.

Henry Newton was ambassador for Queen Anne to the  
 Genoese Republic, and afterwards to the Grand Duke of  
 Tuscany. He was an excellent Latin and Italian scholar,  
 speaking and writing both these languages with remarkable  
 correctness and elegance. In 1710 he published a volume of  
 orations, letters, and poems in Latin, which were considered  
 models of composition. The reverse intimates that he con-  
 ducted political affairs with diligence, and embellished them  
 with graceful accomplishments. The device is illustrated by  
 two lines from the pen of Joseph Averani of Pisa:—

“Altera poscit opem alterius, conjungit utramque  
 Ingenio Newton, consilioque potens.”

Newton, *Epist.* Lucca, 1710, *front.*

210.

TRIAL OF SACHEVERELL. 1710.

Bust of Sacheverell, three-quarters, *r.*, hair long, in clerical  
 robes. *Leg.* H : SACH . D : D :

*Rev.* Mitre. *Leg.* : IS : FIRM : TO : THEE :

1.4. Snelling, xxvii. 5.

MB. R.

Rare.

This medal is always cast and usually chased, and was at one time, perhaps, common. It was issued in 1710, soon after Sacheverell's trial, probably for distribution amongst his numerous partisans. Dr. Henry Sacheverell, an English divine, was impeached in 1710 for two sermons which he had preached in the previous year, one at Derby, the other at St. Paul's, and in which he advocated the doctrines of non-resistance and passive obedience, and inveighed against the Dissenters and the toleration of the Genevan discipline. His second sermon was also one continuous diatribe upon the Administration. His trial lasted from the 27th of February to the 20th of March, when he was suspended for three years, but this sentence was deemed so light that it was almost equivalent to an acquittal.

## 211. TRIAL OF SACHEVERELL. 1710.

Bust of Sacheverell, three-quarters, r., &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Bust of Pope Innocent XI., r., in papal tiara and robes.

*Leg.* : IS : FIRM : TO : THEE :

1.4. Old England, II. 260.

MB. R. Stockholm, R.

Rare.

Also cast and chased. The former medal represented Sacheverell as a friend to Episcopacy, this one as a friend to Papacy. The reverse refers to a resolution which was appended to the sentence of Sacheverell, that the famous decree issued by the University of Oxford in 1683 on the occasion of the Rye House Plot, maintaining the doctrine of passive obedience to the authority of Princes, should be burnt by the hangman. Innocent XI. was at that time Pope (1676-1689).

## 212. TRIAL OF SACHEVERELL. 1710.

Sacheverell seated, r., beneath a canopy, holding a shield surmounted by a mitre, and inscribed PASSIVE OBEDIENCE; his left

foot tramples on a figure of Discord : before him stands BVRGES, who threatens him with pistol and dagger, and another divine, Hoadley, disclaiming MODERATION, which is inscribed on a scroll across his knee.

No reverse.

3·55 by 2·95.

MB. lead.

Very rare.

This is a badge, cast and in high relief, and made to be worn by the partisans of Sacheverell. The chief opponents of Sacheverell were David Burgess, pastor of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, and Benjamin Hoadley, Rector of St. Peter-le-Poer in the City. Burgess, who was noted for his wit, was the most popular Presbyterian minister in London : but the populace were so enraged at his attacks upon Sacheverell that they broke into his chapel, ransacked it, and burnt the pews and seats in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Hoadley, afterwards Bishop of Bangor, was noted for his Low-Church doctrines, and had preached a sermon in 1705 before the Lord Mayor, in which the doctrine of rebellion was countenanced, and resistance to higher powers encouraged. In the discussions occasioned by his sermons, Sacheverell was commonly pitted against Hoadley.

213.                    DOUAY TAKEN.  $\frac{16}{27}$  June, 1710.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, laureate, hair bound with pearls, lovelock on the right shoulder, in mantle, and gown trimmed with pearls and fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . AVGVSTA. Below, *I. C.* (John Croker.)

*Rev.* Victory, standing amidst piles of captured French arms and standards, affixes to a column a shield inscribed, SALVS PROVIN. (The safety of the Provinces.) In the distance, Bellona is driving a French soldier beyond his entrenchments. *Leg.* VALLO . GALLORVM . DIRVTO. *Ex.* ET . DVACO . CAPTO . MDCCX. (The French lines levelled, and Douay taken, 1710.)

1·9.            Rapin, ix. 1. Van Loon, V. 165.



MB. R. Æ.

Not uncommon.

The dies of the obverses of the specimens in silver and copper are slightly varied.

The Allies having resolved to invest Douay, it was necessary to pass the strong and well fortified lines of La Bassée, which had been greatly strengthened by new works, and were defended by forty battalions and thirty squadrons. It was anticipated that the passage could only be effected with considerable loss, but the defence was abandoned and the Allies passed without the loss of a man at Pont-à-Vendin and Courrières. Douay was then invested, and though Villars assembled his army and professed his intention of risking an engagement for its relief, he was only "very bountiful in threats," and after several advances ultimately retired to a distance, and the place surrendered. The enemy beat the chamade on the  $\frac{14}{25}$  June; the articles of capitulation were signed two days afterwards, and on the  $\frac{18}{29}$  June the garrison marched out with military honours.

214. DOUAY TAKEN.  $\frac{16}{27}$  June, 1710.

Bust of Anne, l., laureate, no lovelock, in gown and mantle with fringed edge over the shoulders, *Leg.* ANNA AVGVSTA.

*Rev.* Victory, standing amidst piles of captured French arms and standards, &c.; similar to the preceding.

·95.

MB. R.

Rare.

This medalet, so far as the reverse is concerned, is only a reduced copy of the preceding. It may have been struck for use as a counter.

215. DOUAY TAKEN.  $\frac{16}{27}$  June, 1710.

Minerva snatches from Jupiter half his thunderbolt and carries it off. *Leg.* BREVI TEMPORE INERMIS ERIT. (In a short time he will be disarmed.—*comp.* *Ovid, Trist. Lib. ii. 34.*)

*Ex.* VIRTUTE FOEDERATORVM. (By the valour of the Allies.)  
Monogram of M B. (Martin Brunner.)

*Rev.* Bird's-eye view of Douay. *Leg.*—

HÆC REQVIEM REBUS FINEMQVE LABORI  
ALLATVRA.

(This [victory] about to bring rest to affairs and an end to work.—*Claud. In Ruf.* ii. 331, 332.) *Ex.* DVACVM CAPT . D . 29 IVN . MDCCX. (Douay taken, 29 June, 1710.) N. (Nuremberg.)

*Edge.* INVENIT TAM LONGA POTENTIA FINEM. (The power so protracted has found an end.—*comp. Lucan, Phars.* i. 333.)

1.7. Rapin, ix. 3. Van Loon, V. 165.

MB. R.

Very rare.

Jupiter (Louis XIV.), deprived of half his power by Minerva (the Allies), is threatened with continued losses till he shall be entirely unarmed. It was hoped that after this conquest, as it had been also hoped after previous victories, that peace would follow, and that the usurping power of France would at last come to an end.

216. DOUAY TAKEN.  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{6}{7}$  June, 1710.

The sun declining behind the globe. *Leg.* DEFECTVM LVMINE VIDIT. (He saw it eclipsed.—*Tibull. Eleg.* II. v. 75.)

*Rev.* Two soldiers seated on a military cloak playing with dice; one has gained money marked MONS, RUSEL, DORNIC; the other has in reserve two more pieces marked ARRAS, PARIS, and is paying away a third inscribed DOVAY. *Leg.* SPES PERDENS. (Forlorn hope.) *Ex.* DVACVM GALLIS PACEM SPERN . EREPTVM . MDCCX. (Douay is wrested from the French, who had rejected peace, 1710.)

1.7. Rapin, ix. 2. Van Loon, V. 165.

MB. R.

Very rare.

Louis XIV. sees his emblem, the Sun, eclipsed. On the reverse he appears as a gamester, who, having lost some great stakes, seems prepared to risk his last and most valuable property as a sort of forlorn hope in an effort to regain what

he had lost. After the capture of Douay Marlborough and Eugene intended to besiege Arras; but Villars, with great skill, drew together his army on some newly-constructed lines, and compelled the Allies to abandon their design, and to content themselves with the small town of Bethune. Thus did Villars not only save Arras, but also Paris, as the medallist supposed that would have been Louis's next stake. The exergue reminds him that, had he not rejected the peace, he might not have lost Douay.

217. DOUAY TAKEN.  $\frac{16}{27}$  June, 1710.

Louis XIV., seated upon a powder barrel amidst piles of arms within his tent, rests his elbow on his shield and slumbers; Anne, like another Dalilah, cuts off his hair. Eugene and Marlborough, as two Philistines, are ready to rush upon him and to bind him with cords. In the distance is Douay bombarded. *Leg.* PHILISTER ÜBER DIR SIMSON. (The Philistines be upon thee, Samson.—*Judges*, xvi. 20.) *Ex.* POST VARIAS VRBES ET DVAVAM (*sic*) GALLIS EREPTVM D. 27. IVN. 1710. (After various cities, Douay too was wrested from the French, 27 June, 1710.)

*Rev.* Louis XIV., gouty, his legs bandaged, supported by sticks, is compelled to dance to the sound of the harp, played by Anne. *Leg.* Il faut s'accommoder aux Dames. (One must accommodate oneself to the ladies.) *Ex.* LUDOVIC<sup>9</sup>. MAGN<sup>9</sup>. ANNA ILLO MAIOR. (Louis the Great, Anne greater than he.)

1·7. Rapin, ix. 4. Van Loon, V. 165.

MB. R. Gotha, R.

Rare.

This medal is by Christian Wermuth, and is described in his Catalogue, 1713, No. 113, p. 30.

Anne deprives Louis of his strength by cutting off his fortresses, in which it consisted; thus are they likened to Dalilah and Samson. Weakened by his losses, it was conjectured that Louis would be obliged to submit to whatever terms of peace Anne might like to propose: in other words, he would be compelled to dance to any tune which she should play, and be forced to do so as long as she pleased.

218. BATTLE OF ALMENARA.  $\frac{16}{27}$  July, 1710.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, laureate, hair bound with pearls, lovelock on the right shoulder, in mantle, and gown trimmed with pearls and fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . AVGVSTA. Below, *i. c.* (John Croker.) Same as No. 213.

*Rev.* Battle scene; cavalry charging: in the foreground, General Stanhope seizing the bridle of the horse of the Spanish general, Amezaga, and striking him with his sword. *Leg.* PVGNA . EQVESTRIS. (The equestrian battle.) *Ex.* HISPANIS . AD . ALMENARAM . VICT . IVLII . XVI . MDCCX. (The Spaniards defeated at Almenara, 16 July, 1710.)

1·9. Rapin, viii. 11. Van Loon, V. 157.

MB. *R.* *Æ.*

Not uncommon.

Two dies, slightly varying, were used for the obverse of this medal.

In 1710 the two rival pretenders to the crown of Spain were present with their respective armies; that of Charles was commanded by Generals Staremberg and Stanhope, who were compelled to inactivity by the inferiority of their numbers, and that of Philip by the Marquess of Villadarias and General Amezaga. Having received reinforcements, which reduced their inequality, the Allies pursued Philip, who had been compelled to retire from want of provisions, and overtook him near Almenara,  $\frac{16}{27}$  July. General Stanhope, at the head of his cavalry, made an impetuous charge upon the whole body of Spanish cavalry, and put them to the rout. They left 1,500 men killed and wounded upon the field, including General Amezaga, who commanded the guards of Philip, and who fell by General Stanhope's own hand. This exploit, worthy of the warfare of earlier ages, is portrayed upon this medal.

219. BATTLE OF SARAGOSSA.  $\frac{9}{20}$  August, 1710.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, laureate, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Victory, introduced by Britannia, presents captured standards to Anne, seated, *r.*, upon her throne. *Leg.* HISPANIS .

PROFLIGATIS. (The Spaniards routed.) *Ex.* AD . CÆSARIAM .  
AVGVSTAM . AVG . IX . MDCCX. (At Saragossa, 9 Aug. 1710.)

1·9. Rapin, viii. 12. Van Loon, V. 159. Lochner, I. 121.

MB. R. Æ.

Not uncommon.

Two dies were also used for the obverse of this medal.

After the encounter at Almenara Philip retired from Lerida to Saragossa, and having received reinforcements, resolved to make a stand. On  $\frac{9}{20}$  Aug. the Allies made the attack, and the valour of the troops, the skilful dispositions of the generals, and the gallant intrepidity of Stanhope secured a complete victory. The Spaniards lost 5,000 killed, 4,000 prisoners with all their artillery, and a great number of colours and standards. At eleven on the night of the battle Colonel Harrison was despatched to England with the captured standards and the news of the battle. There are other medals referring to the battle of Saragossa, but as they make no special allusion to England it has not been considered necessary to describe them. (See Van Loon, V. 159.)

## 220. CAPTURE OF BETHUNE, ST. VENANT, AND AIRE. 1710.

Bust of Anne, l., laureate, &c. ; same as No. 218.

*Rev.* A trophy of French arms and flags, decorated with three mural crowns, and erected on a pedestal. *Leg.* BETHVNIA . FANO .  
STI . VENANTII . ET . ARIA . CAPTIS. (Bethune, St. Venant, and Aire taken.) *Ex.* INSPECTANT . GALL . CENT . MILL . MDCCX. (In the sight of 100,000 French soldiers, 1710.) s B. (Samuel Bull.)

1·9. Rapin, ix. 5. Van Loon, V. 171.

MB. R. Æ.

Not uncommon.

Two dies were also used for the obverse of this medal. It records the surrender of Bethune  $\frac{19}{30}$  Aug., St. Venant  $\frac{19}{30}$  Sept., and Aire  $\frac{28 \text{ Oct.}}{8 \text{ Nov.}}$ , the only successes of the Allies in the campaign of this year in the Netherlands after the capture of Douay. Of these conquests Villars was a spectator, with an army superior to that of the Allies, but he did not venture from the strong position which he occupied. When he wished to



frighten the Allies he represented his army as 160,000 strong, but when apologizing for his inactivity he stated his force at 40,000.

## 221. CAPTURE OF BETHUNE, ST. VENANT, AND AIRE. 1710.

Unicorn, Eagle, and Lion breaking down palisades, which enclose Aire, join in singing the ARIA or musical air, which is marked on the score, RE SOL LA RE RE, over their heads. *Leg.* REMEARE . RENVNCIARE . RENVMERARE . SOCIORVM SEPI INCANTANTIVM. (The air (ARIA) of the Allies singing in the enclosure is, return, renounce, repay.) *Ex.* CAPTA . IX . NOVEMB . CIOIOCCX. ([Aire] taken, 9 Nov. 1710.) N. (Nuremberg.)

*Rev.* On a table, covered with a cloth decorated with fleurs-de-lis, is an open music book with the score marked, SOL FA LA MI, and a sceptre, behind which the Sun is setting; above, DVRA . VIS . CIS . CITRA. (Severe is the force on this side.) *Leg.* VICTORIAS CARBONE NOTAT, DECEM, DECEM ANNORVM DISCORDIA, HINC SOL CALAMITAS. (A ten years' discord records ten victories with a black mark; hence the misfortune of the Sun, *i.e.*, of France.) *Ex.* S . GETRVD . SVRD . XXV . IVL . SEPES BETHVN . DISRVPT . XXX . AVG . S . VENANT . MIGRAT . XXX . SEPT. (Gertruydenberg deaf 25 July, the fences of Bethune broken down 30 Aug., St. Venant abandoned 30 Sept.)

*Edge.*—

EX CASTELLIS . HESPERIÆ . TOT MILIA NVMV .

HAEC AVRES PATVLAS SOCIORVM DENO REDDENT.

(So many thousand pieces of money taken from the fortresses of Spain; these will again open the ears of the Allies.)

1-65. Rapin, ix. 7. Van Loon, V. 171.

No specimen of this medal has been met with. It was executed at Nuremberg, and is probably the work of Georg Wilhelm Vestner. On the obverse the word ARIA, as connected with the legend, means the musical air sung by the Allies, and marked three times with the musical note RE, which is also the first and last syllables of the first three words of the legend. The Allies thereby call upon Philip V. to

return home, renounce his claim, and repay what he had taken. The terminations of the Latin verbs as well as the ARIA itself signify the town of Aire. The note SOL, also marked in the musical notation, refers to Louis XIV. under the form of his emblem, the Sun. Ten unsatisfactory victories, *i.e.*, defeats, and ten years of discord, alluded to on the reverse, are sufficient to grate upon the ears of France, and to induce her, by her emblem the Sun, to set or shelter herself behind the music book, and to sing the air which is marked with the notes referring to the inscription above, SOL FA LA MI. (Sol[is] calamitas.) Gertruydenberg was deaf, or rather France was deaf, to these notes of despair, because she would not listen to the negotiations for peace which were carried on at that place early in this year. The allusion of the inscription on the edge is obscure; perhaps it sarcastically intimates that Louis was bribing the Allies to a peace by allowing them to possess themselves of the treasures of Spain, or else, not having any money left in his own Treasury, he would procure from Spain the necessary means for bribing the Allies.

222. SUCCESSES OF THE ALLIES IN THE NETHERLANDS.  
1710.

The Belgic Lion, *l.*, holds a cord which unites the shields of England, the Empire, and Holland: in the distance is a fleet. *Leg.* PALMA . GAUDENS . ET . AMICTA . TROPÆIS . VICTORIA . CLAUDIAN . 3 . STIL. (Victory, decked with palm and clothed with trophies.—*comp. Claud. De. II. Cons. Stilich*, 205.)

*Rev.* Pallas, armed, is seated, amidst piles of captured arms, on a pedestal inscribed DOUAI, BETHUNE, S . VENANT, ARIEN. (Douay, Bethune, St. Venant, Aire); in the distance is a battle and a triumphal arch. *Leg.* SPOLIISQUE . MICANTES . INNUMEROS . ARCUS . MDCCX. (Numberless arches glittering with spoils, 1710.—*Claud. De VI. Cons. Honor.* 50, 51.)

34. Van Loon, V. 171.

No specimen of this medal, which was executed in Holland, has been met with. It intimates that Holland was the means of keeping the three confederates united, whereas the action of

the United Provinces at this moment threatened the dissolution of the confederacy. The reverse commemorates the events of the campaign of 1710, and alludes to triumphal arches. This allusion is only figurative, as, although such erections were frequent in Holland, it does not appear that any were constructed at this period.

## 223. SUCCESSES OF EUGENE AND MARLBOROUGH. 1710.

Busts, facing each other, of Eugene and Marlborough, hair long, both in armour and scarf; Eugene wears the collar and badge of the Golden Fleece, and Marlborough the collar of the Garter with the George. *Leg.* EVGENIVS . FRANC . DVX . SABAVD. \* IOHANNES . DVX . D . MARLB . S . R . I . P . \* Similar to No. 198.

*Rev.* Five compartments: one, with a castral crown, shows the passing of the French lines of La Bassée at Pont-à-Vendin and Courrières; the other four, murally crowned, represent DOVAY, BETHVNE, S . VENANT, and ARIEN. *Leg.* MVNIMENTA OCCVPATA. (Fortresses occupied.) *Ex.* MDCCX.

*Edge.* ARMORVM FOEDERATORVM FRVCTVS. (The fruits of the Allied arms.)

175. Rapin, ix. 6. Van Loon, V. 171. Lochner, I. 257.

MB. R. Gotha, R.

Rare.

This medal is by Georg Hautsch, his private mark, a star, occurring twice in the circle of the legend on the obverse. It commemorates the successes of Eugene and Marlborough during the campaign of 1710. They had begun with the forcing of the enemy's lines and the capture of the important town of Douay; but on account of the skilful manner in which Villars disposed his troops and constructed his trenches, they were unable to effect anything more of great importance. They therefore had to content themselves with the sieges of the other places mentioned on this medal. The fruits of their arms during this year were not so great as those of previous ones.

## 224. THE NEW PARLIAMENT. 25 November, 1710.

Britannia, seated, *l.*, holds her spear and rests her arm upon her shield; in the field is a united sprig of rose and thistle, crowned. *Leg.* HIC. ORDO. SENAT. COMMUN. CONSTITUT. FUT. PER. REG. AN. (This Order of the House of Commons was established by Queen Anne.)

*Rev.* The west end of St. Stephen's Chapel, at Westminster. *Leg.* SINGUL. EIUSD. SENATOR. DONAT. EXSTIT. A. D. 1710. (Presented to each surviving senator of the same, 1710.)

1·85 by 1·6. Snelling, xxvii. 7.

Hunter, Æ gilt.

Extremely rare.

On the 21st September, 1710, Anne dissolved the first united parliament of England and Scotland, and the new parliament was summoned to meet on the 25th November following. The result of the election was a majority for the Tories, consequently many of the old members lost their seats. This medal appears to have been struck for presentation to those members who held seats in the old parliament and retained them in the new one.

225. BATTLE OF VILLA VICIOSA. <sup>29 Nov.</sup><sub>10 Dec.</sub> 1710.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS.

*Rev.* Spain, prostrate and distressed, is cheered by the approach of Victory with a palm branch and a mural crown; behind her is her shield, and before her, a rabbit; on the left, in the field, is a flower. *Leg.* VICTORIA REDUX. (Victory returned.) *Ex.* HOSTES DELETI AD VILLAM VICIOSAM X. DECEMBRIS. M.DCC.X. (The enemy defeated at Villa Viciosa, 10 Dec. 1710.)

2·8. Med. Louis XIV., fol. 307. Van Loon, V. 164.

As no specimen of this medal in this size has been met with, the engraving is probably an enlarged copy of the following one.

After the battle of Saragossa, Louis XIV. very greatly reinforced his army, and gave the command to Vendome. General Stanhope was surprised in the small town of Brihuega, and after a severe struggle of twenty-eight hours, was surrounded and made prisoner with nearly 6,000 men, not without some

suspicion of having been betrayed by the jealousy of Staremberg, against whom Vendome now advanced with nearly double numbers, and whom he came up with on the neighbouring plain of Villa Viciosa. Vendome's first attack was successful, but his troops falling upon the baggage and beginning to plunder, were thrown into confusion, and were compelled to retreat. The battle would thus have been lost had not the Marquis de Valdecañas, at the head of the reserves, arrested the progress of the Allied infantry. In this battle Staremberg and Vendome, who had both signalized themselves by their courage and conduct, divided equally the honours of the day; the Allies having taken a considerable part of the Spanish cannon, and the Spaniards having captured most of the baggage of the Allies. Staremberg was, however, so weakened by the battle that he was compelled to withdraw at once, first to Saragossa and thence into Catalonia. The French, on account of their superiority in forces, were too strong to admit of resistance, and thus the greater part of Spain soon fell into their hands.

226. BATTLE OF VILLA VICIOSA.  $\frac{29 \text{ Nov.}}{10 \text{ Dec.}}$  1710.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, &c.; similar to the preceding. Below, the artist's name, I. MAVGER . F.

*Rev.* Spain, prostrate and distressed, &c.; similar to the preceding, but beneath the flower in the field are the artist's initials, I. B. (Jean Bernard.) *Leg.* Same as the preceding, but differently arranged.

1·6.

MB. Æ.

One of the smaller series of French historical medals of Louis XIV.

227. BATTLE OF VILLA VICIOSA.  $\frac{29 \text{ Nov.}}{10 \text{ Dec.}}$  1710.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*; similar to the preceding. Below, monogram of T B. (Thomas Bernard.)



*Rev.* Spain, prostrate and distressed, &c.; similar to the preceding; but the artist's initials, I. B. (Jean Bernard), are above the flower in the field. *Leg.* VICTORTA (*sic*) REDUX. *Ex.* HOSTES DELETI AD VILLAM VICIOSAM X. DECEMBRIS. M.DCC.X.

1.6.

MB. R.

One of the same series as the preceding; but the obverse is by a different artist. The reverse is also varied.

## 228. SUCCESSES OF ANNE. 1710.

Louis XIV., seated, *l.*, his elbow resting upon a powder barrel, and slumbers; in his left hand he holds a roll: at his side is his shield. Anne, like another Dalilah, approaches and cuts off his hair; in her left hand she holds the sword and scales of Justice. *Leg.* LILIVM DEFLORATVM. (The Lily faded.) Below, monogram of M B. (Martin Brunner.)

No reverse.

1.75.

MB. lead.

Very rare.

This is a proof in soft metal of one side of a die to be used for striking draughtsmen in wood. It is copied from No. 217, and refers to the defeats of Louis in the Netherlands during 1710. The roll which Louis holds relates to the negotiations for peace, which had been carried on with Holland during this and the previous year, and which had all ended without any results. For his conduct in the matter Anne, as Justice, has overtaken him, and again weakened his power.

## 229. CLAIM OF THE ELDER PRETENDER. 1710.

Bust of Prince James, *l.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* DOMINUM. COGNOSCITE. VESTRUM. (Know your own master.) Below, monogram, NR. (Norbert Roettier.)

*Rev.* Landscape, with sheep feeding. *Leg.* COGNOSCUNT . ME . MEÆ. (My own know me.) *Ex.* 1710.

1·2. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med. Pl. xi. 6.

MB. R. Æ.

Rare.

The bust is that of the Elder Pretender. The legend on the obverse calls upon the people of Britain to acknowledge him as their legitimate master, whilst the reverse intimates that he has partisans who have the sagacity to know him. In 1710 another invasion of Scotland was meditated, and this piece is specially addressed to those who still supported James's claim to the English throne.

## 230. CLAIM OF THE ELDER PRETENDER. 1710.

Bust of Prince James, *l.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* IACOBVS . III . D . G . M . B . F . ET . H . REX.

*Rev.* Landscape, with sheep feeding, &c. ; same as the preceding.

1·2.

MB. R.

Very rare.

The obverse of this piece is the same as No. 243, but without the artist's monogram under the bust. When Mr. Young purchased this and other dies from the representatives of the Roettier family, he struck some pieces from them, and sometimes interchanged the dies ; that is, he used the obverse of one medal with the reverse of another. The dies of the above medalet show very clearly marks of rust, which in some places has been cleaned off. In this process of cleaning some portions of the type, including the monogram of the artist, have been erased. The dies are in the British Museum.

## 231. ANNE A JACOBITE ? 1710.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with fillet and tied up behind, in mantle ; crown above. *Leg.* IF . YOU . PLEASE.

*Rev.* An island marked, SCOTLAND; in the sea, a ship; a thistle above. *Lég.* I. FLOURISH.

1·2.

MB. Æ.

Extremely rare.

The above consists of two pieces of copper, heart-shaped, and soldered together. They were probably dies intended to strike the tops and bottoms of silver boxes, such as those mentioned in the reigns of Charles I. and II. (See Vol. I. pp. 383, 487.) They bear no date, and their meaning is not very obvious. They were probably made about the year 1710, when an invasion of Scotland was contemplated, and when Anne was supposed to favour the restoration of the Stuart family. The legends may be amplified thus:—"I, Scotland, flourish, if you, Anne, please to favour my cause!"

During this year an engraving appeared of a sort of medal which appears to have been intended as a reply to No. 229. It bears on the obverse the portrait of Queen Anne, with the legend MEVM EST, *i.e.*, the kingdom is mine, and on the reverse a map of England, and the legend DEFENDAM, *i.e.*, I will defend it. It meant to say, "I will retain and defend my kingdom, and not surrender to any pretender to it." No medal answering to this description has been met with. The charge and defence both prove the suspicions entertained at the time.

232.

ANNE AND PRINCE JAMES. 1710.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, laureate, hair bound with pearls, in gown fastened with brooch in front, and mantle. *Lég.* ANNA AVGVSTA.

*Rev.* Bust of Prince James, *l.*, hair high and long, lovelocks, in armour and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Lég.* CVIVS EST. (Whose [image] is this?)

1·8.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

This piece is cast and chased, and is one of a small series of medallion portraits of members of the Stuart family executed probably about this year, as the portrait of Anne is copied from the medal commemorating the taking of Douay (No. 213, p. 369).

## 233. CHARLES I. AND QUEEN ANNE. 1710?

Bust of Charles I., *r.*, crowned, hair long, in falling lace collar, ermine robes, collar, and badge of the Garter.

*Rev.* Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair compact, bound by a string of pearls, lovelock on the left shoulder; no drapery.

1·15 by ·9.

MB. *R.*

Very rare.

Cast and chased, of coarse work, and in high relief; it has a ring for suspension. This is a badge: it bears no date, but was made by the partisans of the Stuarts to be worn as a memorial of their attachment to that family, and of their estimation of Anne as a legitimate descendant of Charles I. The portrait of Charles is copied from the badges so common in his reign.

234. GERONA TAKEN.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{5}$  January, 1711.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS.

*Rev.* France, as Mars, with a mural crown in his right hand, holds up his shield in the face of the river god of the Ter, who reclines on his urn: on the ground are the shield of Gerona and a mural crown on other shields. *Leg.* GERUNDA ITERUM EXPUGNATA. (Gerona taken for the second time.) *Ex.* XXV. JANUARIU. MDCCXI.

2·85. Med. Louis XIV., fol. 308. Van Loon, V. 202.

No specimen of this medal in this size has been met with: the engraving is, therefore, probably an enlarged copy of the following one.

After the battle of Villa Viciosa the Duc de Noailles laid siege to the town of Gerona. The siege commenced on the  $\frac{5}{16}$  December, 1710, and the town capitulated after a brave defence on the  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{5}$  January, 1711. The garrison of the Allies was permitted to march out with the usual military honours. The other siege of Gerona referred to in the legend on the reverse was that of 1694, when it was captured by the French.

235. GERONA TAKEN.  $\frac{14}{25}$  January, 1711.

Bust of Louis XIV., r., &c.; similar to the preceding. Below, I. MAVGER . F.

*Rev.* France, as Mars, holding a mural crown, &c.; same as the preceding. In the field, I. D. (Jean Dassier.)

1·6.

MB. Æ. Æ.

This is one of the smaller series of French historical medals of Louis XIV. The obverses of the specimens in silver and copper are from different dies. Jean Dassier, who made the reverse of this medal, and afterwards executed the medallic series of English Sovereigns, was a pupil of Jean Mauger.

## 236. UNITY OF GERMANY, ENGLAND, AND SWEDEN. 1711.

In the angles of a triangle are arranged the three busts of ELEON . MAGDAL . THERES . IMP . VID . AVG. (Eleonora Magdalena Theresa, the august widow of the Emperor.)—ANNA M . BRIT . FR . HIB . REGINA. (Anne, Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.)—HEDW . ELEON . REGINA SVEC . C . G . VIDVA. (Hedwige Eleonora, Queen of Sweden, widow of Charles Gustavus.) Between the first and second busts is the inscription, PRO FILIO ALTERO CÆSARE. (For her son, another Cæsar); between the second and third, PRO LIBERTATE. (For Liberty), and below the first and third, PRO REGE NEPOTE. (For the King, her grandson.) In the centre of the triangle is the Sun. *Leg.* EVROPÆ PARTEM SIMILI VIRTUTE GVBERNANT . VERVM DIVERSO NOMINE QVÆQVE SVAM. (With equal virtue, but under a different name, each governs her own part of Europe.)

*Rev.* A triangle: in the corners are an eagle holding in each claw a palm branch, a harp and a palm branch, and a lion with a sword and a palm branch: in the centre is the inscription, PVLCHRO CONCENTV. (In sweet consent.) *Leg.* NISI GALLVS DISSONA REDDIT. (Unless the Frenchman restores discord.) *Ex.* Chronogrammatic inscription, SED PRÆSTO NIGER EST ROMANE VEL ANGLE CAVETO. (But a dangerous man is at hand, beware Roman or Englishman! MDCLLVII=1711.—*comp. Hor. Sat. I. iv. 85.*)



No specimen of this medal has been met with, nor is its size known, the description having been taken from Christian Wer-muth's Catalogue, 1713, No. 2, p. 34.

This medal alludes to the good feeling which existed at this time between the three most conspicuous women of the age in Europe, Eleonora Magdalena Theresa Queen-Regent of the Empire, Anne Queen of England, and Hedwige Eleonora of Sweden, grandmother of Charles XII., who had been appointed Regent by Charles XI. during his son's minority. It, how-ever, counsels them to be cautious in the security of their mutual good feeling, and warns them against Louis XIV., who in his overtures for peace was to be mistrusted. It was prob-ably struck soon after the death of the Emperor, Joseph I., 17 April, 1711, when his mother was appointed Regent, pending the arrival of her younger son, Charles VI., from Spain. (See No. 239, p. 387.)

### 237. THE FRENCH LINES PASSED, AND BOUCHAIN TAKEN.

$\frac{3}{14}$  September, 1711.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, laureate, hair tied behind, lovelocks behind and on the right shoulder, in gown and mantle with fringed edge thrown over the left shoulder. *Leg.* ANNA . AVGVSTA. On edge of mantle, *l. c.* (John Croker.)

*Rev.* A French soldier, kneeling, surrenders his sword, musket, and a mural crown to a female figure seated on a globe amidst a pile of arms, and holding a shield inscribed, FORTVNA MANENS. (Fortune constant.) In the distance is Bouchain. *Leg.* HOSTES . AD . DEDITIONEM . COACTI. (The enemy is compelled to surrender—) *Ex.* VALLO . GALLORVM . SVPERATO . ET . BVCHE-MIO . CAPTO . MDCCXI. (—the French lines having been passed, and Bouchain taken, 1711.)

175. Rapin, ix. 8. Van Loon, V. 188.

MB. *R.* Æ.

Not uncommon.

The campaign of 1711 was conducted by Marlborough alone. He resolved to invest Bouchain, but it was first necessary to pass the lines which Villars had constructed in the direction of

Arras and Cambray, with such strength that he deemed them impregnable, and called them the “*Non plus ultra*” of Marlborough. By a succession of skilful movements and manœuvres Marlborough utterly deceived Villars, and passed the lines without the loss of a man. He then invested Bouchain in the face of the superior army of the French, and on  $\frac{3}{14}$  September the garrison surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Marlborough here “exhibited a sublimity of military talent which justly stamped this campaign as not the least scientific and glorious of his whole career.”

238.

CONCORD OF BRITAIN. 1711.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with fillet, lovelocks behind and on the right shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REGINA. Below, P. H. M. (Philipp Heinrich Müller.) Same as Nos. 69, 207.

*Rev.* A harp. *Leg.* Chronogrammatic. DVLCE MELOS VNITA SONAT. (In unison she produces sweet harmony, MDCLLVII = 1711.) *Ex.* CONCORDIA BRITANNORVM. (The concord of Britons.)

1-7. Lochner, VI. 65.

MB. R. Hague, R. Gotha, R.

Rare.

This medal professes to commemorate the Concord of Britain and its happy effects. Never was eulogy so ill-timed. The war in the Netherlands had not been attended with its usual successes on account of the withdrawal of Eugene and his army by the Emperor, and this occasioned a great desire amongst many for a peace. At home, too, the dissensions between the Government and the Opposition, the Tories and the Whigs, increased daily, and “pamphlets, libels, and lampoons were to-day published by one faction and to-morrow answered by the other. They contained all the insinuations of malice and contempt, all the bitterness of reproach, and all the rancour of recrimination.” The Episcopalians were neglected and insulted together with the Presbyterians, and streams of invective were poured forth against our Allies.

239. DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR, CHARLES VI., FROM  
SPAIN, &c. 1711.

Bust of Charles VI. *Leg.* CAROLVS VI . ROM . IMP . S . A . G .  
HISP . HVNG . BO . REX . A . D . A . (Charles VI., Emperor of the  
Romans, always august, King of Germany, Spain, Hungary,  
and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria.)

*Rev.* The English and Dutch fleets, over which is the  
inscription, CÆSAREM VEHEMENTIBVS. (To those who bear the Em-  
peror.) *Leg.* QVIS METVAT DVM MILITAT AETHER ET CONIVRATI  
VENIVNT AD CLASSICA VENTI. (Who would fear, when Heaven  
fights for him and the allied winds array themselves under his  
command?—*comp. Claud. De III. Cons. Honor.* 97, 98.) *Ex.*  
DIGRESSVM . BARCELLON . D . 27 SEPT . EGRES . 9 OCT . IN PORTV  
GEN . VEN . INGRES . FRANCOF . 19 . DEC . MDCCXI. (Departed  
from Barcelona, 27 Sept.; disembarked in the harbour of Genoa  
for Venice, 9 Oct.; entered Frankfort, 19 Dec. 1711.)

No specimen of this medal has been met with, nor is its size  
known, the description having been taken from Christian Wer-  
muth's Catalogue, 1713, No. 4, p. 35. It commemorates the  
departure of Charles VI. from Spain to take possession of the  
Imperial throne upon the death of his brother, Joseph I., and  
his entry into Frankfort previous to his coronation in that city  
on the 22nd Dec. [N. S.] 1711. The confederate fleets, which  
conveyed the new Emperor, were commanded by Vice-Admiral  
Peterson and Sir John Jennings, Charles sailing on board the  
latter's vessel. The word VEN. in the exergue on the reverse  
is very ambiguous, as the Emperor did not visit Venice on his  
way to Frankfort, but only passed through the territories of  
that State. It may, however, be an epithet of Genoa.

240. CHARLES VI., EMPEROR, ELIZABETH CHRISTINA, AND  
THE ALLIED GENERALS. 1711.

Two shields, one with the bust of the Emperor Charles VI.,  
CAROL . VI . ROM . ET . HVNG . R . ; the other with the bust of his  
consort Elizabeth Christina, ELIS . CHRIS . CAROLI . CON., supported  
by two female figures with torches and decorated with festoons

of flowers, and united above by a cord held by a Genius : in the distance, a landscape ; above, rays of light and clouds.

*Rev.* Three shields placed triangularly, and divided by palm and laurel branches, with the busts of Eugene, EVGENIVS . DVX SABAVD ; of Marlborough, IOHANN . DVX MARLEBVRG ; and of the Prince of Baden, LVD . WILH . MARCH . BADEN. Above the shield of Eugene is a scroll inscribed, HOSTIVM VICTOR CÆSAR : VLTOR. (The Imperial Avenger victorious over his enemies) ; above that of Marlborough is another scroll inscribed, ANGLOR . GLORIA . GALL : TERROR. (The glory of the English and the terror of the French) ; above that of the Prince of Baden is a third scroll inscribed, IMPERII DECVS ET PRÆSIDIVM. (The ornament and defence of the Empire.)

2.

MB. wood.

Struck in wood from dies and for use as a draughtsman. The obverse and reverse were executed at different periods, and appear to belong to separate pieces. Charles VI. succeeded his brother in 1711, and Louis William of Baden died at Rastadt in 1707. In the earlier part of the campaign the generals of the Allies were Eugene, who commanded the army of the Emperor ; Marlborough, who commanded that of England ; and Louis William, Margrave of Baden, who commanded the German troops.

## 241. JAMES (III.), ELDER PRETENDER, AND PRINCESS LOUISA. 1712.

Bust of Prince James, *l.*, hair high and long, lovelocks, in armour, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* IACOBVS . III . D . G . M . B . F . ET . H . REX. Below, N. R. (Norbert Roettier.) Same as No. 136.

*Rev.* Bust of Princess Louisa, *l.*, hair high upon the head, loose lovelocks, in mantle fastened with diamond-shaped brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* PRINCEPS . LVD . SER . M . B . REGIS . SOROR. (Princess Louisa, the most serene sister of the King of Great Britain.) Below, N. R. (Norbert Roettier.) 1712.

205. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xi. 7.

MB. R. Æ.

Somewhat rare.

This was one of the medals struck from time to time by the Stuart family to keep alive the remembrance of them among their friends. It was at this time that the hopes of the partisans of the Stuarts were somewhat revived. This medal was also a memorial of the Princess Louisa, who died at St. Germain, 18 April, 1712. The die of the reverse is in the British Museum.

242. JAMES (III.), ELDER PRETENDER, AND PRINCESS LOUISA.  
1712.

Bust of Prince James, *l.*, hair high and long, &c.; similar to the preceding. *Leg.* IACOBVS . III . D . G . M . B . F . ET . H . REX. No artist's initials.

*Rev.* Bust of Princess Louisa, *l.*, &c.; similar to the preceding, but no artist's initials or date.

205.

MB. Æ gilt.

Rare.

Cast and chased, and copied from the preceding. As originals of the previous medal were rare, these copies were made for the gratification of persons who were attached to the Stuart family. They are always cast, highly chased, and well executed.

243. JAMES (III.), ELDER PRETENDER, AND PRINCESS LOUISA.  
1712.

Bust of Prince James, *l.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* IACOBVS . III . D . G . M . B . F . ET . H . REX. Below, monogram, *N*. (Norbert Roettier.) Similar to No. 230.

*Rev.* Bust of Princess Louisa, *l.*, hair curled high in front, collected in a knot behind, loose locks on the shoulders and behind; no drapery. *Leg.* PRINCEPS . LVD . SER . MAG . BRI . REGIS . SOROR. Below, monogram, *N*. (Norbert Roettier.)

12.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. R. Æ.

Rare.



The bust on the obverse is the same as on No. 229. The dies of this piece were, however, not executed till the year 1712:



243. Medalet of James and Princess Louisa.

it was probably intended for a memorial of the death of Princess Louisa.

244.

JOHN MOLESWORTH. 1712.

Bust of John Molesworth, *v.*, hair long, in cravat and loose robe, open in front. *Leg.* IO . MOLESWORTH . ABLEG . EXT . BRIT . AD . M . ETRVR . D. (John Molesworth, Ambassador Extraordinary for Britain to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.) Below, MDCCXII.

*Rev.* Prudence and Plenty, with Peace and Commerce, hold a wreath over a blazing altar, decorated with the arms of Molesworth. *Leg.* GLORIÆ PRINCIPVM. (To the glory of Princes.)  
*Ex.* A. SELVI . F.

3·55. Snelling, xxviii. 2.

MB. Æ. lead.

Very rare.

Always cast, and well executed by Antonio Selvi of Florence.

John Molesworth was the son and successor to the first Viscount Molesworth. In 1710 he went as Ambassador to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and was at different times entrusted with missions to Sardinia, Florence, Venice, and Switzerland: his life was, therefore, chiefly spent in foreign countries. He succeeded to the title in May, 1725, and died in February of the following year, leaving an only daughter. His title and estates passed to his brother Richard, the subject of the next medal.

## 245. RICHARD MOLESWORTH. 1712.

Bust of Richard Molesworth, *r.*, hair short, in helmet, scale armour with lion's head on the breast, and mantle. *Leg.* RICCARD . MOLESWORTH . BRIT . TRIB . MIL. (Richard Molesworth, British Colonel.)

*Rev.* Bellona, rushing over rugged rocks strewed with armour, seizes and arrests Fortune, whose foot is placed upon her wheel. *Leg.* PER . ARDVA. (Through difficulties.)

3·5. Snelling, xxviii. 3.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

Always cast, and by the same artist as the preceding.

Richard Molesworth was the second son of the first Viscount Molesworth, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his elder brother in 1726. He was bred a soldier, and gained a considerable reputation amongst his companions. At Ramilies he was aide-de-camp to Marlborough, whom at a critical moment he rescued from danger by replacing with his own horse that of the Duke which had fallen. At Preston he held a distinguished command, and afterwards filled the offices of Master-General of the Ordnance and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces in Ireland. He died in 1758. Lord Molesworth was twice married. His first wife, Miss Jane Lucas, died in April 1742. His second wife, Mary, daughter of the Rev. William Usher, Archdeacon of Clonfert, was accidentally burnt to death, with two of her daughters, her brother, the governess, and two female servants. In their endeavour to escape from the fire her three other daughters were very much burnt and otherwise injured.

246. CONGRESS AT UTRECHT OPENED.  $\frac{18}{29}$  January, 1712.

The city of Utrecht amidst rays issuing from the name of Jehovah, in Hebrew: in front is the shield of Utrecht surrounded by scrolls of treaties, &c. *Leg.* BELLII . FUGAT . NUBES . SOLEMQ . REDUCIT . PACIS. (It disperses the clouds of war and restores the

sun of peace.) *Ex.* CONGRESSUS PACIFER INCHOAT. 29. IANUAR. MDCCXII. (The Congress for peace opened, 29 Jan. 1712.)

*Rev.* Holland, France, Spain, Germany, and England, represented by five female figures seated round a table with treaties spread out before them and beneath the rays of the Sun, *i.e.*, France. *Leg.* AUDIT UIDET TACET RIDET. (It hears, sees, is silent, and laughs.)

2.8. Rapin, ix. 9. Van Loon, V. 208.

MB. R. Æ.

Very rare.

This medal, executed in Holland, is of coarse workmanship; it is always cast and sometimes chased.

Anxious to secure peace, Oxford and St. John opened negotiations with Louis XIV., and preliminary articles were drawn up by the two courts and submitted in part to Holland and Germany. These preliminaries proved at first most unwelcome at the Hague; but the States were induced to accept them, and the Conference was opened at Utrecht  $\frac{18}{29}$  January, 1712. This medal satirizes specially the conduct of Louis XIV., who had acted with such little faith in previous negotiations with Holland, and who now was even less trusted. Thus he is represented under the form of his favourite emblem the Sun, which "hears, sees, is silent, and laughs."

247. CONGRESS AT UTRECHT OPENED.  $\frac{18}{29}$  January, 1712.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, in mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* LVDOVICO XIV VICTO ET PACIS ACCEPTATORI. (To Louis XIV., the vanquished, and the acceptor of Peace.)

*Rev.* Louis XIV., as Discord, rushing forward with palm branch and lighted torch: the city of Utrecht in the distance. *Leg.* ORBEM PACARE LABORAT. (He labours to pacify the world.) *Ex.* VLTRAIECTVM. 1712. (Utrecht, 1712.)

1.35. (See Woodcut.)

MB. R. Vienna, R.

Rare.

This satirical medal was executed in Holland, and was intended as a sarcasm against Louis XIV., who, having been

represented upon his own medals as a conqueror and dictator of terms to his enemies, here appears as vanquished, and accepting such terms as are offered. Discord and desolation are



247. Congress at Utrecht opened.

the means by which he is here said to attempt the pacification of the world. This medal was dictated by the opinion generally entertained of Louis XIV. at the opening of the Congress at Utrecht.

248. CONGRESS AT UTRECHT. 1712.

The city of Utrecht, ULTRAJECTUM; above, the shield of the city forms the keystone to the Arch of Peace, a rainbow caused by the sun in the distance. *Leg.* Chronogrammatic. SI IVBET ANNA NIMIS NON FIDIT BELGA COLORI. (If Anne demands too much, Belgium trusts not to appearances, *i.e.*, to the colours of the rainbow, MDCLLVIIIIII = 1712.) *Ex.* CONGREGATO . 29 . IAN . CONVENTVI LEGATIONVM EVROPAEAE PACIS STABILIS SVASOR . D . D . D. (The adviser of a solid peace to Europe dedicates this medal to the Congress of Ambassadors, assembled 29 January.)

*Rev.* Device divided by JONGINI. (At London); in one half a Cock crowing PAX . PAX . PAX. (Peace, Peace, Peace), holds out a palm branch to a Lion, which offers another one inscribed TORRIS. (Tories), and holds in the other paw a sword; behind it is a Leopard, which seems to be retiring, and is bearing a sword and a drooping palm branch inscribed WICHS. (Whigs.) *Leg.* Chronogrammatic. RIGIDVS NON MITIS PACIFICATOR.

(A pacificator should be stern not gentle, MDCCVIII = 1711.) In the other half is a plank balanced on a winged globe, marked SCHUK . SCHUK . SCHUK., and covered with a row of bottles; at the lower end is an Ape drinking the gurgling wine, and uttering the words SCHLUCK, SCHLUCK, SCHLUCK, and at the other end a Cock holding a palm branch, playing on a harp, and singing GLUCK, GLUCK, GLUCK. Before it is the Trojan Horse, with the Holy Lamb beneath and a Fox in front holding a sword. *Leg. Chronogrammatic.* IMBELLLES FRVSTRA sVADENT BELLA. (The weak in vain counsel war, MDLLLLVVI = 1711.) P. W. (P. Wermuth?)

1.7. Rapin, ix. 10. Van Loon, V. 208.

MB. R.

Extremely rare.

This and the five following medals were struck at Gotha: some are described in Christian Wermuth's Catalogue of 1713. The initials of the artist on the reverse may be those of a son of Wermuth.

England was clandestinely treating with France, and was threatening Holland to conclude a separate peace. The medal therefore hints that, should the terms proposed by England be distasteful to Holland, that country would not accept them, but would dictate her own conditions. The Lion and the Leopard represent the Peace and War parties, the Tories and Whigs, in London, which is so written as to intimate that all is wrong there. The French Cock sings out peace, but the legend infers that peace is not to be attained by weak measures; the Whigs, therefore, take no part in the negotiations with France. On the other half the Cock plays upon the English Harp, and amuses the English Ape with the champagne, which Louis XIV. most liberally presented to the English negotiators, together with 800 licences for free trade for English merchants. At the same time with its palm branch it is checking the treacherous Trojan Horse with its deceitful loading. GLUCK is used to coax the Horse to it, as a hen "clucks" her chickens: at the same time it is an expression of good luck, and Louis had good cause for chuckling, for "What a Marlborough had won was restored by a Harley." The chronogrammatic legends give the dates 1711 and 1712;



this medal was probably struck at the beginning of the latter year. The date upon the obverse was originally 12 Jan., on which day the Congress was to have met; the figures 29 were afterwards stamped upon each medal, as on that day the Congress actually did assemble. The whole medal exhibits the very bitter feeling which existed in Germany at the time against England, and which was more clearly marked as the negotiations proceeded.

249. DOUAY TAKEN, AND THE CONGRESS AT UTRECHT. 1712.

Louis XIV., seated upon a powder barrel amidst piles of arms within his tent, rests his elbow on his shield and slumbers; Anne, like another Dalilah, cuts off his hair. Eugene and Marlborough, as two Philistines, are ready to rush upon him and to bind him with cords. In the distance is Douay bombarded. *Leg.* PHILISTER ÜBER DIR SIMSON. *Ex.* POST VARIAS VRBES ET DVACVM GALLIS EREPTVM D. 27. IVN. 1710. Similar to No. 217.

*Rev.* The city of Utrecht, ULTRAJECTUM, &c.; same as the obverse of the preceding, but the date in the exergue is XII. IAN. 17.

MB. electrotype from Gotha, R. Extremely rare.

This medal consists of the obverses of two separate ones: one commemorating the taking of Douay, the other the Congress at Utrecht. On the obverse DVAVAM has been changed by engraving into DVACVM, and the date given on the reverse is the original one which was fixed for the meeting of the Congress. (See the preceding medal.)

250. VICTORIES OF ANNE, AND THE CONGRESS AT UTRECHT. 1712.

Louis XIV., gouty, his legs bandaged, supported by sticks, is compelled to dance to the sound of the harp, played by Anne. *Leg.* Il faut s'accommoder aux Dames. *Ex.* LUDOVIC<sup>9</sup>. MAGN<sup>9</sup>. ANNA ILLO MAIOR. Same as the reverse of No. 217.

*Rev.* Device divided by JONQINI, &c.; same as No. 248.

1·7.

MB. electrotype from Gotha, R. Extremely rare.

This is also a composite medal, consisting of the reverses of two separate ones. It records the same events as the preceding one.

## 251. NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE. 1712.

An evenly-balanced pair of scales; in one scale is a sword; in the other, a laurel branch. *Leg.*—

MENSCHEN WÄGEN WIEGEN WANCKEN

GOTT HÆLT ALLES DOCH IN SCHRANCKEN.

(Men venture, weigh, and hesitate, but God prescribes a limit to everything); and,

AUF FRANCKREICH-SCHWEDSCHE-TÜRCKEN-MACHT

HAT KAYSER, ALLIIRT, RUSS ACHT,

ENGLAND, SCHWEDEN, PORTUGAL,

STILLSTAND MACHEN DIESESMAHL.

M . NOVEM . 1712.

(To check the united power of France, Sweden, and Turkey is now the care of the Emperor, the Allies, Russia, England, Sweden, and Portugal, in the month of November, 1712.)

*Rev.* View of the city of Utrecht. *Leg.* Chronogrammatic. SI IVBET ANNA NIMIS NON FIDIT BELGA CoLoRI. (If Anne demands too much, Belgium trusts not to appearances, MDCLLVIIIIII = 1712.) *Ex.* CONGREGATO 29 JAN CONVENTUI LEGATIONUM EUROPÆ PACIS STABILIS SUASOR D . D . D. (The adviser of a solid peace dedicates this medal to the Congress of Ambassadors of Europe, assembled 29 January.)

No specimen of this medal has been met with, nor is its size known, the description having been taken from Christian Wer-muth's Catalogue, 1713, No. 110, p. 30.

This medal was executed when the question hung in the balance whether the war would be prolonged or peace would be obtained. It calls upon the allied States of Europe to unite together against their chief enemies, France and Turkey, to

which is added Sweden, because Charles XII. had taken refuge in Turkey after his defeat at Pultawa, and was at this time contemplating an alliance with Louis XIV.

252. NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE. 1713.

An evenly-balanced pair of scales, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Inscription, ANNO MDCCXII HIELT IN EUROPA UNA PARTHEYE DELL' ALTERA GLADIUM IN VAGINA. (In the year 1712 in Europe one party held the sword of the other in the scabbard.)

*Ex.* Chronogrammatic. GOTT IST IN IVDA BEKANNT, IN ISRAEL IST SEIN NAHME HERRLICH. &c. (In Jewry is God known, his name is great in Israel &c., MDCLLVIIIIIIII = 1713.—*Psal.* lxxvi. 1.)

*Edge*— O IESU ZUM NEU-IAHRS-GESCHENCK!

UNS GNÆDIGST MIT DEM FRIED BEDENCK.

(O Jesus, for a New-Year's-gift, graciously vouchsafe to us a peace.)

Like the preceding, the description of this piece is taken from Christian Wermuth's Catalogue, 1713, No. 109, p. 30.

This medal must have been issued very shortly after the previous one. The legend on the reverse indicates that the war party and the peace party were so evenly balanced in Europe that for a time hostilities ceased and the sword remained in the scabbard. It also beseeches Providence to further the negotiations for a peace, which would be a most desirable New-Year's-gift.

253. NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE. 1713.

The city of Utrecht, ULTRAJECTUM, &c.; same as No. 248.

*Rev.* A mountain inscribed, PROGRESSVS PACIS. (The progress of the Peace.) At the foot of the mountain lie three large stones inscribed, ANNI MDCCIX. GERTRUDNB. ABRUPTA. ([The preliminaries] of the year 1709 broken off at Gertruydenberg); ANNI MDCCXI. LONDINI. TALL. TORR. (—of the year 1711 at

London by Tallard and Torcy); ANNI MDCCXII. ULTRAIECT. (—of the year 1712 at Utrecht.) An old man is endeavouring to roll up a fourth stone inscribed, ANNI MDCCXIII. ULTRAIECT. (—of the year 1713 at Utrecht.) The mountain and the field of the medal are strewn with fleurs-de-lis. *Leg.* QVANTI. PAX. ISTA. PERICLI. EST ! (How dangerous is this Peace!) *Ex.* PRAELIMINARIA PACIS GALL. (The preliminaries of the French Peace.)

1.7. Rapin, x. 2. Van Loon, V. 235.

MB. electrotype from Gotha, R. P. H. Van Gelder, Æ.  
*cast.* Very rare.

This medal is by Christian Wermuth, and is described in his Catalogue, 1713, No. 111, p. 30. It records the progress of the Peace. In 1709–1710 negotiations were carried on at Gertruydenberg (See Nos. 187–189, pp. 352–354), but France, hoping that distress at home would fill her armies, was insincere, and the negotiations were broken off. Tallard, a prisoner in England in 1711, was said to have influenced the Queen against the Allies through a priest named Gaultier, who had once been his chaplain, but who now served as an agent for communicating the conditions for a peace to De Torcy, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. In 1712 negotiations commenced at Utrecht, but made no progress during that year. In 1713 the old man is labouring hard to roll up the peace to a safe position, but has not yet succeeded, and doubts seem to be entertained of his ultimate success.

## 254. ENGLAND ABANDONS THE ALLIES. 1713.

Bust of Louis XIV., r., hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS. MAGNUS REX.

*Rev.* Nereids and a Triton hail the appearance of Neptune, who rises above the surface of the waves. *Leg.* ET ADHUC EXORITUR PELAGO NUMEN. (A Divinity, too, arises from the sea.) *Ex.* GALERES. 1713. (Gallies, 1713.)

1.1. Van Loon, V. 215.

No specimen of this medalet has been met with.

When the English ministry betrayed the cause of England

and the Allies by sending orders to the Duke of Ormonde, who had succeeded Marlborough as General in Flanders, to withdraw his troops from the Allied army, France considered this conduct of the Sovereign of the Seas as equivalent to the approach of another Divinity to her assistance. This medalet was the New-Year's jeton of the Galley Department of France, and was issued by Marshal de Tessé, the chief for that year. Another jeton occurs with the same reverse, but with the arms and name of De Tessé for the type of the obverse. (See Van Loon, V. 215.)

255. ENGLAND ABANDONS THE ALLIES. 1713.

Bust of Louis XIV., r., hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS . MAGNUS . REX. Below, monogram of T B. (Thomas Bernard.)

*Rev.* Hercules shooting an arrow at Nessus, who is carrying off Deianeira. *Leg.* LONGUM HAUD LÆTABITUR HOSTIS. (The enemy shall not long rejoice.) *Ex.* EXTRAORD<sup>RE</sup>. DES . GUERRES . 1713. (Extraordinary Department for War, 1713.)

1.1. Van Loon, V. 216.

MB. R.

Rare.

Success had long attended the military operations of the Allies, but the dismissal of Marlborough by the influence of the Earl of Oxford and the withdrawal of the English forces, gave France good hope that they would no longer have cause of rejoicing, and the French Hercules would be able to recover from the Allies, or Nessus, the treasures of which they had despoiled him. This medalet was the New-Year's jeton of the Extraordinary Department for War at Paris.

256. PEACE OF UTRECHT. <sup>31 March</sup>  
11 April, 1713.

Bust of Anne, l., laureate, lovelock on the right shoulder, in embroidered gown and mantle looped in front with pearls. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G : MAG : BRI : FR : ET . HIB : REG : Below, I. C. (John Croker.)

*Rev.* Britannia seated, l., her shield at her side, holds an



olive branch and a spear: on one side are ships; on the other, men ploughing and sowing. *Leg.* COMPOSITIS . VENERANTVR . ARMIS. (They honour [peace] by laying aside their arms.—*Hor. Car.* IV. xiv. 52.) *Ex.* MDCCXIII.

2·3. Rapin, ix. 11. Van Loon, V. 230.

MB. R. Æ.

Not uncommon.

Van Loon says that this medal was distributed in gold to members of the House of Lords, and the next smaller one to the House of Commons. This appears to be a mistake; as the medals distributed to members of both Houses were of the smaller size. No specimen of the larger size in gold has been met with.

The difficulties of the negotiations for peace having been surmounted, the treaties were signed at Utrecht, <sup>31 March</sup><sub>11 April</sub>, 1713. Besides the Treaty of Peace between England and France, there was also signed a Treaty of Commerce between those two countries. Separate treaties for the States of Holland, the King of Portugal, the King of Prussia, and the Duke of Savoy were likewise signed on the same day. The treaty between England and Spain was postponed for some weeks, and the Emperor's Peace with France was not signed till the next year at Rastadt, on the 6th March (N. S.), by Eugene and Villars.

257. PEACE OF UTRECHT. <sup>31 March</sup><sub>11 April</sub>, 1713.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, laureate, hair bound with pearls, lovelocks behind and on the left shoulder, in embroidered gown and mantle tied in a knot on the shoulder. *Leg.* ANNA . D : G . MAG : BRI . FR : ET . HIB : REG : On truncation, *I. C.* (John Croker.)

*Rev.* Britannia stands, *l.*, with spear and shield, and holds out an olive branch: on one side are ships; on the other, men ploughing and sowing. *Leg.* COMPOSITIS . VENERANTVR . ARMIS. *Ex.* MDCCXIII.

1·35. Rapin, ix. 12. Van Loon, V. 230.

MB. A. R. (three varieties), Æ.

Not uncommon.

This medal, commemorating the Peace of Utrecht, was struck by authority, and distributed at the public expense to members

of both Houses of Parliament and to other persons. There were at least two pairs of dies used to supply the demand for these medals.

258. PEACE OF UTRECHT.  $\frac{31 \text{ March}}{11 \text{ April}}$ , 1713.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, laureate, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Britannia, helmeted, standing front face, holds an olive branch and a spear: on one side are ships; on the other, men ploughing and sowing. *Leg.* BELLO . ET . PACE. (In war and peace.) *Ex.* ANNO . MDCCXIII . PAX . RESTITVTA. (Peace is restored in the year 1713.)

1.35.

MB. *R.*

Very rare.

This medal compliments the country in being equally eminent in war and peace; a statement not very appropriate upon the present occasion, when a peculiarly glorious and successful war was succeeded by an inglorious peace.

259. PEACE OF UTRECHT.  $\frac{31 \text{ March}}{11 \text{ April}}$ , 1713.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, laureate, &c.; similar to No. 257.

*Rev.* Britannia, helmeted, standing front face, holds an olive branch and a spear, &c.; similar to the preceding.

1.9.

MB. *R.*

Very rare.

This medal varies from the preceding only in size.

260. PEACE OF UTRECHT.  $\frac{31 \text{ March}}{11 \text{ April}}$ , 1713.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with pearls and tied in a knot behind; drapery over the shoulders. *Leg.* ANNA AVGVSTA.

*Rev.* Peace, with olive branch and sceptre, in biga, *r.*, horses galloping. *Leg.* PAX . MISSA . PER . ORBEM. (Peace sent through the world.) *Ex.* 1713.

1. Snelling, Copper Coins, p. 43, 12. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. II. Pl. iii. 20.

MB. Æ. lead.

Rare.

This piece is a pattern for a farthing. It is described here as it records the Peace of Utrecht.

261. PEACE OF UTRECHT. <sup>31 March</sup><sub>11 April</sub>, 1713.

Bust of Anne. *Leg.* ANNA D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET HIB . REGINA.

*Rev.* Chronogrammatic inscription, PACIS MIHI CVRA TV-  
ENDÆ. (The preservation of peace is my charge, MDCCVIII =  
1713.)

No specimen of this piece has been met with, the description having been taken from Christian Wermuth's Catalogue, 1713, No. 320, p. 15. It is probably one of a set of small counters, of which so many were engraved by Wermuth. As Anne was one of the chief promoters of the peace, she is here represented as taking upon herself the charge of preserving it.

262. PEACE OF UTRECHT. <sup>31 March</sup><sub>11 April</sub>, 1713.

Peace, crowned, holds an olive branch and locks the door of the Temple of Janus, inscribed, ANNO MDCCXIII., the columns of which are entwined with roses, lilies, and orange branches; on the steps are War and Discord in chains. Behind Peace are the globe, a cornucopia from which fall coins, distant shipping, and Mercury, emblematical of Commerce, holding a caduceus and a scroll inscribed, EUROPE PAX REDDITA. (Peace restored to Europe.) *Ex.* TRAIECTUM. (Utrecht.)

*Rev.* Europe, laureate, seated on the sea-shore, holds an olive branch and a cornucopia: in the distance are ships; and above, rays from heaven. *Ex.* EUROPA.

1.9. Van Loon, V. 227.

MB. A. R.

Very rare.

This medal was originally executed by D. Drappentier to commemorate the Peace of Ryswick (See No. 458, p. 172), but altered to suit the present occasion. The date upon the door is changed, and in the exergue for the artist's name is substituted the name of Utrecht, TRAIECTUM. The reverse, which is an emblematical representation of Europe, remained unaltered.

263. PEACE OF UTRECHT. <sup>31 March</sup><sub>11 April</sub>, 1713.

People with outstretched hands hail the approach of Peace, who is descending from the clouds with her olive branch and a cornucopia : in the distance is the Court-House of Utrecht, to which approach the carriages of the plenipotentiaries. *Leg.* PAX ADES. (Come, Peace.) *Ex.* TRAIECTI . AD . RHENVM . PAX . FACTA . EST . XI . APRILIS . MDCCXIII. (Peace has been concluded at Utrecht, 11 April, 1713.)

*Rev.* Britannia, with an infant genius at her side bearing her shield, holds an olive wreath over an altar, on which are six crowns, and to the side of which are suspended the shields of France, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Prussia, and Savoy. On the opposite side stands Europe, praying, her hands uplifted to the name of Jehovah, in Hebrew, radiate : near her is her Bull. *Leg.* FAC : DEVS : ÆTERNOS : PACEM : PACIS : QVE : MINISTROS. (O Lord, make the peace and the ministers of peace endure for ever.) I. CVPI. (Jan Cuyp.) *Ex.* NICOLAO CHEVALIER CVM PRIVILEGIO. (By Nicolas Chevalier : by permission.)

205. Rapin, xi. 1. Van Loon, V. 231.

MB. lead. Hague, lead. Brussels, R.

Very rare.

The shields are those of the contracting powers at Utrecht. That of the Emperor is not given, as the peace which he concluded with France was not signed till the next year at Rastadt. This medal, although issued at Amsterdam, is particularly complimentary to England, as she is represented offering the peace to Europe, who receives it with gratitude.

264. PEACE OF UTRECHT. <sup>31 March</sup><sub>11 April</sub>, 1713.

Peace and Liberty, with their emblems, embracing each other, stand upon broken arms and implements of war, and trample on Envy. *Leg.* INVIDIA FREMENTE PAX ET LIBERTAS TRIUMPHANT. (Peace and Liberty triumph over trembling Envy.) On the rim of the exergue, *I. Drapentier . f.*

*Rev.* On a pedestal is a caduceus entwined with olive branches and between two cornucopias crossed (symbols of commerce and peace); around are arranged the various symbols of Art and Science; the pedestal is inscribed, PACE . TRAIECTI . EX . DIFFICILI . BELLO . RESTITVTA . ORD . FRIS . DEP . FIERI . IVSSERVNT . A . CIOIOCCXIII. (Peace having been restored at Utrecht after a severe war, the deputies of the States of Friesland ordered this medal to be struck, 1713.) *Leg.* HAEC MVNERA PACIS. (These are the gifts of Peace.)

2·65. Van Loon, V. 227.

MB. R.

Rare.

This is the Dutch memorial of the Peace of Utrecht. It was struck by order of the States of Friesland, which was always the foremost of the United Provinces to record important events by medals. The inscription on the obverse is an allusion to the divided counsels and interests which prevented for so long a period the accomplishment of a peace.

265. PEACE OF UTRECHT. <sup>31 March</sup><sub>11 April</sub>, 1713.

Time, with his serpent ring and scythe, seated on clouds above the city of Utrecht. *Leg.* QVAESITAE TEMPORA PACIS EVNT. (The time of the desired peace is arriving.) *Ex.* FOEDERE ICTO. (The treaty being concluded.) D. WYS. (D. De Wys.)

*Rev.* Mercury, seated on an iron box, the raised lid of which he holds in one hand and a bag of money in the other, watches two blacksmiths, who are forging a ploughshare out of armour and implements of war. *Leg.* DIFFINGITE ARMA : PAX EST. (Unmake your arms: there is peace.) *Ex.* III EID . APRIL . CIOIOCCXIII. (11 April, 1713.) D. WYS. (D. De Wys.)

1·8. Van Loon, V. 227.



MB. R.

Rare.

This is another Dutch medal on the Peace. It was struck at Amsterdam, where De Wys appears to have worked with Drappentier and others.

266. PEACE OF UTRECHT. <sup>31 March</sup><sub>11 April</sub>, 1713.

View of Bois-le-Duc: in the foreground is La Pucelle, or the Genius of the place, seated under an olive-tree, holding a spear, and leaning upon her shield: at her feet is an owl. *Leg.* AGUNT IN PACE. (They labour for peace.) *Ex.* Within ornamental compartment, S . P . Q . S. (The Senate and People of Silvaducensis, *i.e.* Bois-le-Duc.)

*Rev.* Peace holding a palm branch, cornucopia, and caduceus, seated between two columns: on one side is War chained; on the other are infant Genii, emblematical of Religion and Justice. *Leg.* TEMPORA OPTATA. (The longed-for times.) *Ex.* CIOIDCCCXIII.

1·05. Van Loon, V. 227.

MB. R.

Very rare.

This is a medalet or counter struck by the town of Bois-le-Duc to commemorate the Peace of Utrecht.

267. PEACE OF UTRECHT. <sup>31 March</sup><sub>11 April</sub>, 1713.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS.

*Rev.* Astræa, or Peace, seated upon clouds, holds scales, cornucopia, and caduceus, the emblems of Justice, Plenty, and Commerce. *Leg.* SPES FELICITATIS ORBIS. (The hope of the happiness of the world.) *Ex.* PAX ULTRAJECTENSIS . XI . APRILIS . M.DCC.XIII. (The Peace of Utrecht, 11 April, 1713.)

2·85. Med. Louis XIV., fol. 313. Van Loon, V. 231.

As no specimen of this medal in this size has been met with, the engraving is probably an inaccurate copy of the following one. This is the French memorial of the Peace of Utrecht. As the Emperor objected to be a party to the Treaty, it is called only the hope of the world's happiness, its accomplishment awaiting the conclusion of the negotiations still pending with the Empire.

268. PEACE OF UTRECHT.  $\frac{31 \text{ March}}{11 \text{ April}}$ , 1713.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, &c.; similar to the preceding. Below, the artist's name, I. MAVGER . F.

*Rev.* Astræa, or Peace, seated upon clouds, &c.; same as the preceding. *Leg.* SPES FELICITATIS ORBIS. *Ex.* PAX ULTRAJECTENSIS . XI . APR . M.DCC.XIII. In the field, D. V. (Jean Du Vivier.)

1.6.

MB. R. Æ.

This is one of the smaller series of French historical medals of Louis XIV. The obverses of the specimens in silver and copper are from different dies: that in silver has under the bust the monogram of T B. (Thomas Bernard.)

269. PEACE OF UTRECHT.  $\frac{31 \text{ March}}{11 \text{ April}}$ , 1713.

Bust of Louis XIV., *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. Below, the monogram of T B. (Thomas Bernard.)



269. Peace of Utrecht.

*Rev.* The city of Coutances, murally crowned, kneels, *l.*, resting upon her shield, and presents a laurel wreath to Louis XIV., habited as a Roman Emperor. *Leg.* LIBERATORI . PACIFICO. (To the pacific Deliverer.) *Ex.* PRÆF. INS. CONS. 1713.

(The Prefecture of Coutances, 1713.) I. C. R. (Joseph Charles Roettier.)

1·6.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

This medal, although having the obverse similar to the preceding, and ranging in size with the smaller official series of Louis XIV., does not appear, however, to belong to it. Coutances, anciently called Insula Constantina, is the capital of Cotentin, the northern peninsula of Normandy. Why this city was particularly induced to strike a medal upon this occasion does not appear.

270. PEACE OF UTRECHT.  $\frac{31 \text{ March}}{11 \text{ April}}$ , 1713.

Bust of Louis XIV., r., hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX. *Ex.* COMITIA OCCITANIE . 1714. (The commune of Languedoc, 1714.)

*Rev.* An olive wreath enclosing the inscription, PACE INITA . 1713. (Peace commenced, 1713—) *Leg.* CUM . ANG . BAT . SAB . PRUSS . ET . LUSIT. (—with England, Holland, Savoy, Prussia, and Portugal.)

1·2. Van Loon, V. 231.

M. Dulau, Æ.

Extremely rare.

This medalet or counter, struck by the community of Languedoc, was evidently issued before the Emperor overcame his reluctance to make himself a party to the peace, that is, before the signing of the Treaty of Rastadt. It was probably a New-year's counter, struck on the 1st January, 1714.

271. PEACE OF UTRECHT.  $\frac{31 \text{ March}}{11 \text{ April}}$ , 1713.

Inscription,

ES IST FRIEDE UND IST KEINER

DAS MACHT MANCHER UND NICHT EINER.

(There is peace; but still no peace. Many treaties are concluded, but still not one.)

*Rev.* Inscription,

UTRECHT DEX XI APRIL  
 WAS NEUES IST ES FRIEDE  
 IST MANN DES KRIEGES MUDE  
 WER HATS DENN AUF TAPPET GEBRACHT  
 DAS MAANN DEN FRIED SO SCHWACH  
 UND SCHLECHTERDINGS GEMACHT.

(Utrecht, 11 April. What news? Is there Peace? Are they tired of War? Who has so placed it on the *tapis* that such a feeble and unfortunate treaty has been concluded?) At the sides, TALLART D'ALLART. (Tallard, by every device.) *Leg. Chronogrammatic.* DA WIRD SICH ALLERERST DIE NOTH ANHEBEN. *Matthai*, 24. 8. (All these are the beginning of sorrows, DDDCLLVIII = 1713.—*St. Matth.* xxiv. 8.)

1.05. Rev. Num. Belge, 1873, Pl. 1. 49.

M. L. de Coster, Æ.

Very rare.

This medalet is satirical of the Peace of Utrecht. It discloses the feeling with which that treaty was received in Germany. The Emperor would not accept the terms offered by Louis XIV. and resolved to carry on the war in the hope that the talents of Eugene would procure a victory, and enable him to secure better conditions. This medalet, therefore, says, "Many treaties have been concluded, but still not one," so far as Germany was concerned. The inscription on the reverse asks by whom have all these things been done, and at the same time supplies the answer by "Tallard, by every device," the words D'ALLART in full being "*durch alle Art.*" Tallard, who, as previously noticed (p. 398), had remained in England as a prisoner since the battle of Blenheim, was allowed at the beginning of the negotiations to return on parole to France, and, with De Torcy, succeeded in carrying them to a successful issue. All these things, then, in Germany were considered but the beginning of future troubles.

272.

PEACE OF UTRECHT. <sup>31 March</sup><sub>11 April</sub>, 1713.

An ambassador or deputy walking, *l.*, carrying the roll of a treaty. *Leg.* PAVCI NON PLVRES. (Few not many.) *Ex.* CAVSARVM PATRONI . AN . 1713. (The patrons of our cause; 1713.)

*Rev.* Inscription, MVLTI ADVOCATI SED PAVCI SELECTI. (Many are called, but few are chosen.—*St. Matth.* xxii. 14.)

1. *Rev.* Num. Belge, 1878, Pl. 8, 28.

M. A. Höhn, lead.

Very rare.

This satirical medalet is probably the work of Christian Wermuth, and refers to the Congress and Peace of Utrecht, which effected nothing for the Empire. The deputy is Count Philip Louis of Sinzendorf, the principal representative of the Emperor at Utrecht. Spain at first, as well as Germany, declined to sign the treaty, which was approved by the other powers.

273. PEACE OF UTRECHT AND DISCONTENT OF THE EMPIRE.  
1714.

Three men, an Englishman, a Frenchman, and a Dutchman, all partially undressed, make a deposit in common under a wall: the Englishman says, I AM PLEASE; the Frenchman, SI VOUS PLAIT (If you please); and the Dutchman, who smokes his pipe, IK MAEK MEE (I do it also). *Leg.* CONCORDIA RES PARVAE CRESCVNT. (By concord small things increase.) *Ex.* NOOT BREEKT ISEN. (Necessity breaks Iron.) PAX OU TREC. (Peace or dirt, or Peace of Utrecht.) 1713.

*Rev.* The same three men, fully dressed, throw at each other the contents of the heap which they are represented making on the other side: the Englishman says, FIE, WHAT IS THAT!; the Frenchman, SANS REGARD. (Without regard); and the Dutchman, still smoking his pipe, WAT! BEHAEGT U DAT? (What! Does that please you?) *Leg.* DISCORDIA MAXIMA DILABVNTVR. (By discord the greatest things will fall.) *Ex.* DAT SOL IE HIER BEWISN. (That I will prove here.) PAX IN TREC. 1714. (Peace in dirt, or Peace of Utrecht, 1714.)

1·7. *Rev.* Num. Belge, 1878, Pl. 8, 27.

MB. lead. Hague, *Æ.* Gotha, *Æ.* M. A. Höhn, *Æ.*  
Rare.

This satirical medal was executed in Germany, and marks the discontent felt in that country at the conclusion of the Peace of Utrecht. It was anticipated that a treaty carried out with



so much designing and with such want of sincerity could not last, and that what the contracting powers accomplished in one year, they would destroy in the following. Louis XIV. had already shown a want of faith in allowing the Pretender, who under the treaty was to withdraw from his dominions, to take up his residence at Bar-le-Duc, in Lorraine, which, though nominally a separate country, was geographically a portion of France. The inscriptions and legends are very irregular, generally reading backwards, and some with the letters reversed.

In the Royal collection at Brussels there is a medal similar to the above, but varied in some of the inscriptions as follows:—on the obverse, I AM PLEASED, instead of I AM PLEASE, and s'IL VOUS PLAÎT MORR BLEU; also in the exergue, BRECHT for BREEKT; and on the reverse, FOR WHAT IS THAT, instead of FIE, WHAT IS THAT; and the legend reads wrongly DISCORDIA MAXIMAE, &c., for MAXIMA. (See Rev. Num. Belge, 1862, p. 412.)

274. ELECTRESS SOPHIA OF HANOVER. Died, <sup>28 May</sup><sub>8 June</sub>, 1714.

Bust of the Electress Sophia, r., in veil over the back of her head and descending upon her shoulders, and mantle fastened with diamond-shaped brooch in front. *Leg.* SOPHIA . D . G . EX . STIRPE . EL : PAL : ELECT : VID : BR : ET . LVN : MAG . BRIT : HAERES. (Sophia, by the grace of God, of the family of the Elector Palatine, widow of the Elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Heiress of Great Britain.) Below, E. HANNIBAL.

*Rev.* View of a garden; sun setting beyond distant mountains. *Leg.* On a scroll, TRANSMISSA LVCE REFVLGET. (She shines with a transmitted light.) *Ex.* OBIT . VIII . IVN . M.D.CC.XIV. (Died, 8 June, 1714.)

2·6. Seeländer, Num. Bruns. Lunenburg., Pl. 134.

MB. A.

Not uncommon.

The Electress Sophia was the grand-daughter of James I. by his daughter Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, and by the Act of Settlement passed in 1701 she and the heirs of her body were declared next in succession to the crown of England to William III. after the Princess of Denmark and their respective

heirs. (See Nos. 541, 542, pp. 217, 218.) She died suddenly whilst walking in the gardens at Herrenhausen, <sup>28 May</sup><sub>8 June</sub>, 1714. By her death her son George, Elector of Hanover, became heir to the British throne, in whom "she now shines with a transmitted light." The reverse of this medal represents the gardens at Herrenhausen, in which the Electress was struck down by sudden death.

275. ELECTRESS SOPHIA OF HANOVER. Died, <sup>28 May</sup><sub>8 June</sub>, 1714.

Bust of the Electress Sophia, *r.*, in veil over the back of her head and descending upon her shoulders, and mantle. *Leg.* SOPHIA . D . G . EX . STIRPE . EL . PAL . ELECT . VID . BR . ET . LVN . MAG . BRIT . HAERES. *m.m.* Two stars.

*Rev.* Inscription, NATA . XIII . OCT . M.D.CXXX . NVPTA MENSE SEPT : MDCLVIII . AD SVCCESIONEM . M . BRIT . NOMINATA MDCCL . SVB VESPERAM . VIII . IVNII . MDCCXIV . IN HORTIS HERRENHAVSANIS ADHVC VEGETO ET FIRMO PASSV DEAMBVLANS SVBITA ET PLACIDA MORTE EREPTA. (Born 13 Oct. 1630, married in the month of Sept. 1658, nominated to the succession of Great Britain, 1701. In the evening of the 8th June, 1714, whilst walking in the gardens of Herrenhausen, with a step still vigorous and firm, she was carried off by a sudden and placid death.) Above and below is a star.

1.65. Seeländer, Num. Bruns. Luneburg., Pl. 134.

MB. R.

Not uncommon.

This is not strictly a medal, but a sort of coin common in Germany, and called a "Death-Coin." It was struck upon the decease of illustrious personages, commemorating their life and death, and put into circulation. These pieces served a double purpose, as medals being historical, and as coins being intended for circulation and adjusted to the usual weight of contemporary money. The above piece is a rix-dollar: similar pieces of smaller denominations, viz., the half-dollar (two varieties), the quarter-dollar, and the eighth of a dollar, all in silver, are in the National Collection. The inscription on these smaller ones vary in a letter here and there omitted or inserted.

## 276. ANNE AND AUGUSTUS III. OF POLAND.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, crowned, lovelock on each shoulder, necklace, in gown fastened with brooch in front, and ermine mantle. *Leg.* ANNA . D . G . ANGL . SCOT . FR . ET HIB . REG.

*Rev.* Bust of Augustus III. of Poland, *r.*, laureate, hair long, in mantle. *Leg.* AVGVSTVS III . D . G . REX . POL . ET . EL . SAX. (Augustus III., by the grace of God, King of Poland, and Elector of Saxony.)

2.

MB. wood.

Struck in wood from dies, and used as a draughtsman. The obverse and reverse have no connexion, and belong to separate medals. The dies were executed at different periods, or some time after the death of Anne. Anne died in 1714, and Augustus III. succeeded to the throne of Poland in 1733. The dies for this piece were executed by Jean Dassier.

## 277. THE CHURCH PRESERVED. NUREMBERG COUNTER.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with fillet, lovelock on the right shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . R. Below, L G L. (Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer.)

*Rev.* A church. *Leg.* FVNDAMENTVM QVIETIS NOSTRAE. (The foundation of our repose.) *Ex.* ECCLES . ANGL. (The Church of England.)

1. Snelling, Counters, Pl. v. 32.

MB. Æ.

This medalet or counter was struck at Nuremberg, the great manufactory of such pieces. It recognizes the Church of England as the foundation of the kingdom's peace. The maintenance of the Protestant religion was the principle upon which the Queen's claim was established, to the exclusion of her brother and other branches of her family. Similar small counters occur of her successor George I. (See No. 28, p. 432.)

There are several varieties of this piece: one has under the

Queen's bust the letter L (Lauffer) ; another has the artist's initials, I. D. R. (Johann Jacob Dietzel's counter), &c.

278.

ANNE. COUNTER.

Bust of Anne, l., hair bound with fillet, lovelock on the right shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. In the field,

A R.

No reverse.

1.

MB. R.

A thin shell of silver, of coarse workmanship and rude design. This and the following pieces were probably used as counters. It has been said that they were dispersed amongst the populace during the Queen's procession to St. Paul's, but if intended for that purpose they would probably have been executed by the engraver to the Royal Mint, and have been of better workmanship. There is a similar piece in copper in the National Collection, which is struck on a thicker *flan*.

279.

ANNE. COUNTER.

Another : similar to the preceding, but of rather better workmanship.

·75.

MB. R.

Struck for the same purpose as the preceding one.

280.

ANNE. COUNTER.

Bust of Anne, l., crowned, no lovelock, and no brooch to gown. In the field, Q A.

No reverse.

·75.

MB. R.

A thin shell of silver of coarse workmanship, and struck for the same use as the preceding.

281.

## ANNE. COUNTER.

Another: similar, but small round brooch to gown.

·75.

MB. Æ.

282.

## ANNE. COUNTER.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with string of pearls, lovelocks, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA DEI GRATIA.

*Rev.* Four shields, crowned, and arranged in the form of a cross; star of the Garter in the centre. *Leg.* MAG . BR . FRA . ET . HIB . REG.

1 to ·75 (various sizes).

MB. Æ.

There are several varieties of this coarse, ill-executed counter, some having rosettes between the shields. They were issued at different periods during the reign of Anne and vary in size from about one inch to three-quarters of an inch in diameter. They would not have been worth noticing, but that they occasion much trouble, and raise vain expectations in many people, who consider them as “Queen Anne’s farthings,” and very valuable. It is singular that the public are not yet disabused of the false notion of the value of a Queen Anne’s farthing.

283.

## ANNE. NUREMBERG COUNTER.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair much curled, lovelocks behind and on the right shoulder, necklace, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . D . G . ANG . S . F . E . H . REGINA.

*Rev.* Four shields, crowned and arranged in the form of a cross; two c’s interlinked in each angle: sun in the centre. *Leg.* IOH . CONRAD . HOGER . RECH . PFN . COUNTERS. (Johann Conrad Hoger’s counter.)

·75.

MB. Æ.

A counter manufactured at Nuremberg, and copied from the



preceding or from coins of Charles II. : the two c's interlinked being peculiar to his coinage. It may have been struck about the time of the union with Scotland.

284. ANNE. NUREMBERG COUNTER.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with fillet, lovelock on the right shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . R. Below, I. D. R. (Johann Jacob Dietzel's counter.)

*Rev.* Four shields, crowned and arranged in the form of a cross, &c.; similar to the preceding. *Leg.* IOHANN . IACOB . DIETZEL . RECH : COVNTERS.

·95. Snelling, Counters, Pl. v. 31.

No specimen of this variety of the preceding has been met with. This obverse sometimes occurs with the reverse of No. 277.

285. ANNE AND LOUIS XIV.? COUNTER.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with fillet and tied behind, lovelock on the right shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA : DEI GRATIA :

*Rev.* A lady inviting the approaches of a somewhat reluctant gentleman; between them, a rose and a star; on either side, a sun. *Ex.* Four rosettes.

·95.

MB. Æ.

This and the three following pieces are of coarse design: their object is uncertain. They are probably satirical, and may refer to the negotiations for peace with France, the old man being Louis XIV., at one time timid in his advances, at another too forward even to importunity. The bust of the Queen is similar to that found on the later medals of her reign.

## 286. ANNE AND LOUIS XIV.? COUNTER.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, &c., similar to the preceding. *Leg.* ANNA . DEI . GRA.

*Rev.* A lady inviting the approaches of a somewhat reluctant gentleman, &c.; similar to the preceding.

·8.

MB. Æ.

## 287. ANNE AND LOUIS XIV.? COUNTER.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, &c.; from the same die as the preceding.

*Rev.* A lady repelling the approaches of an aged bearded gentleman, clothed in loose robes, his hat in his hand. *Ex.* ALL . FOR . LOVE.

·8.

MB. Æ.

## 288. ANNE AND LOUIS XIV.? COUNTER.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair bound with fillet, lovelock on the right shoulder, in mantle. *Leg.* ANNA . DEI . GRAT.

*Rev.* A lady repelling the approaches of an aged bearded gentleman, &c.; similar to the preceding.

·8.

MB. Æ.

Horace Walpole preserved a specimen of this last piece in a cabinet appropriated to his more valuable medals, and mistaking the gentleman for a lady, described it as Queen Anne and Mrs. Masham embracing.

## 289. SCOTTISH TICKET.

Shield of Great Britain, with the arms of Scotland in the first and fourth quarterings, crowned, and surrounded by the badge of the Garter. *Leg.* ANNA . DEI . GRAT . SCOT . ANG . FRAN . ET . HIB . REGINA . FI . D.

No reverse.

1·55.

MB. Æ.

This is a ticket or pass executed in Scotland, as may be seen by the quartering of the shield. It is of very good workmanship, and in style resembles the coinage of the reign. No particulars are known about it.

290.

ANNE. BADGE ?

Bust of Anne, *l.*, between two branches of palm tied below, her hair is bound with a fillet and tied behind in a knot, lovelock on her left shoulder; she wears a mantle fastened in front with a brooch. Below, on a scroll, is her motto, *Semper Eadem*. (Always the same.)

No reverse.

·95.

MB. R.

Rare.

This is either a portion of a badge or part of an ornament for a book-cover. It is of good workmanship, and partly gilt.

291.

ANNE. MEDALLIC PORTRAIT.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, laureate, hair bound with pearls, lovelocks behind and on the right shoulder, in dress with straps on the shoulder, and mantle fastened with brooches in front and on the left shoulder. *Leg.* ANNA . DEI . GRA . MAG . BR . FRA . ET . HIB . REGINA.

No reverse.

7·6.

MB. lead.

Unique ?

Cast and a little chased. This is a fine medalllic portrait, executed by John Croker about the year 1704. It was probably made to be set in a frame.

292.

DASSIER'S MEDAL.

Bust of Anne, *l.*, hair tied behind, and decorated with pearls and bandeau, lovelock behind, in gown with frill, embroidered,

and with decorated stomacher. *Leg.* ANNA . D . G . M . BR . FR .  
ET HIB . REGINA. Below, I. D. (J. Dassier.)

*Rev.* A sarcophagus, on which is erected an obelisk decorated with a bust of Prince George, from which Fame and a weeping Genius are withdrawing a curtain ; at its base is seated, amidst a pile of arms, standards, &c., History, who records on a shield the events of the reign. The sarcophagus is inscribed, NATA  
6 . FEBR . 1665 . CORONAT . 23 . APR . 1702 . MORT . I . AVG .  
1714.

MB. Æ. lead.

This is one of Dassier's royal series of medals. Anne died on the 1st August, 1714, and was buried in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey on the 24th of the same month.

GEORGE I. 1714-1727.

1. PROCLAIMED KING.  $\frac{1}{12}$  August, 1714.

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, mantle, and riband across the breast. *Leg.* GEORG . LVDOVICVS D . G . M . BRIT . REX . D . B . ET L . EL. (George Louis, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Elector.) *Ex.* PROCL . XII . AVG . 1714. (Proclaimed, 12 Aug. 1714.) On truncation, monogram of M B. (Martin Brunner.)

*Rev.* Apollo, head radiate, seated, facing, on a rock, and playing on a harp; a lion and a leopard repose at his feet. *Leg.* FIDIVM DVLCEDINE MITES. (Tamed by the sweetness of the chords.) *Ex.* N. (Nuremberg.)

1.4.

(See Woodcut.)



1. George I. proclaimed King.

MB. pewter.

Extremely rare.

Towards the close of the life of Queen Anne the rival partisans of the Houses of Stuart and Brunswick threatened serious troubles in the kingdom. The accession of George I. promised



a termination to these dissensions, and he is, therefore, represented as Apollo soothing by his harmony the ferocious animals. On the morning of the decease of Anne, George was proclaimed King at the Royal Exchange, at St. James's Palace, and at other points in London.

2. PROCLAIMED KING.  $\frac{1}{12}$  August, 1714.

Bust of George I., *r.*, hair long and flowing, in armour, and mantle with ornamented border and fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FR . ET . HIB . REX. Below, E. HANNIBAL.

*Rev.* George, wearing the Electoral cap and robes, between Religion, holding the Christian standard, and Liberty, who crowns him with laurel, approaches Britannia, who presents to him the insignia of royalty and tramples upon the beast of Discord: behind her the British Lion supports the royal shield, crowned. *Leg.* PRINC : OPT : RELIGIONIS ET LIBERTATIS CVSTODI. (To the most excellent Prince, the Guardian of Religion and Liberty.) *Ex.* PVBLICA AVCTORITATE PROCLAMATO  $\frac{1}{12}$  AVG . ANNO MDCCXIII. (Proclaimed by public authority,  $\frac{1}{12}$  Aug. 1714.)

2·65. Rapin, x. 8. Van Loon, V. 251.

MB. *R.*

Rare.

The object of the Hanoverian succession was to preserve the Protestant Religion and the constitutional liberties of the kingdoms, and to suppress discord and the Papal party. The device of this medal is in accordance with these sentiments.

3. PROCLAIMED KING.  $\frac{1}{12}$  August, 1714.

Bust of George I., *r.*, &c.; very similar to the preceding, but mantle with plain border, and fastened with a rosette brooch.

*Rev.* George, wearing the Electoral cap and robes, between Religion, holding the Christian standard, and Liberty, &c.; similar to the preceding, but the legend is upon a band, and the letters are smaller.

2·65.

MB. A.

Very rare.

The dies of this medal are cracked. It is probable that only a few specimens were struck before they broke.

4. ACCESSION.  $\frac{1}{12}$  August, 1714.

Bust of George I., r., laureate, hair long, in mantle. *Leg.*  
GEORG LVD . D . G . M . BRIT . FR . ET HIB . REX DVX B & L .  
S . R . I . ELEC. (George Louis, by the grace of God, King of  
Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick and  
Luneburg, Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.) Below, \*,  
the mark of Georg Wilhelm Vestner.

*Rev.* The Sun in the midst of the constellation Leo. *Leg.*  
REGNORVM ALBIONIS NVNC IVRA GEORGIVS INTRAT . ANNO  
MDCCXIV . D . XII . AVGVSTI. (George now enters into the autho-  
rity of the kingdoms of Britain, 12 Aug. 1714.) *m.m.* Rose.

1·7.

(See Woodcut.)



4. Accession of George I.

MB. A.

Very rare.

This medal was executed by Georg Wilhelm Vestner, a medallist of Nuremberg. As shown by medals struck during the reign of Anne, the star was the private mark of Georg Hautsch (See No. 51, p. 257, &c.); but he appears to have

died in 1712, and his mark was then adopted by Vestner. In the middle of August the sun is in the midst of the constellation Leo. It is intended here to symbolize George I. as entering into the kingdom of the British Lion at that season of the year.

5. ACCESSION.  $\frac{1}{12}$  August, 1714.

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, &c. ; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* A map of Great Britain and of part of Europe with many names marked thereon : a horse leaping from Hanover to Britain. *Leg.* Chronogrammatic. ACCEDENS DIGNVS DIVISORBE BRITANNOS. (The worthy one approaching Britain separated from the world, DDDCCCVIII = 1714.) *Ex.* VNVS NON SVFFICIT ORBIS. (One world doth not suffice.)

1·7. Lochner, II. 145. Seeländer, Num. Bruns. Luneburg., Pl. 144.

MB. *R.*

Very rare.

The accession of George I. is symbolized by the Hanoverian Horse leaping to Great Britain ; and the inscription in the exergue asserts that he has become the sovereign of those kingdoms because one (Hanover) did not suffice. This inscription is also to be found on coins of Naples struck by Charles II.

6. ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.  $\frac{18}{9}$  September, 1714.

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour with straps on the shoulder, and mantle. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . D : G . MAG . BRI . ET HIB REX . F . D. Below, *I. C.* (John Croker.)

*Rev.* The King, as Neptune, seated in a marine car drawn by four sea-horses and attended by Tritons and Nereids, approaches the coast. *Leg.* RECTOR . MARIVM. (The Ruler of the seas.) *Ex.* ADVENTVS . REGIS . IN . BRITANNIAM . 18 . SEPTEMB : 1714. (The arrival of the King in Britain, 18 Sept. 1714.)

2·65. Rapin, x. 10. Van Loon, V. 252.

MB. *R.* *Æ.*

Not uncommon.

George I. landed at Greenwich on the  $\frac{18}{29}$  September, 1714, and two days afterwards proceeded from thence to London. He is represented as Neptune because the dominion of the seas was considered essential to the British monarchy.

7. ENTRY INTO LONDON. 20 September [O. S.], 1714.

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour with straps on the shoulder, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . D . G . MAG . BRI . FRA . ET . HIB . REX . F . D. Below, I. C. (John Croker.)

*Rev.* A female figure, London, turreted, presents the keys of the city to the King in a car drawn by four horses, in front of the Royal Exchange. *Leg.* LÆTITIA PVBLICA. (The public rejoicing.) *Ex.* ADVENTVS . REGIS . IN . VRBEM . 20 . SEPT : 1714. (The arrival of the King in the City, 20 Sept. 1714.)

1·85. Rapin, x. 9. Van Loon, V. 253.

MB. R. Æ.

Not uncommon.

On the 20th September the King proceeded from Greenwich in a state coach drawn by eight horses, and entered London accompanied by not fewer than 250 carriages, each drawn by six horses; and preceded by the Lord Mayor and all the City magistrates on horseback.

8. CORONATION.  $\frac{20}{31}$  October, 1714.

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in scale armour with lion's head on the breast, and mantle. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FR . ET . HIB . REX. Below, E. HANNIBAL.

*Rev.* The King seated, *r.*, beneath a canopy of state, is crowned by Britannia, resting her hand upon her shield. *Ex.* INAVGV RAT .  $\frac{31}{20}$  OCT . MDCCXIII. (Crowned,  $\frac{31}{20}$  Oct. 1714.)

2. Seeländer, Num. Bruns. Luneburg., Pl. 144.

MB. A. R.

Rare.

It was deemed expedient not to defer the coronation of the King, and the ceremony was performed without more delay than was necessary to complete the preparations.

9. CORONATION.  $\frac{20}{31}$  October, 1714.

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in scale armour with straps on the shoulder and mantle looped on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . D : G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REX. On truncation, I. C. (John Croker.)

*Rev.* The King, in royal robes, seated, *r.*, in a shell-formed chair, is crowned by Britannia, holding her spear and shield. *Ex.* INAVGV RAT . XX . OCT . MDCCXIII. (Crowned, 20 Oct. 1714.)

1·35. Rapin, x. 11. Van Loon, V. 255.

MB. A. R. Æ. (four varieties). Common.

This is the official medal struck for distribution amongst the officers of state and spectators of the splendid ceremony of the coronation. Several pairs of dies were used to produce this medal; some have I. C. on the truncation of the arm, like the above; some have one pellet between the letters of the legend; some have two, and others omit the initials of the artist. The last variety was probably struck only in copper.

10. CORONATION.  $\frac{20}{31}$  October, 1714.

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle looped on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . D : G . M : BR : FR : E : HI : R.

*Rev.* The King crowned by Britannia, &c.; similar to the preceding. *Ex.* INAVGV RAT : XX : OCT . MDCCXIII.

1·2.

MB. Æ.

A bad imitation of the coronation medal. This and the following one were executed for distribution among the populace.

11. CORONATION.  $\frac{20}{31}$  October, 1714.

Bust of George I., *r.*, &c.; similar to the preceding. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . D G M : B : F : E : H : R.



*Rev.* The King crowned by Britannia, &c.; similar to No. 9.  
*Leg.* INAVGV RAT . XX . OC . MDCCXIII.

1.

MB. Æ.

A still worse imitation of the coronation medal.

12. CORONATION.  $\frac{2}{3}\frac{0}{1}$  October, 1714.

Bust of George I., r., laureate, hair long, in mantle. *Leg.* GEORG LVD . D . G . M . BRIT . FR . ET HIB . REX DVX B & L . S . R . I . ELEC. Below, \*, the mark of Georg Wilhelm Vestner. Same as Nos. 4, 5.

*Rev.* St. George, on horseback, l., slaying the Dragon; Victory hovers above and crowns him. *Leg.* FIDEI DEFENSOR ET AEQVI. (Defender of the Faith and of Justice.) *Ex.* CORONATVS 31 . OCT . MDCCXIII. (Crowned, 31 Oct. 1714.) v. (Georg Wilhelm Vestner.)

1·7. Lochner, II. 417. Seeländer, Num. Bruns. Luneburg., Pl. 144.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

St. George is the emblem of the King; and the Dragon is intended to represent here, as in other instances, Popery and Arbitrary Power, which are overthrown by the establishment of the House of Brunswick on the throne of England. The date is according to the new style.

13. CORONATION.  $\frac{2}{3}\frac{0}{1}$  October, 1714. NUREMBERG COUNTER.

Bust of George I., r., laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . M . BR . FR . ET HIB . REX. Below, L. (Johann Gottlieb Lauffer.)

*Rev.* St. George, on horseback, l., slaying the Dragon. *Leg.* FIDEI DEFENSOR ET AEQVI.

·95.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

A Nuremberg counter, imitated in some degree from the preceding.

14. CORONATION.  $\frac{2}{3}$  October, 1714.

A medallion with the laureate head of George I., supported by Mars and Pallas, who are seated upon clouds. *Leg.* CENTUPLICEM TULIT VIRTUTIS ROBORE FRUGEM. (By force of courage he has borne off an hundredfold reward.) *Ex.* GEORG LUDOVIC. PRINCEPS ELECT. BRUNSVIC. & . LUNEBURG. MAGNÆ BRITAN. REX RENUNCIAT. D. 11. SEPTEMB. & CORONAT. LONDONI D. 31. OCTOBR. 1714. (George Louis, Prince Elector of Brunswick and Luneburg, King of Great Britain, proclaimed 11 Sept., and crowned in London, 31 Oct. 1714.)

*Rev.* A horse galloping towards a harp held by a hand from heaven. *Leg.* TALI LÆTIOR IMPERIO. (More delighted with such an empire.) *Ex.* IN HONOREM SÜCCESIONIS REGIÆ EXCUSUM HAMBURGI. (Struck at Hamburg in honour of the King's succession.)

1-7.

MB. electrotpe from Hunter, R.

Very rare.

It is here intimated that the King owes his destiny to his personal merits: and his gratification at his accession is shown by the alacrity with which the Hanoverian Horse leaps towards the harp, one of the emblems of Britain. The King left Herrenhausen for England on 11 Sept. [N. S.].

15. CORONATION.  $\frac{2}{3}$  October, 1714.

Bust of George I., r., laureate, hair long, in armour much decorated, ermine robes, and collar of the Garter. *Leg.* GEORGIVS I REX. Below, N. SEELÆNDER. FECIT.

*Rev.* George I., in royal robes, stands, facing, between Peace, who holds an olive branch and presents the sceptre to him, and Justice with her sword and scales: the King supports on his left hand the orb. On one side is an infant Genius holding the Electoral shield; on the other, Britannia seated holding her shield, her spear lying on the ground at her side. From above descends an angel, who places the crown upon the King's head,

and bears a scroll inscribed, COELITVS EN DIADEMA NOVUM . ESA . LXII . 3. (Behold a new crown from Heaven.—*comp. Isaiah*, lxii. 3.) In the distance are ships. *Ex.* GLORIA REGIS BRITANNORVM NOVI ANNO VNCTIONIS M.DCC.XIV. (The glory of the new King of Britain in the year of his coronation, 1714.)

5.3. Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc. XXXV. p. 272.

MB. lead.

Very rare.

This medal is by Nicolaus Seeländer, a native of Erfurt, whose works are more remarkable for their elaborate treatment than for their skilful execution. Each letter of the legend upon the obverse forms an emblem, having over it an explanatory inscription complimentary to the character of the King, as follows:—

G. Arm encircled by a serpent, and holding a mirror, PRVDENS. (Prudent.)

E. Pair of scales, IVSTVS. (Just.)

O. Wreath of oak, the Roman reward for saving the life of a citizen, SERVATOR CIVIVM. (The preserver of citizens.)

R. Pelican feeding her young with her own blood, SALVT : PVBL . INVIGILANS. (Watchful of the public safety.)

G. Rainbow, CLEMENS. (Clement.)

I. Column surmounted by a crown, FORTIS. (Brave.)

V. Branches of palm and olive, PACIS AMANS. (Lover of Peace.)

S. Branch of ivy, signifying durability, VIVAT REX OPT : (Long may the very good King live.)

I. Vine entwining a spear, FRVCT<sup>9</sup> APPAREANT. (May the fruits be manifest.)

R. St. George and the Dragon, ADVERS : REPELLAT. (May he subdue his enemies.)

E. Cornucopia, PROSIT OMNIB. (May he be propitious to all.)

X. Sword and sceptre, crossed, TVTOR BONOR . TERROR MALOR. (The Defender of the good, and the Terror of the wicked.)

The dies of this medal are in the possession of Mr. G. G. Adams, of Sloane Street. Vertue (Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 25,068, p. 25 b) says that specimens in silver weighed about sixteen oz.

16. CORONATION.  $\frac{20}{31}$  October, 1714.

George I. seated, *r.*, on a throne, crowned, in royal robes, and holding the sceptre and orb. *Leg.* INAVGV RAT . XX : OCT. (Crowned, 20 Oct.) *Ex.* MDCCXIII.

No reverse.

•9.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

This piece is heart-shaped, and formed a portion of a badge struck for distribution at the time of the coronation.

## 17. GEORGE I. MEDALET. 1714?

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . DEI . GRA.

*Rev.* Britannia stands, *l.*, with spear and shield, and holds out an olive branch: on one side are ships; on the other, men ploughing and sowing. *Leg.* COMPOSITIS . VENERANTVR . ARMIS. (They honour [peace] by laying aside their arms.—*Hor. Car.* IV. xiv. 52.) *Ex.* MDCCXIII.

•85.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

A medalet struck at the beginning of the reign. The reverse is copied from the medal of Anne commemorating the Peace of Utrecht (See No. 257, p. 400). Being united with the head of George, it may be intended to refer to the acknowledgment by Louis XIV. of the Hanoverian succession, and to his relinquishment of the cause of the Stuarts.

## 18. GEORGE I. MEDALET OR COUNTER.

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . D : G : M : B : F : ET : H : REX . F : D :

*Rev.* The royal shield, within the Garter, crowned, and with the supporters: below, the collar and George of the Garter, and on a scroll the motto, DIEV . ET . MON . DROIT.

1.

MB. *AR.*

Not uncommon.

This and the following pieces (Nos. 19–26) are medalets or counters without date, and struck at different times during the reign of George I. The above piece must have been issued in the early part of the reign, as it bears a much younger head of the King than the following one.

19.

GEORGE I. MEDALET OR COUNTER.

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in figured armour and mantle. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . D . G . MAG . B . F H R.

*Rev.* The royal shield within the Garter, crowned, and with the supporters; beneath, on a scroll, the motto, DIEV ET MON DROT (*sic*).

·95. *Rev.* Num. Belge, 1876, Pl. x. 39.

MB. *Æ.*

Not uncommon.

The portrait of the King on this piece is older than that on the preceding.

20.

GEORGE I. COUNTER.

Bust of George I., three-quarters, *r.*, hair long, in armour, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . D : G : M : B : F : ET . HIB : REX : F : D.

*Rev.* Double cypher of *GR*, crowned, between branches of palm and olive.

·8.

MB. *AR.*

Not uncommon.

A counter issued in the early part of the reign.

21.

GEORGE I. COUNTER.

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* GEORGIUS . DEI : GRA.

*Rev.* Britannia seated, *l.*, holds the orb and sceptre, and



rests her arm upon a shield decorated with the rose and thistle.

·95.

MB. Æ.

Not common.

The bust closely resembles that upon Wood's Irish Halfpence, which were struck in the years 1722 and 1723; this is, therefore, probably the date of this small piece.

22.

GEORGE I. COUNTER.

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in scale armour and mantle. *Leg.* GEO . DEI . GRATIA.

*Rev.* A lady inviting the approaches of a somewhat reluctant gentleman; between them, a rose and a star; on either side, a sun. *Ex.* Four rosettes.

·95.

MB. Æ.

Similar counters to this one are described at pp. 415, 416, with the bust of Anne on the obverse.

23.

GEORGE I. COUNTER.

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. In the field, G R.

No reverse.

·75.

MB. R. (two varieties).

These pieces are of coarse work, and are similar in style to those of Anne, described under Nos. 278–281, pp. 413, 414.

24.

GEORGE I. COUNTER.

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in scale armour and mantle looped on the shoulder. *Leg.* VIVAT . REX. (Long live the King.)

No reverse.

·85.

MB. R.

A counter similar to the preceding; but of still coarser work.

25. GEORGE I. NUREMBERG COUNTER.

Bust of George I., r., laureate, hair long, in mantle. *Leg.*  
GEORG . LVD . D . G . M . BRIT . FR . ET H . REX.

*Rev.* Four shields, crowned and arranged in the form of a cross; two c's interlinked in each angle; sun in the centre.  
*Leg.* IOHANN . IACOB . DIETZEL . RECHP . COVNTERS. (Johann Jacob Dietzel's counters.)

1. Snelling, Counters, Pl. v. 33.

MB. R.

A counter struck at Nuremberg. The type of the reverse is copied from the coins of Charles II., the meaning of which was not understood by the maker of this piece.

26. GEORGE I. NUREMBERG COUNTER.

Bust of George I., r., hair long, in armour and mantle.  
*Leg.* GEORG . D . G . M . P (*sic*) . REX.

*Rev.* The royal arms in a square shield, crowned. *Leg.*  
WOLF : HIRON : HOFMANN : RE : P. (Wolfgang Hieronymus Hofmann's counter.)

75. Snelling, Counters, Pl. v. 36.

MB. Æ.

A Nuremberg counter of coarser work than the preceding. Varieties of this and the preceding piece are figured in Snelling, Counters, Pl. v. 34, 35.

27. GEORGE I. MEDALET OR BUTTON.

Bust of George I., r., laureate, hair long, in scale armour and mantle.

*Rev.* Scroll work, crown above; lion and unicorn as supporters.

85.

MB. pewter.

This piece is hollow, and has a ring as if intended to be

worn ; but in the centre of the reverse is a small circle, as if to mark the place for the shank of a button.

28. THE CHURCH PRESERVED. NUREMBERG COUNTER.

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . M . BR . FR . ET HIB . REX.

*Rev.* A church. *Leg.* FVNDAMENTVM QVIETIS NOSTRAE. (The foundation of our repose.) *Ex.* ECCLES . ANGL. (The Church of England.)

·95.

MB. Æ. pewter.

A medalet struck at Nuremberg in commemoration of one of the great principles of the Revolution, the security of the Protestant Church of England. Similar medalets were struck in the reign of Queen Anne (See No. 277, p. 412). George, at one of his earliest councils, declared his firm purpose to maintain these principles. Several pairs of dies were used to supply the demand for these small pieces.

29. THE SENSORIUM CLUB. 1715.

Eloquence and Truth, standing, facing ; the former grasps a scroll inscribed SUADERE. (To persuade), and the latter, with her foot upon a globe, holds up a meridian sun and a palm branch.

*Rev.* The meridian Sun with human face. *Leg.* SENSORIVM . ANNO . PRIMO . GEORGII . 1715. (The Sensorium, in the first year of George, 1715.)

1·35. Gent. Mag. 1802, p. 705.

MB. R.

Rare.

This piece was an admission ticket to a place of entertainment or club in York Buildings, which was called the Sensorium, and was one of the many projects of Sir Richard Steele. The club was founded in 1715, and consisted of one hundred gentlemen and as many ladies “of leading taste in politeness, wit, and learning,” who met occasionally to be entertained with “Music, Eloquence, and Poetry.” Dramatic performances also took place, and it was hoped that the club would have a

beneficial influence upon the class of representations given at the public theatres. Each member was provided with one of the above tickets, which was transferable. The name Sensorium was given to this club as implying the bare conception of what was presented to the spectator, and was selected in preference to any other name "which in a didactic manner might pronounce what ought to be received or rejected." (See *Town Talk*, p. 54, ed. by John Nichols, London, 1789.)

### 30. SIR ANDREW FOUNTAINE. 1715.

Bust of Fountaine, *r.*, long flowing hair, in cravat and loose mantle. *Leg.* ANDREAS . FOUNTAINE . EQVES . AVRATVS . ANGLVS. (Andrew Fountaine, Knight, an Englishman.) Below, 1715.

*Rev.* Pallas, standing amidst ruins and works of art, points to several medallions lying upon a tomb; before her is a pedestal surmounted by the bust of a Roman Emperor; her shield upon the ground bears the arms of Fountaine. *Ex.* A. SELVI . F.

3·4. Snelling, xxx.

MB. lead. Bodley, Æ. Hunter, lead. Rare.

This medallion is always cast, and was executed by Antonio Selvi at Florence. The device of the reverse alludes to Sir Andrew Fountaine's taste for objects of Antiquity and Art, of which he formed a considerable collection, recently dispersed.

Sir Andrew Fountaine was educated at Oxford. He was created a Knight by William III., and was appointed Vice-Chamberlain to Caroline of Anspach, wife of George II., who committed to his superintendence the education of her favourite son, William. Fountaine was nominated Warden of the Mint in 1727, a post which he held till his death in 1753. In his early days he paid several visits to Italy, where he formed a close friendship with Cosmo III., Grand Duke of Tuscany. His opinion on all matters relating to art and archæology was so highly esteemed and valued that, when in Italy, his abode became at once the resort of artists and amateurs. It was during one of these visits to Italy that this medal was executed. (See also No. 236, p. 590.)

## 31. SIR ANDREW FOUNTAINE. 1715.

Bust of Fountaine, *r.*, long flowing hair, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* A female figure, standing within a ruined edifice, is examining medals upon a cippus: behind, a laureated bust on a pedestal.

3·25. Snelling, xxx. Mazzuchelli, II. Pl. clxxxiii. 2.

No specimen of this medal has been met with. The motive of the type of the reverse is the same as that of the preceding.

## 32. SIR ANDREW FOUNTAINE. 1715.

Bust of Fountaine, *r.*, long flowing hair, &c.; same as No. 30.

*Rev.* Bellona, rushing over rugged rocks strewed with armour, seizes and arrests Fortune, whose foot is placed on her wheel.  
*Leg.* PER ARDVA. (Through difficulties.)

3·35. See Snelling, xxviii. 3. Durand, Méd. des Num. Pl. vi. 1.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

This medal is composed of the usual obverse with the bust of Fountaine, and of the reverse of the medal of Richard Molesworth already described (See No. 245, p. 391). The device has, therefore, no peculiar reference to Sir Andrew Fountaine.

## 33. BATTLE OF SHERIFFMUIR OR DUNBLAIN. 13 November, 1715.

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in figured armour, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . D : G : MAG : BR : FR : ET . HIB : REX . F : D. Below, I. C. (John Croker.)

*Rev.* Victory, with sword and palm branch, rapidly pursuing a body of fleeing cavalry. *Leg.* PERJURII . ULTRIX. (The



Avenger of perjury.) *Ex.* AD . DVNBLAINVM . 13 . NOV : 1715.  
(At Dunblain, 13 Nov. 1715.) On the line of the exergue, I. C.  
(John Croker.)

1·8. Rapin, x. 12. Van Loon, V. 256.

MB. R. Æ. (two varieties). Not uncommon.

Two dies, slightly varying, were made for striking this medal;  
one of which appears to have broken.

The Earl of Mar having assembled an army of upwards of 10,000 men to re-establish the House of Stuart, the Duke of Argyle advanced to meet him with an inferior force of 3,500 men. They met at Sheriffmuir, near Dunblain; each lost about 500 men, and at night both retired. The Duke next morning returned to the field, carried off the wounded and four pieces of cannon, and the Earl's army gradually dispersed. As the Earl of Mar and many of his officers had made strong professions of allegiance, their defeat is here called the punishment of perjury.

#### 34. PRESTON TAKEN. 13 November, 1715.

Bust of George I., r., laureate, hair long, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* A military trophy placed upon a pedestal decorated with two united hands: two captives are chained to the base. *Leg.* FIDES . MILITVM. (The fidelity of the army.) *Ex.* REBELL : AD . PRESTON . CAPT : 13 . NOV : 1715. (The rebels taken at Preston, 13 Nov. 1715.) On the line of the exergue, I. C. (John Croker.)

1·8. Rapin, x. 13. Van Loon, V. 257.

MB. R. Rare.

General Macintosh had been despatched by the Earl of Mar across the Firth of Forth; and circumstances induced him to press forward and to take post at Preston, where he defended himself most vigorously, but was ultimately reduced to an unconditional surrender on the same day that the Earl was defeated at Sheriffmuir. The legend on the reverse is often found on Roman coins. At such a time of doubtful loyalty it was expedient to extol the fidelity of the troops.

35. ATTEMPTS OF JAMES (III.), ELDER PRETENDER, TO RECOVER THE ENGLISH THRONE IN 1708 AND 1716.

Bust of Prince James, *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle tied in a knot on the shoulder. *Leg.* NIHIL EFFICIENS. (Accomplishing nothing.)

*Rev.* Map of Great Britain marked, SCOTIA 1708 . M . MART. 1716 . M . FEBR., BRITANNIA, HIBERNIA. *Leg.* BIS VENIT VIDIT NON VICIT FLENSQVE RECESSIT. (Twice he came, he saw, he did not conquer, and he retired in tears.)

1·25. Cochran-Patrick, *Scott. Med.*, Pl. xi. 8.

MB. *Æ.*

Very rare.

The two dates upon this medal indicate the two unsuccessful attempts of James to recover the crown of England. After the defeats at Sheriffmuir and Preston, the rebel chiefs were on the point of disbanding their forces, when the Prince unexpectedly landed and delayed their purpose; but upon the approach of General Cadogan the disbanding was resumed, and the Prince returned in sorrow to Paris, having again seen Scotland and with no success.

36. THE ACT OF GRACE. 15 July, 1717.

Bust of George I., *r.*, hair long, in embroidered mantle tied in a knot on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REX . F . D. Below, I. C. (John Croker.)

*Rev.* A winged female figure, Clemency, leaning upon a column, holds an olive branch, and with a caduceus touches the head of a serpent. *Leg.* CLEMENTIA . AVGVSTI. (The clemency of the King.) *Ex.* MDCCXVII. I. C. (John Croker.)

1·8. Seeländer, *Num. Bruns. Luneburg.*, Pl. 145.

MB. *Æ.*

Not uncommon.

On the 15th July, 1717, an Act of Grace and Free Pardon towards all, with a few exceptions, who had been engaged in the late rebellions, having passed both Houses of Parliament, received the royal assent. Clemency bears the attributes of Peace, and with the caduceus is tranquillizing the serpent of

Rebellion. Mercury having tamed the fury of two serpents, and formed them into an ornament to his caduceus, that instrument became the symbol of peace and plenty.

37. THE ACT OF GRACE. 15 July, 1717.

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in figured armour, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . D : G : MAG : BR : FR : ET . HIB : REX . F : D. Below, *i. c.* (John Croker.) Same as Nos. 33, 34.

*Rev.* A winged female figure, Clemency, leaning upon a column, &c.; same as the preceding.

1·8.

MB. Æ.

Not uncommon.

Same as the preceding, but with a different obverse.

38. WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE. Founded, 1717.

Portcullis; above which are a crown and the Prince of Wales's plumes; below is a label inscribed, ESTABLISHED 1717.

*Leg.* WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE.

*Rev.* An oak wreath.

1·55.

MB. pewter.

Not rare.

This medal commemorates the founding of the Westminster Fire Office in 1717. There are several varieties of this piece, but they appear to be of more recent dates. These medals were struck in gold for presentation to the directors, and in silver for presentation to clerks on their appointment to office. The name of the recipient was engraved within the wreath on the reverse.

39. TREATY OF PASSAROWITZ.  $\frac{10}{21}$  July, 1718.

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in figured armour, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.*

GEORGIVS . D : G : MAG : BR : FR : ET . HIB : REX . F : D. Below,  
I. C. (John Croker.) Same as Nos. 33, 34, 37.

*Rev.* The King, in Roman costume, standing within a rich tent, points to the Morea on a large globe. *Leg.* PACIS . ARBITER. (The Mediator of the Peace.) *Ex.* INTER . GERMAN : TURC : ET . VENET : AD . PASSAROWITZ . 1718. (Between the Germans, Turks, and Venetians at Passarowitz, 1718.) I. C. (John Croker.)

1·8. Seeländer, Num. Bruns. Luneburg., Pl. 145.

MB. R. Æ.

Not common.

The obverses of the specimens in silver and copper of this medal are slightly varied.

Turkey having wrested the Morea from the Venetians, the Emperor Charles VI., as guarantor of the Treaty of Carlowitz, by which the Morea had been assigned to the Republic of Venice, interfered, defeated the Turks, and took Belgrade. At the request of the Turks, George I. was appointed mediator, and peace was concluded at Passarowitz, 10 July [O. S.], 1718. The King is pointing to the Morea, the origin of the quarrel, which was now allowed to be retained by Turkey.

40. WILLIAM PENN. Died, 30 July, 1718.

Bust of Penn, r., in compact wig, plain coat without collar, and cravat. *Leg.* WILLIAM PENN . B . 1644 . D . 1718. L. P. (Lewis Pingo.)

*Rev.* Penn grasping the hand of an American Indian. *Leg.* BY DEEDS OF PEACE. *Ex.* PENNSYLVANIA SETTLED . 1681.

1·55.

MB. R. Æ.

Not rare.

This medal was executed about the middle of the last century, probably by direction of Thomas Hollis, who was a patron of the artist Pingo. The legend was his favourite motto, which he inscribed upon several objects of art, plate, &c. The motto is very applicable to the conduct of Penn, who in 1681, having obtained from the crown a grant of land in America in lieu of a debt, founded the State which was named after him,

Pennsylvania. He concluded many treaties with the neighbouring Indians, which were most strictly observed by both sides, and which contributed much to the success of the colony. Penn did not reside for any length of time in America, and died at Ruscombe, in Berkshire, 30 July, 1718.

41. WILLIAM PENN. Died, 30 July, 1718.

Bust of Penn, *l.*, hair long, in hat, plain coat without collar, and cravat. *Leg.* GUILLELMUS PENN. On truncation, ROGAT . F.

*Rev.* Inscription, NATUS LOND . AN . M.DC.XLIV . OBIIT AN . M.DCC.XVIII. (Born in London, 1644; died, 1718.) *Ex.* SERIES NUMISMATICA UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRUM. M.DCCC.XLIV. DURAND EDIDIT.

1·7.

MB. Æ.

One of the series of medals of illustrious personages of all countries issued at Paris. (See No. 1, Vol. I. p. 4.)

42. NAVAL ACTION OFF CAPE PASSARO. <sup>31 July</sup>  
<sup>11 August</sup>, 1718.

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in figured armour, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . D : G : MAG : BR : FR : ET . HIB : REX . F : D. Below, I. C. (John Croker.) Same as Nos. 33, 34, 37, 39.

*Rev.* A rostral column amidst a pile of arms, and surmounted by a statue of the King as Neptune. *Leg.* SOCIORVM . PROTECTOR. (The Protector of his Allies.) *Ex.* CLASSE . HISP : DELETA . AD . ORAS . SICILIÆ . 1718. (The Spanish fleet destroyed off the coast of Sicily, 1718.)

1·75. Seeländer, Num. Bruns. Luneburg., Pl. 145.

MB. *N.* Æ. Æ.

Not uncommon.

The dies of the obverses of the specimens in each metal are slightly varied.

Spain, having seized Sardinia, was proceeding to subdue Sicily, when Admiral Sir George Byng was despatched with



twenty-one sail of the line to mediate a peace. As the Spanish General, De Lede, who was besieging Messina, refused to accede to a truce, Byng went in pursuit of the Spanish fleet of twenty-seven sail, and falling in with it off Cape Passaro, attacked it, and either destroyed or captured the greater portion of it. Castañeta, the Spanish Admiral, was amongst the prisoners.

43. NAVAL ACTION OFF CAPE PASSARO.  $\frac{31 \text{ July}}{11 \text{ August}}, 1718.$

Within two laurel wreaths are the busts of CAROLVS VI . D . G . ROM . IMP . SEMP . AVG . and GEORGIVS . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . R . ; between them is a winged caduceus rising from the hull of an antique galley decorated with flags. *Leg.* VETANT FOEDARI FOEDERA. (They forbid treaties to be violated.)



43. Naval Action off Cape Passaro.

*Rev.* Jupiter on his eagle and Neptune in a conch attack a fleet. *Leg.* SIC MOTOS FAS EST COMPOSERE FLVCTVS. (Thus is it right to calm the troubled waves.—*comp.* *Virg. Aen.* i. 139.) *Ex.* Chronogrammatic. HISPANORVM CLASSIS A IOVE ET NEPTVNO DELETA. (The Spanish fleet destroyed by Jupiter and Neptune, MDCLLVIII = 1718.)

1·7.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. Æ.

Hunter, R.

Vienna, R.

Very rare.

This medal was executed at Nuremberg by Georg Wilhelm Vestner.

The Spanish attack upon Sardinia, Sicily, and the dominions of the Emperor was in direct violation of the Treaty of Utrecht. The Quadruple Alliance between the Emperor, England, France, and Holland had for its express object the preservation of that treaty from violation. As the eagle is the symbol of the Emperor, he is represented as Jupiter, while the King of England, as ruler of the seas, is symbolized by Neptune. Though the forces of the Emperor took no part in this battle it was a compliment to represent him as an active participator.

44. NAVAL ACTION OFF CAPE PASSARO. <sup>31 July</sup>  
<sup>11 August</sup>, 1718.

Bust of the Emperor Charles VI., *r.*, laureate, in mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* IMP. CAES. CAROL. VI. A. P. F. P. P. (The Emperor Charles VI., august, pious, prosperous, the Father of his country.) Below, *r.* (Benjt Richter.)

*Rev.* A naval trophy on the prow of a galley; in the centre is an eagle with streamers above a trident. *Leg.* BELLVM ITALICVM PROPVLSTATVM. (The Italian war repelled.) *Ex.* CLASSE HOST. OPE BRITAN. FOEDER. DELETA. 1718. (The fleet of the enemy destroyed by the force of the British Allies.)

1·15. Van Loon, Suppl. iii. 28.

Vienna, *N. R.*

Very rare.

This medal was executed by Benjt Richter, medallist to Charles VI. The eagle and the trident symbolize the Emperor and George I.

45. NAVAL ACTION OFF CAPE PASSARO. <sup>31 July</sup>  
<sup>11 August</sup>, 1718.

An eagle destroying seven smaller birds. *Leg.* NVNCA NADIE CONTRA SV SEÑOR. (Never any one against his Lord.) *Ex.* Within arabesque, \*, the mark of Georg Wilhelm Vestner.

*Rev.* A naval action off the coast of SIRACVSA and the port of MESSINA. *Leg.* VICTORIA NAVAL CONTRA LOS ESPAÑOLES. (The

naval victory over the Spaniards.) *Ex.* MDCCXVIII. and \*, the mark of Georg Wilhelm Vestner.

1·75.

(See Woodcut.)



45. Naval Action off Cape Passaro.

MB. *Æ*.

Very rare.

This medal was executed at Nuremberg. The eagle is the Emperor, who by the destruction of the smaller birds shows how impolitic it is to contend against superiors. Syracuse and Messina were the cities which most strongly resisted the attacks of the Spaniards.

46. ALLIANCE OF GEORGE I. AND THE EMPEROR CHARLES VI.  
1718.

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* GEORG . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REX. Below, I. D. (J. Dassier.)

*Rev.* Bust of the Emperor Charles VI., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* CAROLVS . VI . D . G . ROM . IMP . SEMP . AVG. Below, I. D. (J. Dassier.)

1·25.

MB. *Æ*.

Rare.

Executed by Dassier in commemoration of the alliance of the two sovereigns to maintain the Treaty of Utrecht.

47. CAROLINE, PRINCESS OF WALES. 1718.

Bust of Princess Caroline, *r.*, hair collected into a knot at the back of the head, lovelocks, in gown with straps on the shoulder, and mantle. *Leg.* WILHELMINA : CHARLOTTA : PRIN \* WALLIÆ.

*Rev.* A rosebush. *Leg.* ROSA : SINE : SPINA. (A rose without a thorn.)

1·4.

(See Woodcut.)



47. Caroline, Princess of Wales.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

This Princess, the wife of George II., was frequently called, as upon this medal, Wilhelmina Charlotte till after she had ascended the throne, when she was universally known as Queen Caroline. She was the daughter of John Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg Anspach, married on 22 Aug. 1705, George, Electoral Prince of Hanover, afterwards George II., and died in 1737. This medal is the work of John Croker, and was probably issued about the year 1718.

48. CAROLINE, PRINCESS OF WALES. 1718.

Bust of Princess Caroline, *l.*, hair collected into a knot at the back of the head, lovelock, in gown with straps on the shoulder and mantle. *Leg.* WILHELMINA : CHARLOTTA . PR . WALLIA.

*Rev.* A rosebush. *Leg.* ROSA : SINE : SPINA.

1·05.

MB. lead.

Rare.

This is copied from the preceding medal and is of a smaller size. Both these pieces are somewhat rare, because they were considered not worth preserving.

## 49. ESCAPE OF PRINCESS CLEMENTINA FROM INNSPRÜCK.

28 April [N. S.], 1719.

Bust of Princess Clementina, *l.*, hair decorated with diadem and wreathed with pearls, pearl ear-ring and necklace, in gown bordered with jewels, and ermine mantle. *Leg.* CLEMENTINA . M . BRITAN . FR . ET . HIB . REGINA . Below, OTTO . HAMERANI . F.

*Rev.* Princess Clementina in a car drawn at speed by two horses: in the distance, Rome and the rising sun. *Leg.* FORTVNAM . CAVSAMQVE . SEQVOR. (I follow his fortune and his cause.) *Ex.* DECEPTIS . CVSTODIBVS . MDCCXIX. (The guards being deceived, 1719.)

1-9. Lochner, I. 369. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xi. 9.

MB. R.

Not uncommon.

Princess Clementina Sobieski, grand-daughter of John Sobieski, King of Poland, was betrothed to Prince James Stuart. George I. was averse to the marriage, and the Emperor, to gratify him, arrested her on her way to Italy, and confined her in the Castle of Innsprück. Ultimately the guards were deceived, and Clementina escaped by a rapid and perilous flight to Bologna, where she was married by proxy to James, who at that time was in Spain. Her father, Prince James Louis Sobieski, approved her escape, declaring that, as she became engaged to Prince James she ought to "follow his fortune and his cause."

## 50. JOSEPH ADDISON. Died, 17 June, 1719.

Bust of Addison, *r.*, hair long, in lace cravat and close fitting coat. *Leg.* JOSEPHUS ADDISON. Below, E . ROGAT F.



*Rev.* Inscription, NATUS AN . M.DC.LXXII . MISTON VILTONIAE IN ANGLIÂ OBIIT AN M.DCC.XIX. (Born, 1672, at Miston in Wiltshire, in England; died, 1719.) *Ex.* SERIES NUMISMATICA UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRUM M.DCCC.XXIII. DURAND EDIDIT.

1.6.

MB. Æ.

One of the series of medals of illustrious personages of all countries struck in Paris. (See No. 1, Vol. I. p. 4.)

Joseph Addison, poet, statesman, and essayist, born 1 May, 1672, educated at Charterhouse and Oxford, was appointed Under-Secretary of State in 1706, and in 1709 went to Ireland as Secretary to the Marquess of Wharton. On the death of Queen Anne, Addison served as Secretary to the Regency, and in 1717, when Stanhope became Prime Minister, he was appointed one of the Secretaries of State. He died at Holland House, 17 June, 1719.

51. MARRIAGE OF JAMES (III.), ELDER PRETENDER, AND PRINCESS CLEMENTINA. <sup>21 Aug.</sup><sub>1 Sept.</sub> 1719.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of James and Clementina. He, hair long, is in armour, mantle, and riband across the breast; she, hair



51. Marriage of James and Clementina.

confined by pearls and bandeau and flowing over the shoulders,

wears loose mantle. *Leg.* IACOB . III . R . CLEMENTINA . R. On truncation, HAMERAN. (Otto Hamerani.)

*Rev.* Hercules, leaning on his club, takes the hand of Venus, holding a flower and attended by Cupid holding a caduceus. *Leg.* REGIVM CONNVBIVM. (The royal nuptials.) *Ex.* KAL . SEPTEMBR . MDCCXIX. (1 Sept. 1719.)

1.6. (See Woodcut.)

MB. R. Æ.

Rare in silver.

The Prince appears as Hercules reposing after his perils, and the Princess as Venus holding a flower, an emblem of hope and affection. The caduceus in the hand of Cupid intimates that love had eluded the vigilance of the guards and withdrawn the Princess from captivity. James having returned from Madrid, his marriage with the Princess Clementina was confirmed at Rome, <sup>21 Aug.</sup>/<sub>1 Sept.</sub> 1719.

52. MARRIAGE OF JAMES (III.), ELDER PRETENDER, AND  
PRINCESS CLEMENTINA. <sup>21 Aug.</sup>/<sub>1 Sept.</sub> 1719.

Bust of Prince James, *r.*, hair long, in scale armour with Medusa's head on the breast, and mantle. *Leg.* IACOBVS . III . D . G . M . B . F . ET . H . REX.

*Rev.* Bust of Princess Clementina, *l.*, hair long and wreathed with pearls, in gown decorated with a pearl chain and drop, and mantle. *Leg.* CLEMENTINA . MAGNAE . BRITANNIAE . ET . C . REG. On truncation, OTTO HAMERANI.

1.9. Lochner, I. 129. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xiii. 1.

MB. R. Æ.

Rare.

This medal was struck about the time of the marriage. The proceedings of the Stuart family and their partisans were frequently secret and mysterious. The letters ET . C. in the legend on the reverse were consequently supposed to have some mysterious meaning, and various interpretations were proposed of these letters. The common &c. ("et cetera") was too obvious and simple a solution for those who were desirous of discovering some latent signification.

53. PRINCESS CLEMENTINA. MEDALLIC PORTRAIT. 1719.

Bust of Princess Clementina, *r.*, hair tied in a knot behind, from whence descend two lovelocks, an ornamented bandeau round the head; she wears close fitting dress and ermine mantle.

*Leg.* CLEMENTINA D : GRA : PR : MAG : BRIT : FR : E POL :

No reverse.

3·55. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xii. 2.

R. W. Cochran-Patrick, steel.

Unique.

This is a fine portrait of Clementina on steel, and set in a brass rim. It is engraved, and is probably the work of Otto Hamerani.

54. SIR THOMAS DEREHAM. 1719.

Bust of Dereham, *r.*, hair high and long, in loose robes, and cravat. *Leg.* THO . DEREHAM . M . B . BARONETTUS . ÆT . A . XXXVI. (Thomas Dereham, Baronet of Great Britain, aged 36.)

*Rev.* A female figure, holding a wand and a laurel wreath, greets an approaching angel, and turns her back upon Fortune, seated upon her wheel. *Leg.* VIRTUTE . ME INVOLVO. (I envelop myself in virtue.—*Hor. Car.* III. xxix. 55.) *Ex.* 1719.

3·35. For reverse see Mazzuchelli, II. Pl. clx. 1.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

Sir Thomas Dereham, of Dereham Abbey, Norfolk, and son of Sir Richard Dereham, was educated in Tuscany under the care of his father's cousin, who was envoy at that court, and who bequeathed to him his property and estates. He was attached to the exiled family of the Stuarts, embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and bequeathed a considerable sum to the College "de Propaganda Fide" in Rome for the endowment of two English students to go as missionaries to England. He died unmarried at Rome, 16 Jan. 1739, aged sixty-five. The reverse intimates that he relied upon his virtue, despising the gifts of Fortune; but this design, although perhaps appli-

cable to the character of Dereham, was not originally made for this medal, as it appears upon one of Giovanni Battista Cerretani (Mazzuchelli, II. Pl. clx. 1), a senator of Florence,



54. Medal of Sir Thomas Dereham.

where it was executed. There is another specimen of this medal in the British Museum, dated 1715, but neither this date nor 1719 coincide with the given age of Dereham.

55. JOHN LAW, THE FINANCIER. 1720.

Half-length figure of Law, three-quarters, *r.*, head facing, hair long, in cocked hat, embroidered coat, and the badge of the Order of the St. Esprit attached to a riband: in his right

hand he holds a paper inscribed, ACTI . EN BILLETS. (Shares in paper.) *Leg. m<sup>r</sup>* de LAWS, COMTE de TANCKERVILLE, CONSEILLER du ROY DANS TOUTS SES CONSEILS, SURINTENDANT ET CONTROLLEUR GENERAL DES FINANCES du ROYAUME DE FRANCE. (Mons. de Laws, Comte de Tanckerville, Adviser of the King in all his Councils, Superintendent and Comptroller-General of the Finances of the Kingdom of France.)

*Rev. Inscription,*

DIMANCHE : NOUS VIDONS PAR LES BILLETS DE BANQVE  
TOUTES LES BOURSES.

LUNDI : NOUS ACHETTONS DES ACTIONS,

MARDI : NOUS AVONS DES MILLIONS,

MERCREDI : NOUS REGLONS NOTRE MENAGE,

IEUDI : NOUS NOUS METTONS EN EQUIPAGE,

VENDREDI : NOUS ALLONS AU BALL,

ET SAMEDI : A L'HOPITAL.

1720.

(Sunday, by the notes of the bank we empty all the purses.

Monday, we purchase our shares,

Tuesday, we are millionaires,

Wednesday, we arrange our *menage*,

Thursday, we start our equipage,

Friday, we go to the ball,

and Saturday, to the Hospital [*i.e.* Poor House].)

1-3. Van Loon, Suppl. iii. 31.

MB. electrotype from Bibl. Paris, R.

Very rare.

This and the four following pieces were executed by Christian Wermuth at Gotha.

John Law of Lauriston, the famous financier and speculator, was the son of a goldsmith, and was born at Edinburgh, 21 April, 1671. In 1694, having killed his opponent in a duel, he was compelled to leave Scotland, and, after wandering about Italy for some years, he went in 1715 to Paris, where, shortly afterwards, he started with great success a private bank. His gigantic financial schemes and his monetary visions captivated the Regent, who established in 1718 the Royal Bank of France,



with Law as Director-General. He also appointed him Comptroller-General of Finances. In 1719 Law floated the great bubble Mississippi Scheme, which failing in the next year, plunged thousands of families into ruin. Law was, in consequence, compelled to quit France, and, retiring for a while to Brussels, he afterwards settled at Venice, where he died in indigence, 21 March, 1729. This piece was struck soon after the crash of all Law's financial undertakings, which it ridicules.

56. JOHN LAW, THE FINANCIER. 1720.

Half-length figure of Law, three-quarters, *r.*, head facing, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Inscription,

*KWIA MVNTVS* FULD TEZIBI [*i.e.* Quia mundus vult decipi],  
 NICHT LUSCHT MEHR HAT ZUR LOTTERIE,  
 SO SCHAFFT VOR BILLETTS *ACTIEN* HER,  
 IN DIE KREUZ UND IN DIE QUER,  
 NACH DER IETZ'GEN WELT BEGEHR.

1720.

(Because the world wishes to be deceived! it takes no longer delight in lotteries, and so procures shares for tickets in all directions according to its present desire.)

1.3.

MB. electrotype from Bibl. Paris, *R*.

Very rare.

This and the two following medals also ridicule the state of things in France and the prevailing spirit of speculation.

57. JOHN LAW, THE FINANCIER. 1720.

A man, partially undressed, and lighting his pipe with a bundle of script, is emitting coins, some of which, provided with wings, are flying away; above, *NVMVS VBI LOQVITVR*. (Money, when he speaks.) *Leg.* Chronogrammatic. *BEETER IN DE WYDE WERElt; aLS IN DE nAUe BUyK of kIst*. (Better in the wide world, than in the narrow stomach or chest, *DDDLL-vviii* = 1613.) *Ex.* Chronogrammatic. *NooIt BREEKT ySER . 22 . PRO CENT*. (Necessity breaks iron; 22 per cent., *ci* = 101.)

*Rev.* Chronogrammatic inscription across the field, EN MAGNAS DAT OPES CELEBER LAVV FOENORE QVESTVS. (Behold! the renowned Law, by usury of gain, gives great wealth, MDCLLVVVV = 1720.) *Leg.* Chronogrammatic. KOMT SEHT DAS FRANTZ-VOLCK AN! HERR LAVV THVT GROSSE THATEN! (Come, behold the people of France; Mr. Law doeth great things, MDCLLVVVV = 1720.)

1.25.

R. W. Cochran-Patrick, R.

Very rare.

The chronograms in the legend and exergue on the obverse make up the date 1714, about which time Law began his speculative undertakings in Paris.

58. JOHN LAW, THE FINANCIER. 1720.

A man blowing script from a pair of bellows, and crying out, WER KAVFT ACTIEN. (Who will buy shares?) *Leg.* WER SICH DYRCH DIESEN WIND DEN GELDGEITZ LAESSET FVHREN. (Who in the desire for money will allow himself to be led by this wind?) *Ex.* SEY KLVG . V . WIZIG IN VERKEHREN. (Be prudent and cautious in your transactions.)

*Rev.* A dog crossing a bridge over a stream and dropping a bundle of script, the shadow of which is seen in the water below. *Leg.* DER KAN VERWIRRVNGS VOLL SEIN HAAB . V . GVTH VERLIEREN. (In his confusion he may lose his goods and possessions.) *Ex.* SOLL DICH ESOPHI HVND NICHT LEHREN . 1720. (Will you not learn a lesson from the dog of Aesop?)

1.35.

R. W. Cochran-Patrick, R.

Very rare.

59. JOHN LAW, THE FINANCIER. 1720.

Back view of half-length figure of Law in cocked hat, and between the inscription VISIBILIS . INVISIBILIS. (Visible, yet invisible.) *Leg.* BANQVERODT itt A LA MODE. (Bankruptcy is the fashion.)

*Rev.* An old man, prostrate on the ground, grasping in his right hand a winged caduceus, and in his left a packet inscribed, WEXL BRIEFE. (Letters of exchange.) *Leg.* CREDIT ist Maüßetott. (Credit is as dead as a rat.)

1.

MB.  $\mathcal{R}$ .

Very rare.

Like the preceding pieces, this is also by Christian Wermuth of Gotha. It was struck upon Law's flight from France, and the obverse infers that, though himself absent, the evil caused by his financial schemes was visible everywhere, and that bankruptcy was rampant. The fallen caduceus and the legend on the reverse are indicative of the severe blow which commerce in general had received, and of the low state of public credit.

60. BIRTH OF PRINCE CHARLES, YOUNG PRETENDER.

$\frac{20}{31}$  Dec. 1720.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of James and Clementina. He, hair long, is in armour, mantle, and riband across the breast; she, hair confined by pearls and bandeau and flowing over the shoulders, wears loose mantle. *Leg.* IACOB . III . R . CLEMENTINA . R. On truncation, HAMERAN. (Otto Hamerani.) Same as No. 51.

*Rev.* A female figure, Providentia, leaning against a column, holds a child on her arm and points to a globe before her, on which appear *ING*, *SC*, and *IRL*. (England, Scotland, and Ireland.) *Leg.* PROVIDENTIA OBSTETRIX. (Providence, the helper in childbirth.) *Ex.* CAROLO . PRINC : VALLÆ NAT : DIE . VLTIMA A : MDCCXX. (To Charles, Prince of Wales, born on the last day of the year 1720.)

1.6. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xiii. 2.

MB.  $\mathcal{R}$ .  $\mathcal{Æ}$ .

Not uncommon.

The column is intended to indicate the fortitude of the Stuart family under their misfortunes, and of the Princess during her confinement. The globe bears the names of the countries claimed by the family, and which it would be the future object of the Prince to attain.

61. BIRTH OF PRINCE CHARLES, YOUNG PRETENDER.

$\frac{2}{3}\frac{0}{1}$  Dec. 1720.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of James and Clementina. He, laureate, hair long, is in armour, and mantle tied in a knot on the shoulder; she wears mantle fastened with brooch in front.

*Leg.* IAC . III . ET CLEM . D . G . MAG . BRIT . REG.

*Rev.* A female figure, Providentia, facing, holding upon her arm an infant decorated with a riband and a badge. *Leg.* SPES BRITANNIÆ. (The hope of Britain.) *Ex.* CAR . WALL . PR . NATUS DIE ULT . A . 1720.

175. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xiii. 3.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

This medal was executed by Norbert Roettier, and the dies were amongst those purchased by Mr. Young from the representatives of the Roettier family, and afterwards presented by him to the British Museum. As soon as the Prince was born he was placed upon a couch, and he held his first levée, at which cardinals, prelates, and soldiers, who had been long in exile, were present to offer their congratulations, and this medal was ordered to be struck in commemoration.

62. QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE : INDECISION OF THE UNITED PROVINCES. 1720.

Austria, England, and France, in a state chariot, which wants one wheel; in the foreground Holland is reclining by the side of the road; she is seated on her Lion, grasps a staff with the cap of Liberty, and leans on the fourth wheel; England invites her to put it on the chariot and to enter: Spain, dejected, lies in the track of the chariot, and is in danger of being run over. *Leg.* SISTIT . ADHVC . QVARTA . DEFICIENTE . ROTA. (Hitherto it stands still, the fourth wheel being wanting.)

*Rev.* Inscription, FOEDVS . QVADRVPLEX IMPERFECTVM REPVB-LICA . BATAVA FORTITER . PRVDENTERQ . CVNCTANTE . MDCCXX.

(The Quadruple Alliance is incomplete, the Republic of Holland vigorously and prudently delaying, 1720.)

2.25. Van Loon, Suppl. vii. 69.

MB. *R*.

Very rare.

The Quadruple Alliance was formed by Austria, England, France, and the United Provinces, to repel the ambitious views of Spain, and to maintain the Treaty of Utrecht. The Provinces, after much delay, very reluctantly listened to the persuasion of England, and joined the Alliance. This medal is said to have been struck in Holland by the party which disliked the proposed alliance, and applauded the hesitation which delayed its completion.

63. JAMES (III.), ELDER PRETENDER. APPEAL AGAINST THE  
HOUSE OF HANOVER. 1721.

Bust of Prince James, *r.*, hair long, in armour with a sun upon the breast, and mantle tied in a knot on the shoulder.  
*Leg.* VNICA SALVS. (The only safeguard.)

*Rev.* The Hanoverian Horse trampling upon the Lion and the Unicorn; Britannia, seated, deploring their misfortune; fugitives carrying off their goods, and London in the distance.  
*Leg.* QUID . GRAVIVS . CAPTA. (What more grievous than being in captivity.) *Ex.* MDCCXXI.

2. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xiii. 4.

MB. *R*.

Not uncommon.

This medal was executed by Otto Hamerani, when great exertions were being made secretly to raise troops and to supply arms to insurgents in Britain in order that another effort might be made to replace the Stuarts upon the throne. It was intended for distribution among the Jacobites. The mysterious suppression of the Prince's name increased the interest of his cause, and the treatment of the British supporters, deemed by the party to be the symbols of the Stuarts only, was calculated to fan the flame of indignation against the House of Hanover.



64. MATTHEW PRIOR. Died, 18 Sept. 1721.

Bust of Prior, *l.*, in cap, vest, and shirt with collar open.  
*Leg. NEC . ELATVS . NEC . DEJECTVS.* (Neither elated nor dejected.)  
 No reverse.

3. (See Woodcut.)



64. Medal of Matthew Prior.

MB. *R.*

Extremely rare.

This medal is embossed and chased, in very high relief and of inferior workmanship.

Matthew Prior, poet, statesman, and diplomatist, born 21 July, 1662, was educated at Westminster and Cambridge. In 1690, through his patron, the Earl of Dorset, he was appointed Secretary to the Embassy which was sent in that year to the Congress at the Hague. He was again employed as Secretary to the English negotiators at the Treaty of Ryswick, in 1697,

and in the following year was Secretary to the Embassy to France, in which he continued both under the Earl of Portland and the Earl of Jersey. In 1711 he was one of the chief agents of the Government employed in negotiating the Treaty of Utrecht, for which he was afterwards accused of treason and confined in prison for two years without a trial. He died 18 Sept. 1721. His poetical works are numerous, and comprise odes, songs, epistles, epigrams, and tales. This medal was probably executed towards the end of his life, after he had experienced various vicissitudes of fortune.

65. MATTHEW PRIOR. Died, 18 Sept. 1721.

Bust of Prior, three-quarters, *l.*, in cap, cravat, and plain coat without collar.

No reverse.

1·7 by 1·4.

MB. Æ.

Extremely rare.

Cast, chased, and in very high relief. The style of the portrait is somewhat similar to the preceding.

66. MATTHEW PRIOR. Died, 18 Sept. 1721.

Bust of Prior, *r.*, in cap, vest, shirt with open collar, and mantle round the breast. *Leg.* MATTHEW PRIOR.

No reverse.

1·3.

MB. lead.

Extremely rare.

This is probably an early work of John Milton, the die engraver, done for practice, without any other special object.

67. DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. Died,  $\frac{16}{27}$  June, 1722.

Bust of Marlborough, *r.*, hair long, in armour, mantle decorated with the star of the Garter, and riband across the breast.

*Leg.* IOHANNES CHVRCHIL . S . R . I . P . DVX DE MARLBOROVGH.  
Below, v. (Georg Wilhelm Vestner.)

*Rev.* Victory, *r.*, with palm branch and two laurel wreaths,  
stalks over Mars and Death. *Leg.* MARS ALTER MARLBROVGH  
DE MARTE ET MORTE TRIUMPHAT. (Marlborough, a second Mars,  
triumphs over War and Death.) *Ex.* MDCCXXII.

1·95.

(See Woodcut.)



67. Death of the Duke of Marlborough.

MB. R.

Very rare.

The date shows that this medal was struck upon the death  
of Marlborough, which took place  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{6}{7}$  June, 1722. The mean-  
ing of the legend on the reverse seems to be that Marlborough  
trampled over war by his victories and over death by the immor-  
tality of his fame.

68. DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. Died,  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{6}{7}$  June, 1722.

Bust of Marlborough, three-quarters, *l.*, head nearly facing,  
hair long, in cravat, armour decorated with the head of Medusa  
and the star of the Garter, mantle, and riband across the  
breast. *Leg.* IOHAN . CHURC . DUX MARLB. J. D. (J. Dassier.)

*Rev.* Victory, holding a laurel wreath and palm branch,  
standing, facing, amidst piles of arms. *Leg.* VBI ADERAT IBI

VICTORIA. (Where he was present, there was Victory.) *Ex.*  
OB . 27 . JUN . 1722 . NAT . ANN . 74. (Died 27 June, 1722,  
aged 74.)

165.

(See Woodcut.)



68. Death of the Duke of Marlborough.

MB. R. Æ.

Not uncommon.

Victory is here mentioned as Marlborough's inseparable companion, conformably to the statement of the historian, "that he never besieged a town which he did not take, nor fought a battle which he did not gain." Marlborough was born 24 June, 1650: he died therefore in his seventy-second year, and not in his seventy-fourth, as stated on this medal.

69. SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN. Died, 25 Feb. 1723.

Bust of Wren, *l.*, hair long, in vest and loose mantle. *Leg.*  
CHRISTOP . WREN . EQVES . AVR & . ARCHITECT. Below, OBIIT .  
A . D . 1723 . ÆT . 91. (Died in 1723, aged 91.)

*Rev.* The west front of St. Paul's Cathedral. *Upper leg.*  
VNVM . PRO . CVNCTIS . FAMA . LOQVATVR . OPVS. (Let fame cele-  
brate one work for all.) *Lower leg.* INCEPT . A . D . 1675 .  
PERFECT . A . D . 1711. *Ex.* AEDES . S . PAVLI . LOND. (The  
Cathedral of St. Paul, London, begun in 1675, and finished in  
1711.) G . D . GAAB . SCVLP.



3·85.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

Cast and chased, and executed by G. D. Gaab, a medallist of Augsburg. This medal was made about the middle of the eighteenth century, and, in commemorating Wren, selects his greatest work as illustrative of his genius. Sir Christopher Wren, the famous architect and mathematician, born at East Knoyle in Wiltshire, 20 Oct. 1632, was educated at Oxford. In 1657 he occupied the chair of Astronomy at Gresham College, London, and three years afterwards was appointed Savilian Professor at Oxford. His talents as an architect soon gave him a great reputation, and after the fire of 1666 he was engaged to rebuild St. Paul's Cathedral, which was begun in 1675 and completed in 1710—not in 1711, as stated on this medal. Wren was one of the Founders of the Royal Society, and was most influential towards its early success. He died 25 Feb. 1723, in his ninety-first year.

70. JACOBITE CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED. May, 1723.

A Bishop and four other persons seated at a table. *Leg.* Chronogrammatic. DECRETVM EST REGNO BRITO RESTITVATVR ABACTVS. (It is decreed, let the banished one be restored to the



70. Jacobite Conspiracy discovered.

throne of Britain, MDCCVVVII = 1722.) *Ex.* CONSPIRATIO = [rev. BRITANNICA]. (The British conspiracy.)



*Rev.* The same Bishop and the others dismayed by lightnings issuing from clouds encircling the Eye of Providence. *Leg.* CHRONOGRAMMATIC. CONSPIRATE APERIT DEVS ET VOS FVL-MINE PVLSAT. (Conspire! God discovers and smites you with his lightning, MDCLLVVVIII = 1723.) *Ex.* BRITANNICA [*obv.* CONSPIRATIO]. (The British conspiracy.)

155.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. lead.

Extremely rare.

The Bishop is Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, and the others are the Earl of Arran, the Earl of Orrery, Lord North, and Lord Gower, the five who formed the Jacobite Council or "Junta," and arranged the affairs of James in England. The conspiracy was discovered by the Regent of France, who at once gave notice of it to the British Government, and Atterbury was deprived of his See and banished the kingdom. The object of the conspiracy in 1722 was the restoration of the Stuarts to the throne of England, which is announced on the obverse, while the reverse alludes to the discovery and punishment of the conspirators in the following year.

71.

CONYERS MIDDLETON. 1724.

Bust of Middleton, *r.*, hair very short, in loose drapery, which terminates the bust. *Leg.* CONYERS . MIDDLETON . S . T . P. (Conyers Middleton, Professor of Theology.) Below, GIO . POZZO . F . ROMA . 1724.

*Rev.* The interior of the University Library at Cambridge, with a bust of Minerva and a table, on which are books. *Leg.* ACADEMIÆ . CANTABRIGIENSIS . PROTO . BIBLIOTHECARIVS. (The Chief Librarian of the University of Cambridge.)

325. Snelling, xxx.

MB. Æ.

Somewhat rare.

This medal is cast and chased, and in high relief.

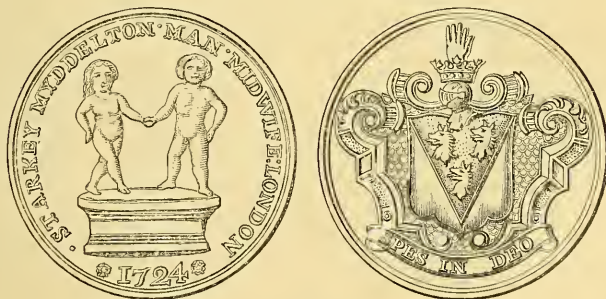
Conyers Middleton was born at York in 1683, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1706. When the King purchased and presented Bishop Moore's library to the University, Middleton was made the first Chief

Librarian. In 1724 he visited Rome, and was received with great distinction. Being exceedingly indignant at finding that the Librarian of the Vatican supposed that Cambridge was only a great school to prepare youths for Oxford, he caused this medal to be executed as a record of the existence of Cambridge and of its library, which was of sufficient extent and value to make its librarianship a post of honour, worthy of commemoration upon a medal. Middleton died 28 July, 1750. His works are chiefly of a theological and antiquarian character, and contain much that is valuable, learned, and curious.

72. STARKEY MYDDELTON. 1724.

Two children, hand in hand, naked, standing upon a pedestal.  
*Leg.* STARKEY MYDDELTON . MAN . MIDWIFE : LONDON . 1724.

*Rev.* Armorial shield of Myddelton, with helmet, crest, and motto, SPES IN DEO. (Hope in God.)  
1.55. (See Woodcut.)



72. Ticket of Starkey Myddelton.

MB. brass. Hunter, R. Extremely rare.

This was probably a sort of advertisement ticket. Starkey Myddelton was the second son of Henry, the fourth son of Sir Hugh Myddelton (See No. 51, Vol. I. p. 260). He was born 3 April, 1688, and practised physic in London, and had a son,

Henry, also a medical man, who died 9 Sept. 1759, and a daughter, who was living in 1792, the widow of Dr. Jubb of Reading.

73.

ARCHBISHOP WAKE. 1725.

Bust of Wake, *r.*, hair long, in episcopal robes. *Leg.*  
 GUILIELMUS WAKE ARCH. CANT.

*Rev.* Inscription, JLLUSTRIUM VIROURUM QUI VERÆ RELIGIONI CHRISTIANÆ BONISQUE LITTERIS JN EUROPA RENOVANDIS RESTAURANDISQUE ADLABORARUNT JCONES VERISSIMAS REVERENDISSIMO IN CHRISTO PATRI GUILIELMO WAKE ARCHIEPISCOPO CANTUARIENSI TOTIUS ANGLIÆ PRIMATI ET METROPOLITANO OFFERT, DICAT DEDICATQUE JOANNES DASSIER GENEVENSI. M.DCC.XXV. (These most truthful portraits of illustrious men, who have laboured for the revival and restoration of the true Christian religion and polite literature in Europe, Jean Dassier, a Genevese, offers, presents, and dedicates to the Right Reverend Father in Christ, William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, 1725.)

1·7. Snelling, xxvi. 6. Mazzuchelli, II. Pl. clxiii. 3.

MB. R. Æ.

Not rare.

The medals to which Dassier refers, and which by the above he dedicates to Archbishop Wake, are those generally known as the series of Reformers. They are of a smaller size than the dedication medal, and those which have reference to England have already been noticed.

William Wake, born in 1667, was educated at Oxford, became successively Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, Rector of St. James's Westminster, Dean of Exeter, Bishop of Lincoln, and in 1716 Archbishop of Canterbury. He was the author of several theological works and of many volumes of sermons and charges. Vertue (Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 23,076, p. 33) says "that this medal was done abroad from the print mezzotint by White, after Gibson's painting. In this the graver has outdone other works of his doing, though with the difficulty of making a profile from a front face."

74. EPPING FOREST ASSEMBLY HOUSE. 1725.

View of the Assembly House in Epping Forest; in front a stag chased by two dogs. *Ex.* Epping Forest. *Assembly-house* 1725.

*Rev.* Armorial shield; on a band beneath, MR JOHN . GREENE. 175.

MB. R.

Extremely rare.

The obverse of this medal is cast and chased, and the reverse is engraved. The building represented was erected as an assembly-room for the families residing in the neighbourhood, and was situated on the west side of Epping Forest. It was afterwards converted into a dwelling-house, and formed part of a row of houses to which it gave the name of Assembly Row. This medal was probably a ticket of admission for the gentleman whose name and arms it bears, perhaps a subscriber or part proprietor of the Assembly House.

75. THE ORDER OF THE BATH REVIVED. 1725.

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REX . F . D. Below, I. C. (John Croker.)

*Rev.* Prince William, standing, facing, habited as a Knight of the Bath. *Leg.* SPES . ALTERA. (The other hope.) *Ex.* ORD . EQVIT . BALN . REST . ET . INSIG . AVCT . MDCCXXV. (The Order of the Knights of the Bath revived and its decorations augmented, 1725.)

18. Köhler, XV. 321. Seeländer, Num. Bruns. Luneburg., Pl. 145.

MB. A. R. Æ.

Not uncommon.

After the coronation of Charles II. the Order of the Bath fell into neglect till the year 1725, when George I. revived it, enacting a new book of Statutes, and augmenting its decorations. Prince William, afterwards Duke of Cumberland, the second son, or the other Hope of the country, then four years of age, was the first Knight of the revived Order.

76. THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES OF SCOTLAND AT ERFURT  
RESTORED. 1725.

Façade of the church inscribed, *f* p . 25 . 8. (Proverbs, xxv. 8.) *Leg.* ECCLESIA S. IACOBI SCOTORUM ERFURT. (The Church of St. James of Scotland at Erfurt.) Below, *Werner . f.* (Johann Heinrich Werner fecit.)

*Rev.* Chronogrammatic inscription, WALThERVs GLITZBERG PRO sCOTIs CONSTRVIT ÆDES E NITET INsIGNIs CONIVgIs HIC pIETAS . ATQVE HÆC SEPTINGENTIs ANNIs ECCLESIA DV RAT : HINC NOVA fIT FACIES pVLCHRior INDE NITET. (Walter Glitzberg has built a church for the Scotchmen, and here the remarkable piety of his wife shines forth, DCCCCLLVVVVIIIIIIII = 1036: and this church having remained for seven hundred years from that time, a new façade is made, and from this time it shines forth more beautiful, DCCCCCCLLVVVIIIIIIII = 1725.)

*Edge.* HOC DECUS ACCEPTUM ERFURT ÆDES MARIANO. (May this honour be acceptable; the Church at Erfurt [has been restored] by Marianus.)

1·25.

MB. electrotype from Edinburgh, *R.* Very rare.

This church, together with the Cloister, was founded in 1036, as stated in the chronogram of the first half of the inscription on the reverse, by Walter, Count of Glitzberg, for the use of the Scottish Benedictine Fathers who had settled in Erfurt. The tomb of the Count and his wife, Hedwige von Vohburg, still exists in the church, which is now included in the parish of St. Nicholas. In 1725 the church was restored, and a new façade built, and in that state it remains to the present day. Marianus Brockie was Superior of the Cloister from 1719 to 1727, and it was during his term of office, and under his direction, that the church was restored.

77. CASHIOBURY COUNTER. 1725.

Armorial shield of the Earl of Essex within the Garter of the Order of St. Andrew, with its motto, NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT.



(No one provokes me with impunity.) Coronet, supporters, and motto of the family, FIDE ET FORTITUDINE. (By faith and fortitude.)

*Rev.* Inscription, JETTON DE CASHIOBURY.

1·25.

MB. R. Æ.

Rare.

On the 2nd February, 1725, William, third Earl of Essex, was elected a Knight of the Order of St. Andrew, and it was probably soon after this event that this jeton was struck. It was intended for use as a card counter.

78.

DANIEL WRAY. 1726.

Bust of Wray, *r.*, hair short, in mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* DANIEL . WRAY . ANGLVS . AET . XXIV. (Daniel Wray, an Englishman, aged 24.) On truncation, 1726. Below, G. POZZO . F.

*Rev.* Inscription, NIL ACTVM REPVTANS CVM QVID SVPERESSET AGENDVM. (Not considering anything done, whilst anything remained to be done.)

2·7. Snelling, xxx.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

This medal is cast and chased, and in high relief; it was executed at Rome when Wray visited that city in 1726. The bust was said to be “a striking representation” of the eminent original. Wray was a fellow of the Royal Society, Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, and a Trustee of the British Museum. He was a deputy Teller of the Exchequer, and was conspicuous for his regular and steady attention to all duties entrusted to him. These qualities, combined with extreme punctuality in all matters of business, and with unremitting perseverance, gave occasion to the inscription on the reverse of this medal. He died 29 Dec. 1783.

79.

JOHN HENLEY. 1726.

Half-length figure of Henley, front face, in canonical dress, and expounding from a book in his hand. *Leg.* INVENIAM VIAM

AVT FACIAM. (I will find a way or make one.) *Ex.* I. H. (John Henley.)

*Rev.* Joshua commanding the sun to stand still. *Leg.* STA SOL. (Sun, stand thou still.—*Joshua*, x. 12.) THE ORATORY 1726. *Ex.* FOR

1·25.

(See Woodcut.)



79. John Henley. Admission Ticket.

MB. Æ. Hunter, R.

Not common.

John Henley, an English clergyman, better known as "Orator Henley," born at Melton Mowbray, 3 Aug. 1692, was educated at Cambridge, and obtained the living of Chelmon-diston in Suffolk. Being deprived of his cure, and not obtaining any preferment adequate to his own idea of his merits, he made, what he could not find, a way for himself and his reputation, and established a chapel, which he called "The Oratory," in Butcher's Row, Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he delivered lectures. This medal was an admission ticket, and was stamped "FOR" one or more persons. Henley denied miracles, and, considering that Joshua stayed the sun by the power of his eloquence, he had the consummate vanity to ascribe almost equal efficiency to his own oratory. He died 14 Oct. 1756.

80.

JOHN HENLEY. 1726.

A star rising towards the meridian. *Leg.* AD SUMMA. (To the highest.) THE ORATORY. Below a double cypher of I H. (John Henley.) Floral border.

*Rev.* Inscription, LONDON \* 1726. No. 2.

14.

MB. R.

Very rare.

This is another admission ticket to the Oratory of this Preacher, and was available for two persons. The obverse bears Henley's emblem and motto.

81.

## ARCHERY MEDALS. 1726.

Of the character of medals are certain pieces, generally engraved, which were appended to the silver arrows or belts, the prizes of the early Toxophilite or Archery Societies in Scotland.

The rules of one of these societies, the Royal Company of Archers of Edinburgh, are given in a small work entitled, *Poems in English and Latin, on the Archers, and Royal Company of Archers*, Edinburgh, 1726. In the same work is also an account of the pieces appended to the Edinburgh Silver Arrow. These are eight in number, and the first bears on one side the date 1709, and the arms and name of Mr. David Drummond, and on the other some Latin verses by Thomas Kincaid and Dr. Archibald Pitcairn. The other medals are of similar type. By the rules of the Society the competition was to take place at the "Rovers," in Leith Links, on the second Monday in June yearly. To the same Society belonged a silver bowl, to which certain pieces of gold were appended. James, Earl of Wemyss, was the first to win the bowl in 1720, and he attached to it a medal in the shape of MacDuff's shield, having on the obverse his name only, and on the reverse his name and the date. This prize was also shot for annually.

In the same work a description is also given of the old Musselburgh Silver Arrow, which was about a foot long and had been gilt, and which at a later date, 1713, was attached to a larger one, presented to the town by Adam Coult. A description is given of not less than fifty-seven medals, which were attached to these arrows, the first medal being dated 1603 and the last one 1726, the year of the publication of the book above mentioned. These pieces are of various sizes and forms, and bear the names and arms of the winners on one side, and

on the other the figure of an archer, of Cupid drawing a bow, or an inscription.

At St. Andrews are preserved three silver arrows with numerous silver medals attached to them. These medals are all engraved, and are oval or circular in shape. On the most ancient arrow there are thirty-nine medals, the earliest being dated 1618. On the second are thirty medals, the first with the year 1710 and the latest bearing the date 1751. The medals on these two arrows are described by Lyon in his *History of St. Andrews*, Vol. II. p. 202. The third arrow, which is somewhat smaller in size than the other two, has appended to it a medal, bearing on the obverse the arms and name of James, Earl of Montrose, with the date 1628, and on the reverse an archer drawing a bow. It is the earliest in date on the arrow which appears to have been held by the Earl for three years, as the next piece in succession bears the initials J. M. L. and the date 1630. The former of these medals is figured in Napier's *Memoirs of the Marquis of Montrose*, Vol. I. p. 45.

Mr. Cochran-Patrick (*Scottish Medals*, p. 193) mentions that another Toxophilite Society had existed in Kilwinning in Ayrshire. This Society was, perhaps, the oldest, as, when it was re-organized in 1688, the minutes of that year state that the "papingo" had been shot for by the inhabitants for more than two hundred years previously. A silver arrow was provided in 1724, to which it became customary to attach yearly a piece of silver bearing the winner's name, &c. The number of these pieces is very large, as the Society existed till quite recent times.

## 82. GIBRALTAR BESIEGED. $\frac{11}{2}$ Feb. 1727.

Gibraltar besieged by the Spanish fleet. *Leg.* VINCERE AVT MORI. (To conquer or die.) *Ex.* GIBRALTAR OBSESSA . D . XXII . FEBR . MDCCXXVII. (Gibraltar besieged, 22 Feb. 1727.)

*Rev.* Inscription, SED DATVR TERTIVM MINVS PERICVLOSVM ABIRE. (But a third and less dangerous alternative is offered, to retire.) Above, a star; below, a rose.

MB. R.

Very rare.

The alliance concluded at Hanover in September, 1725, between England, France, Sweden, and Denmark, and afterwards joined by Holland, to obviate the effects of the secret treaties of Vienna formed by the Emperor and the King of Spain, led to hostilities between England and Spain, which



82. Siege of Gibraltar.

were begun by an attack on Gibraltar. The Conde de las Torres, with 20,000 men, opened the trenches before Gibraltar  $\frac{11}{22}$  Feb. 1727. The garrison was increased to 6,000 men, and "treated the efforts of the besiegers with great contempt." The Spaniards boasted greatly that they would take the place or die before it: the garrison gave them another alternative, to retire; which they did at the end of four months, after having sustained great losses.

83. SIR ISAAC NEWTON. Died, 20 March, 1727.

Bust of Newton, *l.*, hair short, in shirt with open collar and mantle round the shoulders. *Leg.* ISAACVS . NEWTONVS. Below, *I. C.* (John Croker.)

*Rev.* Science, with wings on her head, seated, *l.*, leans upon a table and holds a diagram of the solar system. *Leg.* FELIX . COGNOSCERE . CAVSAS. (Happy in the knowledge of causes.) *Ex.* M.DCC.XXVI.



205. Snelling, xxix. 1. Köhler, XIV. 57. Mazzuchelli, II. Pl. clxiii. 5.

MB. R. Æ.

Common.

Sir Isaac Newton, the eminent mathematician and natural philosopher, born at Woolsthorpe in Lincolnshire, 25 Dec. 1642, was educated at Cambridge, of which University he was elected mathematical professor in 1667, and in 1672 its representative in Parliament. In 1699 he was appointed Master of the Mint, and during his long tenure of that office, which continued till his death, he effected many improvements in the coinage. He was President of the Royal Society from 1703 till his death, being each year re-elected, and in 1705 he received the honour of knighthood. He died 20 March, 1726-7, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

The legend on the reverse alludes to Newton's sagacity in penetrating the primary causes which governed the motion of the planets, and the device to his elucidation of the solar system. The date is after the old style.

84. SIR ISAAC NEWTON. Died, 20 March, 1727.

Bust of Newton, three-quarters, *l.*, looking *r.*, hair long, in shirt with open collar and mantle round the shoulders. *Leg.* ISAACUS NEWTONIUS.

*Rev.* A wreath of flowers enclosing the inscription, EQ .  
AUR . PHILOSOPHUS OBIIT . 31 . MART . 1727 . NATUS ANNOS 85.  
(Knight, Philosopher, died 31 March, 1727, aged 85.)

13. Snelling, xxix. 4.

MB. R.

Not rare.

This medal by Jean Dassier gives the date of Newton's death after the new style.

85. SIR ISAAC NEWTON. Died, 20 March, 1727.

Bust of Newton, three-quarters, *r.*, hair long, in shirt with open collar, and mantle round the shoulders. *Leg.* ISAACUS NEWTONIUS. Below, I. DASSIER . F.

*Rev.* Newton's monument in Westminster Abbey: the base is inscribed, NAT . 1642 . M . 1726.

1·7. Snelling, xxix. 2. Mazzuchelli, II. Pl. clxiii. 4.

MB. Æ.

Common.

Newton's tomb, which is represented on the reverse of this medal, was executed by the sculptor Michael Rysbrach.

86. SIR ISAAC NEWTON. Died, 20 March, 1727.

Bust of Newton, *r.*, hair short, in shirt with open collar and mantle round the shoulders. *Leg.* ISAACVS . NEWTONVS. Below, *Iac. Roettiers.*

*Rev.* Science, with wings on her head, seated facing upon a rock, looking, *r.*, holds a diagram of the solar system; at her feet is a globe. *Leg.* ERIT QUI DEMONSTRET IN QUIBUS CÆLI PARTIBUS ERRENT . SEN . COM. (There will be some one to demonstrate in what part of the heavens they wander.—*Seneca, De Cometis.*) *Ex.* 1739. R. (James Roettier.)

2·1. Snelling, xxix. 3.

MB. R. Æ.

Very rare.

This medal was executed by order and at the expense of Mr. Thomas Hammond, and only a few were struck off as presents to his friends and to admirers of Newton. The device of the reverse is very similar to that of No. 83, and the legend considers Newton as fulfilling the prophecy of Seneca (*Quæst. Nat. Lib. vii. Cap. 26*) that some one would arise to demonstrate the course of the comets.

87. SIR ISAAC NEWTON. Died, 20 March, 1727.

Bust of Newton, *l.*, hair long, in cravat and plain coat. *Leg.* ISAACUS NEWTONIUS. Below, PETIT . F.

*Rev.* Inscription, NATUS VOLSTROPII IN ANGLIA . AN . M.DC.XLII . OBIIT AN . M.DCC.XXVII. (Born at Woolsthorpe in England, 1642; died, 1727.) *Ex.* SERIES NUMISMATICA UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRUM. M.DCCC.XIX. DURAND EDIDIT.

1·65.

MB. Æ.

Common.

This is one of the extensive series of medallic portraits of illustrious persons of all countries executed in Paris. (See No. 1, Vol. I. p. 4.) As on most others of this series, the portrait but little resembles the person whom it professes to represent.

88. SIR ISAAC NEWTON. Died, 20 March, 1727.

(MEDAL OF THE ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.)

Bust of Newton, *r.*, bare. *Leg.* THE ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON INSTITUTED MDCCCXX. Below, NUBEM PELLENT MATHESI. (By cloud-dispelling Mathematics.) On truncation, MILLS . F. (George Mills fecit.)

*Rev.* Herschel's telescope. *Leg.* QUICQUID NITET NOTANDUM. (Whatsoever shines is to be noted down.)

1·85.

MB. *Æ*.

Rare.

These medals were struck in gold, silver, and copper, by direction of the Astronomical Society, and were bestowed as honorary distinctions on such persons as from time to time distinguished themselves by any material discovery or improvement in the science. This medal was awarded for the first time in 1822. The recipient's name was engraved on the reverse. The inscription on the obverse is taken from verses written by Halley, and prefixed to the first edition of Newton's *Principia*.

89. SIR ISAAC NEWTON. Died, 20 March, 1727.

(MEDAL OF THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.)

Bust of Newton, *l.*, bare; behind, NEWTON. *Leg.* ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY INST : MDCCCXX. Below, NUBEM PELLENT MATHESI. On truncation, W. WYON . A R A. MINT.

*Rev.* Herschel's telescope, &c.; similar to the preceding, but in the distance landscape with trees.

1·9.

MB. *Æ*.

Not rare.

In 1831, when the Society received its royal charter of incorporation, and assumed its present title, the above medal was ordered to be struck. The first impression was issued in 1834.

90. PEACE OF PARIS.  $\frac{20}{31}$  May, 1727.

Bust of Louis XV., *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS XV. REX CHRISTIANISS. On truncation, DU VIVIER . F. (Jean Du Vivier fecit.)

*Rev.* Mars and Minerva join hands in front of an olive-tree, on the branches of which are suspended the shields of the Empire, France, Spain, England, and Holland. *Leg.* SPES PACIS ÆTERNÆ FUNDATA. (The hope of a perpetual peace established.) *Ex.* PRÆVIIS CONDITIONIBUS SANCITIS LUT . PARIS . XXXI . MAII . MDCCXXVII. (The preliminaries concluded at Paris, 31 May, 1727.) DU VIVIER . F. (Jean Du Vivier fecit.)

1·65. Med. Louis XV., 33. Van Loon, Suppl. v. 49.

MB. *R.* *Æ.*

Common.

This is one of the official series of medals of Louis XV.

The Emperor, finding that he was overmatched by the Treaty of Hanover, resolved to sacrifice Spain to his own security, and after a short negotiation preliminaries of peace were signed at Paris on the  $\frac{20}{31}$  May, 1727, with England, France, and Holland. The Emperor agreed to confirm all the treaties previous to 1725, and to refer any other discussion to a general conference. These preliminaries were signed by the Spanish ambassador at Vienna, but they were not ratified by Philip.

91. GEORGE I. MEDALLIC PORTRAIT.

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in scale armour, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORGIUS D : G : MAG : BR : FR : ET : HIB : REX : FI : DE : ET EL.

No reverse.

3·75 by 3·15.

MB. *Æ.*

Rare.

This is a plaque of coarse workmanship, and somewhat

similar in style to the portraits of the Stuart Sovereigns. (See No. 202, Vol. I. p. 347, &c.) It was probably intended as an ornament for the cover of a box.

92. DEATH OF GEORGE I. 11 June, 1727.

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle with fringe. *Leg.* GEORG . D . G . MAG BR . ET . HIB . REX. On mantle, I D. (J. Dassier.)

*Rev.* Britannia seated, *l.*, on the ground, holds an olive branch and a medallion of George II., inscribed, GEORG . II . D . G . M . B . F . H . R. At her feet is her Lion; in the distance, ships on sea. *Leg.* MAGNI SOLATIA LUCTUS. (The solace of a great grief.) *Ex.* 1727. I. D. (J. Dassier.)

1·25.

(See Woodcut.)



92. Death of George I.

MB. R. Æ.

Not common.

On the 3rd June, 1727, George I. departed for Hanover, and arrived at Delden on the 9th June. He resumed his journey the next morning, and, on approaching Ippenburen, being seized with a fit of apoplexy, he died before he could reach Osnabrück. The peaceful succession of George II. was a great solace to the nation.

93. GEORGE I. "DEATH-COIN." 1727.

Bust of George I., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . I . D . G . M . BRIT . FR . ET . HIB . REX . F . D . BR . ET . LVN . DVX . S . R . I . A . TH . ET . EL.



(George I., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, Arch-Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire, and Elector.) Below, c. p. s. (Christian Philipp Spangenberg.)

*Rev.* Inscription, NAT . HANOVER . VIII . IVN . MDCLX . SN . SVSCEPIT REGIMEN ELECTORATVS . IV . FEB . MDCXCIX . INTRODVCTVS IN COLLEG . ELECTORALE VII . SEPT . MDCCHX . REX . M . BRIT . XII . AVG . MDCCXIV . OBIT OSNABRVG . XXII . IVN . MDCCXXVII . VIXIT ANN . LXVII . DIES . XIV . IN RECTO DECUS. (Born at Hanover, 8 June, 1660, new style; assumed the Electoral government, 4 Feb. 1698; introduced into the Electoral College, 7 Sept. 1708; King of Great Britain, 12 Aug. 1714; died at Osnabrück, 22 June, 1727; lived 67 years and 14 days. In right-doing there is honour.)

1·6. Köhler, X. 81.

MB. Æ.

Not rare.

This piece is not strictly a medal, but a sort of coin common in Germany, and called a "Death-Coin." (See No. 275, p. 411.) The above piece is a rix-dollar: similar pieces of smaller denominations, viz., the half-dollar, the quarter-dollar, and the eighth of a dollar, are in the British Museum. The smaller pieces vary slightly in the inscriptions. The dates on these pieces are after the new style.

94.

DASSIER'S MEDAL.

Bust of George I., r., laureate, hair long, in scale armour with Medusa's head on the breast. *Leg.* GEORGIUS . I . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REX. Below, i. d. (J. Dassier.)

*Rev.* A monument; the upper part, in the form of an obelisk, is decorated with palm branches, wreaths, crown, and sceptres: on one side is Justice; on the other, Religion. The base is inscribed, NAT . 18 . MAI . 1660 . CORONAT . 21 . OCT . 1714 . M . 12 . IUN . 1727. *Ex.* i. d. (J. Dassier.)

MB. Æ. lead.

Common.

This is one of Dassier's series of medals of English Sovereigns. The device contains nothing deserving of notice.

## GEORGE II. 1727-1760.

1. ACCESSION.  $\frac{1}{2}$  June, 1727.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, in scale armour with lion's head and straps on the shoulder, and mantle round the breast. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . II . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FR . ET . HIB . REX . F . D. Below, E. HANNIBAL . F.



1. Accession of George II.

*Rev.* Horse galloping, *l.*, over rugged ground. *Leg.* NEC ASPERA TERRENT. (Rough places do not terrify.) *Ex.* SVC-CESSIO ELECTORALIS MDCCXXVII. (The succession to the Electorate, 1727.) E. H. (Ehrenreich Hannibal.)

2.5. Seeländer, Num. Bruns. Luneburg., Pl. 146.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. R.

Rare.

This medal was struck to commemorate the accession of George II. to the Electorate of Hanover upon the death of his



1. Accession of George II.

father,  $\frac{11}{22}$  June, 1727, as also to the crown of England. The device and legend on the reverse are merely the badge and motto of the Brunswick family.

2. QUEEN CAROLINE. ACCESSION.  $\frac{11}{22}$  June, 1727.

Bust of Queen Caroline, *l.*, hair decorated with bandeau and entwined with pearls, lovelocks, in gown ornamented with lace, and embroidered mantle fastened in front with jewel. *Leg.* CAROLINA . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FR . ET . HIB . REGINA. Below, E. HANNIBAL . F.

*Rev.* Juno seated, facing, upon a cube, holds a sceptre and rests her left hand on the neck of her peacock. *Leg.* IOVE SEQUE DIGNA. (Worthy of Jove and herself.) *Ex.* MDCCXXVII.

25. Seeländer, Num. Bruns. Luneburg., Pl. 146.

(See Woodcut.)



2. Accession of Queen Caroline.

MB. lead.

Extremely rare.

This is a companion to the preceding, and compliments the Queen under the character of Juno. The cube is a symbol of durability.

3. ACCESSION.  $\frac{11}{22}$  June, 1727.

Bust of George II., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* GEORGIUS II . D . GRA . REX.

*Rev.* A rosebush. *Leg.* ROSA . SINE . SPINA. (A rose without a thorn.) *Ex.* 1727.

·9.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

A complimentary counter without any special meaning.

4. CORONATION. 11 Oct. 1727.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . II . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REX. On truncation, I. C. (John Croker.)

*Rev.* The King, seated on King Edward's chair, holds the sceptre and orb, and is crowned by Britannia, holding a cornucopia and leaning on the fasces. *Leg.* VOLENTES . PER . POPULOS. (By a willing people.) *Ex.* CORON . XI . OCTOB . MDCCXXVII.

1·35. George II. and Caroline, Coronation Verses, front.

MB. A. R. Æ.

Common.

This is the official medal distributed at the public expense during the ceremony. It is said that 200 were struck in gold, 800 in silver, and a still greater number in copper.

5. CORONATION. 11 Oct. 1727.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . II . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REX. On truncation, T. T. (T. Tibs?)

*Rev.* The King, seated on King Edward's chair, &c.; similar to the preceding. *Leg.* VOLENTES . PER . POPVLOS. *Ex.* CORON . XI . OCTOB . MDCCXXVII.

1·35.



MB. Æ.

Rare.

An ill-executed imitation of the preceding; but rare on account of its not being considered at the time worth preserving.

## 6. CORONATION. 11 Oct. 1727.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* GEORG . II . D . G . MAG . BRI . FRA . ET . H . REX.

*Rev.* The King, seated on King Edward's chair, &c.; similar to No. 4. *Leg.* VOLENTES PER POPULOS. *Ex.* CORON XI OCT MDCCXXVII.

•95.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

## 7. CORONATION. 11 Oct. 1727.

Bust of George II., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . II . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . H . REX.

*Rev.* The King, seated on King Edward's chair, &c.; similar to the preceding.

•95.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

These are all imitations of the coronation medal, made for sale in the streets.

## 8. QUEEN CAROLINE. CORONATION. 11 Oct. 1727.

Bust of Queen Caroline, *l.*, hair decorated with bandeau and pearls, lovelocks, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* CAROLINA . D : G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REGINA. On truncation, I. C. (John Croker.)

*Rev.* The Queen in royal robes, facing, attended by Religion with open book, and Britannia with spear and shield. *Leg.* HIC . AMOR . HÆC . PATRIA. (This, my affection; this, my country.) *Ex.* CORON . XI . OCTOB . MDCCXXVII.

135. George II. and Caroline, Coronation Verses, front.  
MB. A. R. Æ. Common.

This is the official coronation medal. The Queen is represented between the chief objects of her affection. She had evinced her firm attachment to the Protestant Religion in refusing the hand of Charles, son of the Emperor Leopold I., when the prospects were fair of his succeeding to the kingdom of Spain and to the Empire.

9. QUEEN CAROLINE. CORONATION. 11 Oct. 1727.

Bust of Queen Caroline, l., hair bound with pearls, lovelock on the right shoulder, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* CAROLINA . D G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REGINA. On truncation, T. T. (T. Tibs?)

*Rev.* The Queen in royal robes, &c.; similar to the preceding. *Leg.* HIC . AMOR HÆC . PATRIA. *Ex.* CORON . XI . OCTO . MDCCXXVII.

•95.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

10. QUEEN CAROLINE. CORONATION. 11 Oct. 1727.

Bust of Queen Caroline, l., hair bound with string of pearls, lovelock, in gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* CAROLINA . D G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REGINA. Below, T. (T. Tibs?)

*Rev.* The Queen in royal robes, &c.; similar to the preceding.

•95.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

These are poor copies of the Queen's coronation medal, struck for sale in the streets.

## 11. QUEEN CAROLINE. CORONATION. 11 Oct. 1727.

Bust of Queen Caroline, *r.*, laureate, lovelock, in mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* CAROLINA . D G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REGINA.

*Rev.* The Queen in royal robes, &c.; similar to No. 9.

•95.

MB. Æ.

A small roughly executed medalet, made for sale in the streets. It is a companion to No. 7.

## 12. GEORGE II. AND QUEEN CAROLINE. 1727.

Bust of George II., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle over the left shoulder; strap across the breast. *Leg.* GEORGIUS . II . D . G . M . B . FRA . ET . HIB . REX. Below, the artist's initials, I : H.

*Rev.* Bust of Queen Caroline, *r.*, hair collected into a knot at the back of the head, lovelocks, in gown with straps on the shoulder, and mantle. *Leg.* WILHELMINA . CAROLINA . DEI . GRA . R. Stops, roses. Below, the artist's initials, I : H.

1•35.

MB. Æ.

Not common.

This medal is without date, and the artist is unknown. It is of poor workmanship, and was probably struck at the commencement of this reign. The portrait of the Queen is the same as on the medal struck whilst she was still Princess of Wales. (See No. 47, p. 443.)

## 13. GEORGE II. AND QUEEN CAROLINE. 1727.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, in armour. *Leg.* GEORGIUS . II . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REX . F . D.

*Rev.* Bust of Queen Caroline, *l.*, hair bound with fillet, lovelocks, in dress fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* CAROLINÆ (*sic*) . REGINA . D : G.

1•25.

MB. Æ.

14. GEORGE II. AND QUEEN CAROLINE. 1727.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . II . D . GRATIA . R.

*Rev.* Bust of Queen Caroline, *l.*, hair bound with fillet, love-locks, in dress fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* CAROLINA . REGINA.

1.

MB. Æ.

An imitation of the preceding: both are of very poor work.

15. GEORGE II. AND QUEEN CAROLINE. NUREMBERG COUNTER.

Bust of George II., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* GEORG . A . D . G . M . B . F . REX. Below, I . D : R . P. (Johann Jacob Dietzel's counter.)

*Rev.* Bust of Queen Caroline, *r.*, crowned, hair short, love-lock, in mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* CAROLINA D G . M . B . F . REG.

1. Snelling, Counters, Pl. v. 40.

MB. Æ.

This and the following pieces are counters struck at Nuremberg. They are all of very poor workmanship, and though sometimes rare are of no value. They were struck at various dates, but early in the reign of George II.

16. GEORGE II. NUREMBERG COUNTER.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* GEORG . II . D . G . MAG . BRI . FRA . ET . H . REX. Same as No. 6.

*Rev.* The royal arms within the Garter, crowned, and with supporters; below, on a scroll, the motto, DIEV ET MON DROT (*sic*).

·9.

MB. brass.

## 17. GEORGE II. NUREMBERG COUNTER.

Bust of George II., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* GEORGIVS II . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . H . REX. Same as No. 7.

*Rev.* The royal arms within the Garter, crowned, &c.; same die as the preceding.

·95.

MB. brass.

## 18. GEORGE II. NUREMBERG COUNTER.

Bust of George II., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* GEORG . II . D . G . M . BRI . F . ET . H . R.

*Rev.* The royal arms within the Garter, crowned, &c.; similar to No. 16. *Ex.* RE . (I . A . V.) P . F. (Johann Adam Vogel's counter.)

·9. Snelling, Counters, Pl. v. 37.

MB. brass.

## 19. GEORGE II. NUREMBERG COUNTER.

Bust of George II., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* GEORG . II . D . G . M . BRI . F . ET . H . REX. Below, I . A . V . R . PF. (Johann Adam Vogel's counter.)

*Rev.* The royal arms within the Garter, crowned, &c.; similar to No. 16.

·75.

MB. brass.

## 20. GEORGE II. NUREMBERG COUNTER.

Bust of George II., *r.*, laureate, &c.; similar to the preceding.

*Rev.* The royal arms on a square shield, crowned. *Leg.* IOHAN IACOB DITZEL RE . PF. (Johann Jacob Dietzel's counter.)

·7. Snelling, Counters, Pl. v. 38.

No specimen of this counter has been met with.



21. GEORGE II. NUREMBERG COUNTER.

Bust of George II., *r.*, laureate, &c.; similar to No. 19.

*Rev.* Four shields crowned and arranged in the form of a cross; two c's interlinked in each angle: sun in the centre. *Leg.* CHRIST : SIG : ANERT . RECH : PFEN. (Christian Sigmund Anert's counter.)

·65. Snelling, Counters, Pl. v. 39.

No specimen of this counter has been met with. The engraver has made the same blunder with the type of the reverse as has already been noticed on similar pieces of Anne (No. 283, p. 414) and George I. (No. 25, p. 431).

22. QUEEN CAROLINE. NUREMBERG COUNTER.

Bust of Queen Caroline, *r.*, crowned, hair short, lovelock, in mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* CAROLINA . D . G . M . B . F . REG.

*Rev.* The royal arms on a square shield, crowned. *Leg.* IOHAN . IACOB . DITZEL . RE . P F. (Johann Jacob Dietzel's counter.)

·75. Snelling, Counters, Pl. v. 41.

MB. brass.

23. GEORGE II. ARCHERY TICKET?

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . II . D G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REX.

*Rev.* An archer shooting at a stag; on either side, a tree.

1.

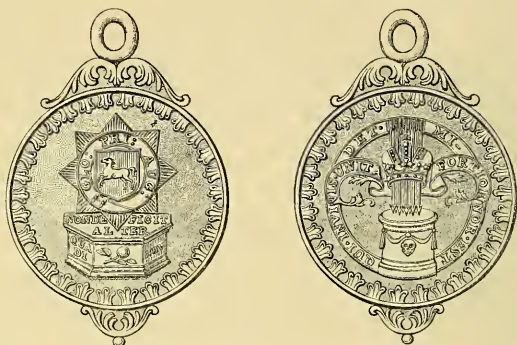
MB. brass.

Rare.

This is a medalet of coarse design and work, and was probably a ticket of some archery Society. From the youthful head of the King, it must have been struck quite early in his reign.

## 24. THE ORDER OF BLUE AND ORANGE. 1727.

An octagonal altar, the sides decorated with an orange, and inscribed, *QUA DI NOV.* (The fourth day of November); on the top, *NON DEFICIT ALTER.* (Another is not wanting.) Above is a shield, gules, bearing the Hanoverian Horse within a radiated Garter inscribed, *GLO : PRI : AUG :* (The glorious first of August.)



24. The Order of Blue and Orange.

*Rev.* Upon a circular altar, decorated with a human skull, are five arrows passing through an Electoral crown with a fillet across them inscribed, *VIS . UNITA FORTIOR.* (Strength more powerful by union.) All within a circle inscribed, *MINOR . EST . QUI . INVIDET.* (He who is envious is inferior.)

Floral border on both sides.

1.15. (See Woodcut.)

MB. A. Extremely rare.

This piece is decorated with an ornamented loop and drop. It is the badge of a club called the "Order of Blue and Orange," which was formed about the year 1727 by officers of the King's Own Regiment of Foot. It was established to commemorate the principles of the Revolution and the Succession of the House of Hanover, which are indicated by the Orange of Holland and the Star of Brunswick with the respective dates of the landing of William III. and the accession of George I. The reverse points out the advantages of union, and, by placing the arrows within

the circle of the Electoral crown, intimates that the Brunswick settlement should be the bond of such union. A highly illuminated manuscript in the British Museum (Eg. 2346) gives a list of the original members of this Club and its rules.

25. THE ORDER OF BLUE AND ORANGE. 1727.

A variety of the preceding piece has a rose under the loop, nine arrows instead of five, a ram's head decorates the altar, and, by a blunder, the orange is transformed into a rose.

1·25.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

26. THE ORDER OF BLUE AND ORANGE. 1727.

Another variety of this badge has a tiger's head under the loop, eleven arrows, the ram's head, and the rose, and a wavy border instead of the floral one.

1·25.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

These were probably executed at different periods, in the order of succession here described, to supply the demands of new members of the club.

27. CONGRESS AT SOISSONS.  $\frac{3}{14}$  June, 1728.

Bust of Louis XV., *r.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUDOVICUS XV. REX CHRISTIANISS. On truncation, DU VIVIER. F. (Jean Du Vivier fecit.)

*Rev.* Gallia seated, *r.*, beneath a palm-tree, her shield at her side, her dress semé with fleurs-de-lis, directs a winged genius to affix to the closed doors of the Temple of Janus the shields of Spain, the Empire, England, and Holland. *Leg.* CONCILIANDIS EUROPÆ PRINCIPIBUS. (For the reconciliation of the Princes of Europe.) *Ex.* CONGRESSUS SUESSIONENSIS M.DCC.XXVIII. (The Congress at Soissons, 1728.) R. FILIUS. (Joseph Charles Roettier, the Son.)

1·65. Trésor, Méd. Franç., Pt. III. Pl. xliii. 5.

MB. Æ.

One of the series of medals of Louis XV. By the preliminaries of peace signed at Paris,  $\frac{2}{3}\frac{0}{1}$  May, 1727, all matters in dispute were referred to a general conference (See No. 90, p. 473). The Congress met at Soissons  $\frac{3}{14}$  June, 1728, and sat till the same month in the following year, but effected nothing. The meeting was then removed to Seville, and a definitive alliance, called the treaty of Seville, was concluded, <sup>29 Oct.</sup><sub>9 Nov.</sub> 1729, between England, Spain, and France, to which Holland subsequently acceded.

28. JOHN FREIND. PHYSICIAN. Died, 26 July, 1728.

Bust of Freind, l., hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* IOANNES . FREIND . COLL . MED . LOND . ET . REG . S . S. (John Freind, Fellow of the College of Physicians of London and of the Royal Society.) On truncation, s v. (Ferdinand St. Urban.)

*Rev.* An ancient and a modern physician meeting and grasping right hands; between them, on the ground, are herbs, book, crucible, &c. *Leg.* MEDICINA . VETVS . ET . NOVA. (Ancient and modern medicine.) *Ex.* VNAM FACIMVS VTRAMQVE. (We make both one.) s v. (Ferdinand St. Urban.)

2·3. Mazzuchelli, II. Pl. ccii. 1.

MB. Æ.

Not common.

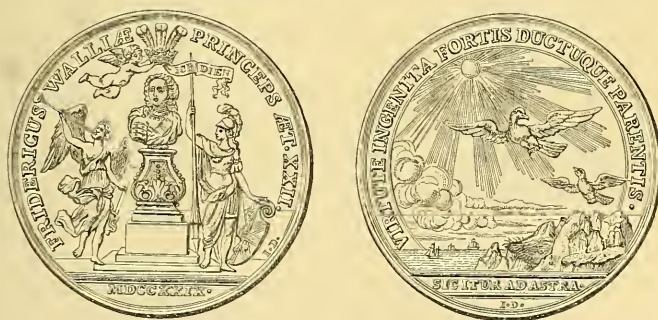
John Freind, the eminent physician, born in 1675, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1712, and Member of Parliament for Launceston in 1722, and in the same year was imprisoned for supposed participation in Atterbury's Plot. On his release he was appointed physician to the Prince of Wales, and later on to Queen Caroline. He died 26 July, 1728, leaving behind him many valuable works on medical science.

This medal, without date, may not have been struck till after the death of Dr. Freind. It alludes to his History of Physic, which was published in 1726, and in which a comparison is drawn between the old practice, which was founded upon reasonings, and the modern, which was founded upon experiments, and the union of the two is recommended, thus forming an alliance between ancient and modern medicine and making them both one.

Rudolphi (*Recentioris Aevi Numis. Virorum de Rebus Med.*, &c., Dantzig, 1862, p. 221) states that he possessed another specimen of this medal on which the legend on the obverse reads, JOANNES . FREIND . MED . ANGLVS, and with no inscription in the exergue on the reverse. This was probably an unfinished proof of the above medal.

29. PRINCE FREDERICK CREATED PRINCE OF WALES. 1729.

Bust of Prince Frederick on a pedestal between the figures of Britannia and Fame; an infant Genius, bearing his plumes and motto, hovers over his head. *Leg.* FRIDERICUS WALLIÆ PRINCEPS ÆT . XXII. (Frederick, Prince of Wales, aged 22.) *Ex.* MDCCXXIX. I. D. (J. Dassier.)



29. Prince Frederick created Prince of Wales.

*Rev.* An eagle training her young one to fly towards the meridian sun from the summit of high mountains: in the distance, sea with ships. *Leg.* VIRTUTE INGENITA FORTIS DUCTUQUE PARENTIS. (Bold by inherent virtue and by the example of its parent.) *Ex.* SIC ITUR AD ASTRA. (Thus we pass to the skies.—*Virg. Aen.* ix. 641.) Below, I. D. (J. Dassier.)

1.6.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. Æ. Æ gilt.

Not uncommon.

Frederick, eldest son of George II., completed his twenty-first year in January, 1728, and in December was introduced



into the Privy Council, and in the following month created Prince of Wales. The obverse shows his investiture with the coronet of his new rank, and the reverse alludes to his father's introducing him to the business of his life.

30. WILLIAM CONGREVE. Died, 19 Jan. 1729.

Bust of Congreve, *r.*, hair long and curly, in shirt with open collar, and coat. *Leg.* GULIELMUS CONGREVE. Below, CAQUÉ . F.

*Rev.* Inscription, NATUS AN . M.DC.LXXII . BANDSAE (*sic*) IN COMITATU EBORACENSI APUD ANGLOS OBIIT AN . M.DCC.XXIX. (Born, 1672, at Bardsey in the county of York in England; died 1729.)

*Ex.* SERIES NUMISMATICA UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRUM. M.DCCC.XIX. DURAND EDIDIT.

1.65.

MB. Æ.

One of the medallic series executed in Paris of illustrious persons of all countries. (See No. 1, Vol. I. p. 4.)

William Congreve, the dramatist, was born at Bardsey Grange, near Leeds, in Feb. 1670, and not in 1672, as stated on the medal. He was entered at the Middle Temple, but soon abandoned the law, and applied himself to writing for the stage. His writings have been censured for their licentiousness, but his comedies are full of wit and lively incidents. His works were translated into French, and were popular in France. He died 19 Jan. 1729.

31. DR. SAMUEL CLARKE. Died, 17 May, 1729.

Bust of Clarke, three-quarters, *r.*, in wig and canonicals. *Leg.* SAMUEL CLARKE.

*Rev.* A Student ascending a rocky path to the top of a mountain, on which stands Truth pointing to the radiated name of Jehovah, in Hebrew, above. *Leg.* QUO VERITAS VOCAT. (Where truth calls.) *Ex.* J. DASSIER . F.

1·7. Mazzuchelli, II. Pl. clxxx. 1.

MB. Æ.

Not rare.

Dr. Samuel Clarke, divine, mathematician, and philosopher, was born at Norwich 11 Oct. 1675, and died 17 May, 1729. With powerful talents and a clear understanding, he chose to ground his opinions upon the result of his own researches, and, entering deeply into the study of religion and natural philosophy, to proceed fearlessly in the path in which, he thought, the Truth called him to walk.

### 32. GEORGE II. FIRST VISIT TO HANOVER. May, 1729.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, in armour ornamented with fleurs-de-lis, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* Chronogrammatic. GEORGIVS SECVNDVS PRIMO BRVNSVICENSES TERRAS REPETIT. (George II. revisits the dominions of Brunswick for the first time, MDCCVVVVIII = 1729.) Below, R. WAHL.

*Rev.* View of a mineral country and the interior of a mine : on a distant mountain is the Hanoverian Horse with the motto above it, NEC ASPERA TERRENT. (Rough places do not terrify) ; rising Sun. *Leg.* VND DA DIE SONNE AVFGING LEVCHTETE DAS GANTZE GEBIRGE DAVON. I. MACCAB. VI. 39. (Now when the sun rose, the whole mountain glistened therewith.—*comp.* I. *Maccab.* vi. 39.) *Ex.* VERVM ERAT HOC DICTVM REGIS NON ASPERA TERRENT VERIVS HERCINIAM CVM VENIT ILLVD ERIT. (True was that motto of the King, “Rough places do not terrify”: it will be more so when he comes to the Hartz.)

2·1.

MB. R.

Very rare.

It was usual in the mining districts to commemorate by medals the visit of a royal or illustrious personage. This one was struck in honour of the first visit of George II. in May, 1729, to his Electoral dominions, after his accession to the throne of England. The mineral debris glistening in the natural sun is symbolical of the mountains glistening with the splendid retinue of the royal visitor.

## 33. GEORGE II. VISIT TO THE HARTZ MINES. July, 1729.

Bust of George II., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle with embroidered edge. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . II . D G . MAG . BRIT . FR . ET . HIB . REX. Below, E. HANNIBAL.

*Rev.* A Man of the Forest, his head and loins bound with oak wreaths, pouring coins out of a cornucopia; on the left is a pine-tree. *Leg.* NON SIBI SERVAT OPES IN PVBLICA COMMODA FVNDIT. (He does not keep his wealth for himself, he pours it out for the public good.) *Ex.* HERCYNIA DIVES. (The wealthy Hartz.) Between the words are the astronomical symbols of the Sun, Moon, Venus, Mars, and Saturn, representing gold, silver, copper, iron, and lead.

1·95.

MB. R.

Very rare.

On the  $\frac{14}{25}$  July the King visited the mines at Clausthal in the Hartz mountains, and descended into a silver one, called Dorothea, and remounted by an adjacent one, called Carolina. He then visited the Mint, where some crown-pieces were coined in his presence. The metals represented by the astronomical symbols were all to be found in the Hartz mines.

## 34. PRINCE CHARLES AND PRINCE HENRY. 1729.

Bust of Prince Charles, *r.*, hair long and flowing, in armour with straps and lion's head on the shoulder, and ermine mantle: before the face is a star. *Leg.* MICAT . INTER . OMNES. (He shines in the midst of all.)

*Rev.* Bust of Prince Henry, *l.*, hair long, tied behind, in figured breast-plate and riband across the breast. *Leg.* ALTER . AB . ILLO. (The next after him.) On truncation, H. (Otto Hamerani.)

*Edge.* DIE . XXXI . DECEMBER . MDCCXX . EXTVLIT . OS . SACRV . COELO. (On the 31st December, 1720, he produced his sacred countenance from Heaven.—*Virg. Aen.* viii. 591.) Star.

1·65. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xiii. 5.

MB. A. R. Æ.

Not uncommon.

The two Princes here represented were the grandchildren of James II., Prince Charles, the Young Pretender, and Prince

Henry, afterwards Cardinal of York. The star intimates Charles's princely origin, and the quotation on the edge likens him to the morning star, which

Dispels the darkness and the day renews ;

meaning that his birth would disperse the clouds which obscured the fortunes of his family. His brother, Prince Henry, was next in succession to the throne of England. This medal was probably executed about the year 1729 for presents to the adherents of the family. Prince Charles was born 31 Dec. 1720 (See Nos. 60, 61, pp. 452, 453).

### 35. PRINCE CHARLES AND PRINCE HENRY. 1729.

Bust of Prince Charles, *r.*, hair long and tied behind, in armour, ermine mantle, and riband across the breast. *Leg.* HVNC . SALTEM EVERSO . IVVENEM. [succurrere sæclo.] (At least permit this youth to repair the ruins of the age.—*Virg. Georg.* i. 500.) On truncation, the Wolf and Twins ; alluding to the place of mintage, Rome.

*Rev.* Bust of Prince Henry, *r.*, hair long and tied behind, in armour, mantle with fur, and riband across the breast. *Leg.* TRIPPLICIS . SPES TERTIA . GENTIS. (The third hope of a triple nation.)

1·8. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xiii. 6.

MB. *R.* Æ.

Somewhat rare.

Executed at Rome by Otto Hamerani, a short time after the preceding medal. It represents the same two Princes, and expresses a hope that the elder son at least might be permitted to succeed although his father had failed. Prince Henry, following his father and brother, was the third hope of the triple kingdom of Britain.

### 36. THE PLATONIC SOCIETY. 1730.

A terminal bust of Plato, *r.*; below, THE PLATONICK SOCIETY. *Leg.* INSTI . ANN . DOM . MDCCXXX . PLA . MMLXXV. (Instituted in the year of our Lord 1730, of Plato, 2075.)

*Rev.* Armorial shield, ar. a fesse fretty or, between three cinquefoils gu.; crest, a demi lion ramp. gu., charged on the shoulder with a cinquefoil ar.; all within a band inscribed, TAM . MARTE . QUAM . MERCURIO. (As well in the field as in the Cabinet.) Below, the motto, INSPRIE (*sic*) PAR HONEUR. (Inspired by honour.) *Leg.* ANN . REG . GEO . II . MAG . BRI . & C . IV. (In the fourth year of the reign of George II., of Great Britain, &c.) On the outer rim, T. TIBS . F. The armorial bearings, crest, and motto are engraved.

1.25.

MB. electrotype from Hunter, *Æ*.

Very rare.

In the Hunter Catalogue the arms, which are those of Caldecott, co. Warwick, are said to be those of the founder of the Society, of the aim and objects of which no information has been obtained. Plato died 348 years before the Christian era, so that A.D. 1730 would be the 2077th anniversary of his death. This piece has a ring for suspension, and it is evident that the armorial bearing varied on each according to the member of the Society who wore it, or was President at the time.

37.

THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT. 1730.

Bust of the Duke of Beaufort, *l.*, hair long and tied behind, in lace shirt, open waistcoat, and mantle. *Leg.* HENRIC . SOMERSET SCUDAMORE BELLOFORTII DUX. (Henry Somerset Scudamore, Duke of Beaufort.) Below, *Iac . Roettiers . f.*

*Rev.* Inscription, MARCHIO ET COMES BRANOVII BARO HERBERT ET DINASTES RAGLAND CHEPSTOWE ET GOWER . M.DCC.XXX. (Marquess and Earl of Glamorgan, Baron Herbert and Lord Ragland, Chepstowe, and Gower, 1730.)

2.6.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. *Æ*.

Extremely rare.

This person was the third Duke of Beaufort, who married Frances, the only child and heir of Viscount Scudamore, and this medal commemorates the passing of the Act of Parliament authorizing the Duke and Duchess and their children to take



and use the additional surname and arms of Scudamore, pursuant to a settlement made by the Duchess's father. The Duke



37. Medal of the Duke of Beaufort.

of Beaufort succeeded to the title in 1714, and died in 1746. This medal was executed by James, the son of Norbert Roettier, at Paris, and the dies were brought over by him in 1731.

### 38. THE NEW RIVER COMPANY. 1730.

View of the New River Waterworks in Clerkenwell, with London in the distance. In the foreground are seen the Out-Cistern, the Water-House at the New River Head, and the Horse Water-Mill: in the background are houses, St. Paul's Cathedral, and other City churches.

No reverse.

2·5.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

This piece is struck, and is an impression of a seal, before it was completed, in the possession of the New River Company. The seal has the following additions:—on the obverse, above St. Paul's Cathedral is a hand issuing from clouds, rain falling over the city, and a scroll inscribed, WITH WATER I BLESS THIS CITY; on the reverse, within a laurel wreath, the inscription, THE SEAL OF THE COMPANY OF THE NEW RIVER BROUGHT FROM CHADWELL AND AMWELL TO LONDON. It is probable that this seal was engraved about the year 1730, as there are prints of that date which give the same view of the New River Head and of the City of London.

39. SECOND TREATY OF VIENNA.  $\frac{5}{16}$  March, 1731.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . II . D : G : MAG : BRI : FRA : ET . H : REX . F . D . Below, *I. C.* (John Croker.)

*Rev.* Neptune, in his conch drawn by four sea-horses, commands the winds and waves to be calm. *Leg.* PRÆSTAT . COM-PONERE. (It is better to appease [the troubled waves].—*Virg. Aen.* i. 139.) *Ex.* FOEDVS . VIENNENSE . M.DCC.XXXI. (The Treaty of Vienna, 1731.)

1·85. Van Loon, Suppl. vi. 58.

MB. *A. R. Æ.*

Not uncommon.

This treaty between England, France, Spain, Holland, and the Emperor, signed at Vienna,  $\frac{5}{16}$  March, 1731, terminated the disputes which arose out of the Spanish Succession. Neptune here represents George II., a maritime monarch, who by his interference and mediation calmed the fury of the Emperor and of the King of Spain by the Treaty of Vienna.

40. SECOND TREATY OF VIENNA.  $\frac{5}{16}$  March, 1731.

Busts of the Emperor Charles VI. and of George II., face to face, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* CAROLVS VI . ROM : IMP : S .

A . ET GEORG : II . MAG : BRIT : REX F . D . Legend united below by arabesque ornament. Below, M : HOLTZHEY . FEC :

*Rev.* Neptune and Jupiter unite hands; the former stands in his car drawn by two sea-horses; the latter on the sea-shore, his eagle at his side: in the distance is a ship with the flag and stern inscribed, E. C. (East India Company.) *Leg.* TRANQUILLITATI EUROPÆÆ. (For the tranquillity of Europe.) *Ex.* FOEDUS VIENNENSE INIT : D : XVI . MART : MDCCXXXI. (The Treaty of Vienna concluded, 16 March, 1731.)

1·9. Van Loon, Suppl. vi. 59.

MB. R.

Rare.

Jupiter represents the Emperor; Neptune, George II.; and to their union is ascribed the tranquillity of Europe, secured by the Treaty of Vienna. A company had been established at Ostend in rivalry to the English East India Company. By this Treaty the Ostend Company was dissolved, and India was enabled to place all her produce at the feet of the British Neptune, uninterrupted by opposition and undiverted by rivalry.

#### 41. SECOND TREATY OF VIENNA. $\frac{5}{16}$ March, 1731.

Bust of George II., l., hair very long, no drapery. *Leg.* GEORGIUS . II . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FR . ET HIB : REX . F . D . Below, M : HOLTZHEY . FEC :

*Rev.* An Indian, kneeling, produces before Neptune, who approaches the shore on his car drawn by two sea-horses, the gems and produce of his country: in the distance is a ship with the flag and stern inscribed, E. C. (East India Company.) *Leg.* ASSERTORI MERCATURÆ INDICÆ. (To the Protector of Indian commerce.) *Ex.* FOEDERE VIENNENSE INIT : XVII . KAL : APR : MDCCXXXI. (The Treaty of Vienna concluded, 16 March, 1731.)

1·9. Van Loon, Suppl. viii. 79. Lochner, III. 129.

MB. R.

Very rare.

This medal refers more particularly to the dissolution of the Ostend East India Company, as one of the chief results of the Second Treaty of Vienna.

42.

GEORGE II. BADGE. 1731.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . II . D : G : MAG : BRI : FRA : ET . H : REX . F . D . Similar to No. 39.

*Rev.* Armorial shield of Britain within the Garter, supporters; above, helmet, crown, and crest; below, the motto, DIEU . ET . MON . DROIT.

1·85.

MB. *Æ*.

Rare.

Cast and chased and of rough workmanship. There is a loop for suspension, which shows that it was probably the badge of some Society; or perhaps intended for distribution amongst the chiefs of the American Indians.

43.

DASSIER'S DEDICATION MEDAL. 1731.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* GEORGIUS . II . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REX . Below, J. DASSIER . F.

*Rev.* Inscription, NUMISMATA REGUM ANGLIAE A GULIELMO PRIMO AD HAEC USQUE TEMPORA GEORGIO II . MAGNAE BRITANNIAE FRANCIAE ET HIBERNIAE REGI SERENISSIMO ETC . DICATA A JOANNE DASSIER GENEVENSIS REIPUB . CÆLATORE MONETALI ANNO M.DCC.XXXI. (Medals of the Kings of England from William the First to these very times, dedicated to George II., the most serene King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c., by Jean Dassier, engraver of coins to the Republic of Geneva, 1731.) Below, branches of palm and laurel crossed.

1·6. Dassier, Med. of Sov. of England, Pl. vi.

MB. *Æ*. pewter.

Not rare.

This was the dedicatory medal of the series of medals of English Sovereigns by Jean Dassier, a native of Geneva. They were published by subscription at six guineas the set of thirty-three medals in copper, and at fifteen guineas in silver. They are tolerably well executed, but the portraits bear but little resemblance to the originals. Further particulars of these medals are given in Vol. I. p. 1.

44. QUEEN CAROLINE. 1731. DASSIER'S MEDAL.

Bust of Queen Caroline, *r.*, hair tied in a knot behind, lovelock, on her head a coronet; she wears a gown with lace frill, and a mantle fastened with brooches in front and on the shoulder. *Leg.* CAROLINA . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REG.  
Below, J. DASSIER.

*Rev.* A female figure seated on a rock with four children, one reading, another writing. *Leg.* DILECTA DEO ET HOMINIBUS.  
(Beloved of God and men.) *Ex.* I. D. (J. Dassier.)

1·6. Dassier, Med. of Sov. of England, Pl. vi.

MB. *Æ.* *Æ.*

Not rare.

This medal was no doubt struck at the same time as the preceding, in order to render the series complete. The reverse is said to represent “the Queen nourishing and instructing the royal offspring”: but more probably it is a figure of Charity, alluding to the character of the Queen, who is said to have spent at least one-fifth of her whole income on charitable purposes.

45. GEORGE II. AND QUEEN CAROLINE. 1731.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle, &c.; same as No. 43.

*Rev.* Bust of Queen Caroline, *r.*, hair tied in a knot behind, lovelock, coronet, &c.; same as the preceding.

1·6.

Bodley, *Æ.*

Rare.

This piece is composed of the obverses of Dassier's two medals of these personages.

46. STATE OF BRITAIN. 1731.

Busts, conjoined, *r.*, of George II. and Queen Caroline, both laureate, hair long, lovelocks. He is in armour and mantle; she wears a bandeau in her hair and mantle fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* GEORGIUS II . & CAROLINA D . G . MAG .



BR. FR & HIB. REX & REG. Below, WERNER. (Peter Paul Werner.)

*Rev.* On a throne, raised on steps, is seated Britannia, crowned, and holding her sceptre and shield; on one side is Hanover sheathing his sword; on the other, Germany holding up an olive branch; behind are rays of light. *Leg.* IMPERIVM SINE FINE DEDI. (I have conferred a boundless empire.) *Ex.* FELIX BRITANNIA. (Happy Britain!)

1.7.

(See Woodcut.)



6. State of Britain.

MB. R.

Extremely rare.

This medal commemorates the happy state of Britain when the second Treaty of Vienna, by the pacification of the Empire and the consequent repose of Hanover, had freed it from the apprehension of disturbances.

#### 47. MEDAL OF THE ROYAL FAMILY. 1732.

Busts, face to face, of George II. and Queen Caroline. He, hair long, lovelock, wears armour and mantle; she, hair bound behind with pearls, lovelock, is in mantle decorated with pearls and fastened with brooches in front and on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORGIUS . II . REX . ET . CAROLINA . REGINA. *Ex.* MDCCXXXII. On truncation of King, I. C. (John Croker.)

*Rev.* Busts of the seven royal children, that of the Prince of Wales in the centre. *Leg.* FELICITAS IMPERII. (The happiness of the kingdom.) *Ex.* FREDERICVS . P : WALLIÆ . GVLIELMVS . D : CVMBRIÆ . ANNA . AMELIA . CAROLINA . MARIA . LVDOVICA . PRINCIPES. On truncation of Prince Frederick, T. (John Sigismund Tanner.)

2·75. Köhler, IX. 1.

MB. *N. R. Æ.*

Not uncommon.

This medal was struck by order of the King for distribution to foreign Princes and to other persons, whom His Majesty was pleased to honour.

48. REFUGE OF PROTESTANTS IN HANOVER. 1733.

Bust of George II., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, and ermine mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORG . II . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET HIB . REX . F . D . ET EL. Below, VESTNER . F. (Georg Wilhelm Vestner fecit.)



48. Refuge of Protestants in Hanover.

*Rev.* An angel, holding the shield of Britain, directs an old man and his family towards a distant country. *Leg.*—

ANGELVS ANGLORVM SEDES PIA TVRBA! QVIETAS  
OSTENDIT.

(The Angel of the English shows you, pious troop, an abode of rest.) *Ex.* EMIGR . BERCHTOLDS . RECEPT . IN TERR . HANNOV . MDCCXXXIII. (Emigrants from Berchtoldsgaden received into the Dominion of Hanover, 1733.)

1·7. (See Woodcut.)

MB. R.

Very rare.

The King of Sardinia revoked the privileges he had granted to the Vaudois, and drove them from their homes. The Emperor having similarly ill-treated the Protestants of Salzburg and other places, a peaceful retreat was offered to them in Prussia and Hanover. (See Van Loon, *Suppl.* vi. 60, and Spies, *Der Brandenburgischen Historischen Münzbelustigungen, &c.*, Vol. I. p. 217.) Those who received an asylum in Hanover came from the town of Berchtoldsgaden in Bavaria, and arrived at their destination in June, 1733. They numbered in all about 780 persons, men, women, and children, and these settled down at Lauenburg or in the neighbourhood. Assistance was sent out to them from England, consisting of money, books, and clothes.

49. WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE. KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.  
1733.

Bust of William of Orange, *r.*, hair long, in cravat, armour, and mantle fastened with brooch on the right side. *Leg.* WILH . CAR . HENR . FRISO PRINC . NASS . ET AR. Below, N. V. S. F. (Nicolaus Van Swinderen fecit.)

*Rev.* Shield of William crowned and surrounded by the Garter. *Leg.* ALTIORA PETO. (I seek higher things.) XVIII . IULII . MDCCXXXIII.

1·5. Van Loon, *Suppl.* ix. 84.

No specimen of this medal has been met with.

William, Prince of Orange, was elected a Knight of the Garter, 12 June, 1733, and invested at the Hague in the following month. The legend on the reverse probably refers to his approaching marriage with the Princess Anne, as being a still greater honour than that of the Garter.

50. MATTHEW TINDALL. Died, 16 Aug. 1733.

Tindall, with the Bible in his hand, tramples upon the apocalyptical beast : above, the meridian sun with human face. *Leg.* On a riband, PELLENDIS . NUBIBUS. (In dispelling clouds.) *Ex.* M . TINDALL . L.L.D. AB . NORMIS . SAPIENS. (Matthew Tindall, L.L.D., wise beyond measure.)

*Rev.* An obelisk, surmounted by a Pelican feeding her young, entwined by laurel, and inscribed, IMMORTALITATI. (To immortality.) On one side is a burning lamp ; on the other, a setting sun with human face, inscribed, OCCASU . MAIOR. (Greater at its setting.) *Leg.* On a riband, SOLA . MIHI . REDOLET . PATRIA. (My country alone is sweet to me.) *Ex.* OB : XVI : AUG : M.DCC.XXXIII. (Died, 16 Aug. 1733.)

1.95.

(See Woodcut.)



50. Medal of Matthew Tindall.

MB. AR. Bodley, Æ.

Very rare.

Matthew Tindall was born in 1657. He was educated at Oxford, and in 1685 became a Doctor of Laws. After a brief lapse into Romanism during the reign of James II., he reverted to Protestantism, or rather, as events showed, to Rationalism. In 1706 he published "The Rights of the Christian Church asserted against the Romish and all other Priests," &c.,



which is alluded to on the obverse of this medal. In 1730, when he was about seventy-three years of age, he published his "Christianity as old as the Creation," the object of which was to set aside all revelation. This powerful effort of his declining years is alluded to in the brilliancy of the setting sun. It procured him the title of "Tindall the Deist." He died 16 Aug., 1733.

51. CHARLES SACKVILLE, EARL OF MIDDLESEX, AFTERWARDS  
DUKE OF DORSET. 1733.

Bust of Sackville, *r.*, hair short, in mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* CAROLVS . SACKVILLE . MAGISTER . FL<sup>o</sup> : (Charles Sackville, Master, at Florence [?].) Below, L. NATTER . F . 1733.

*Rev.* Harpocrates, with his finger on his mouth, leans against a truncated column and holds a cornucopia. On one side, on the ground, are emblems of masonry; on the other, the mystic basket and thyrsus. *Leg.* AB . ORIGINE. (From the beginning.) *Ex.* L : NATTER . F . FLORENT.

175. Köhler, VIII. 129.

MB. R. Bodley, Æ.

Very rare.

Charles Sackville, Earl of Middlesex, and afterwards second Duke of Dorset, born 6 Feb. 1711, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church College, Oxford, where he was created M.A. June 30, 1730. In 1731–1733, when Lord Middlesex, he travelled in France, Holland, and Italy in company with Mr. Spence, who acted more as a companion than as a governor. At Florence he stayed a considerable time, and it was during his visit in that city that this medal was made by Natter. On his return to England Lord Middlesex was made Governor of Walmer Castle; in 1743 he was appointed a Commissioner to the Treasury, and in the next year Master of the Horse to the Prince of Wales. He succeeded to the dukedom in 1765, and died 6 Jan. 1769. Lord Middlesex interested himself much in Freemasonry, hence the type of the reverse: but the inscription on the obverse is somewhat enigmatical.



52. PROJECTED MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE,  
AND PRINCESS ANNE.  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{2}{3}$  Nov. 1733.

Busts, face to face, of William of Orange and Princess Anne. He, hair long, is in figured armour, mantle, and riband across the breast; she, hair decorated with bandeau and pearls, wears mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* WILH . CAR . HENR . FRIS . AR . & NASS . PR . \* ANNA . REG . MAG . BRIT . FIL . PRIMOGEN. (William Charles Henry Friso, Prince of Orange and Nassau: Anne, eldest daughter of the King of Great Britain.) *Ex.*—

SE FVNDIT IN VNVM

ANGLIA & IN TANTO DISSOLVIT GAVDIA SPONSO.

(England is unanimous, and abandons itself to joy on so great a marriage.) Below busts, VESTNER . F. (Georg Wilhelm Vestner fecit.)

*Rev.* The Prince and Princess, united by Hymen, join hands in front of an altar: behind her is an orange-tree with a shield in its branches, inscribed, WILH . ET MAR . 1641., and at its foot the shield of Britain; behind him is another orange-tree, and in its branches a shield inscribed, WILH . ET MAR . 1677., at its foot the shield of Nassau. *Leg.*—

TERTIA BRITONIO CVM SANGVINE FOEDERA IVNGIT  
AVRIACVS.

(Orange forms its third alliance with British blood.) *Ex.* MDCCXXXIII. In the field, v. (Georg Wilhelm Vestner.)

1.7. Van Loon, Suppl. x. 95. Lochner, IV. 57.

MB. R. Vienna, R.

Very rare.

The marriage of William of Orange and Princess Anne was fixed for the 12th Nov. [O.S.] 1733, but on the previous evening the Prince was attacked with pleurisy, and it was not before the spring of the following year that, after a visit to Bath, he was sufficiently recovered to allow the marriage to take place. The ceremony was performed at the Chapel Royal, St. James's,  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{4}{5}$  March, 1734. This medal, struck in Holland, was executed

before it was known that the marriage was deferred. The two other marriages referred to are those of William II., Prince of Orange, with Mary, daughter of Charles I., and William III. with Mary, daughter of James II.

53. PROJECTED MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE,  
AND PRINCESS ANNE.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{3}$  Nov. 1733.

Busts, face to face, of William of Orange and Princess Anne. He, hair long, is in armour, mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder, collar, and George of the Garter; she, hair entwined with pearls, lovelocks, wears mantle fastened with brooches in front and on the shoulder. *Leg.* WILH . CAR . HENR . FRIS . PRINC . AVR . ET ANNÆ MAG . BRIT . CONIVGIVM. (The marriage of William Charles Henry Friso, Prince of Orange, and Anne of Great Britain.) *Ex.* M : HOLTZHEY . FEC :

*Rev.* Hymen, facing, holds a torch and the united shields of Britain and Nassau upon an altar, on which are two flaming hearts. *Leg.* AETERNO FOEDORE IVNGAS. (Mayest thou unite them in an eternal alliance.) *Ex.* MDCCXXXIII.

2·3. Van Loon, Suppl. viii. 82. Lochner, IV. 49.

MB. R.

Very rare.

The dies of this medal were sent over to London from Holland, and were to have been struck at the Tower, had not the ceremony been postponed.

54. MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, AND  
PRINCESS ANNE.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{5}$  March, 1734.

Busts, face to face, of William of Orange and Princess Anne. He, hair long, is in armour and mantle; she, hair bound with pearls, lovelocks, wears mantle fastened with brooches in front and on the shoulder. *Leg.* WILH . CAR . HENR . FRIS . PRINC . AVR . ET ANNA MAG . BRIT. Below, M. HOLTZHEY . FEC.

*Rev.* The Prince and Princess join hands before a priest. On one side a Unicorn supports the shield of Britain; on the other a Lion, that of Nassau. *Leg.* IN SPEM TEMPORIS FUTURI. (In the hope of a future age.) *Ex.* CONIUGIO IUNCTI LONDINI. MDCCXXXIV. VIII. KAL. APRIL. (United in wedlock at London, 25 March, 1734.)

1.75. Van Loon, Suppl. ix. 90.

MB. R. Vienna, R.

Very rare.

This medal was executed in Holland when the marriage actually took place,  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{5}$  March. On the offspring of this marriage depended the future of the House of Orange.

55. MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, AND  
PRINCESS ANNE.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{5}$  March, 1734.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William of Orange and Princess Anne. He, hair long, is in armour, mantle, collar and George of the Garter; she, hair decorated with bandeau, wears mantle. *Leg.* FRISLÆ SIC GLORIA CRESCIT. (Thus increases the glory of Friesland.) *A. Andeles. Fec.*

*Rev.* A hand from heaven supports a drooping orange-tree near an altar, decorated with the shields of England and Nassau, crowned, and with supporters, the Lion of Nassau and the Unicorn of England: on the altar are two united burning hearts. In the distance is a Phoenix rising from its ashes; and above, in clouds, the name of Jehovah, in Hebrew, radiate. *Leg.* TU VOTA DEDISTI. (Thou hast granted our prayer.) *Ex.* MDCCXXXIV.

1.9. Van Loon, Suppl. ix. 87.

MB. R.

Very rare.

This medal was struck by order of the States of Friesland. It commemorates the marriage of the Prince of Orange and also his recovery. A hand from heaven supports the tree which had almost fallen prostrate. He is symbolized by a Phoenix rising from its ashes, as he had from the bed of extreme sickness, and thanks are returned for his recovery.

56. MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, AND  
PRINCESS ANNE.  $\frac{14}{25}$  March, 1734.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William of Orange and Princess Anne. He, hair long, is in figured armour and mantle across the breast; she, hair decorated with bandeau, wears mantle over the shoulders. *Leg.* WILH . CAR . HENR . FRIS . AR . ET . NASS . PR . \* ANNA REG . M . BR . F . N . MAX. (William Charles Henry Friso, Prince of Orange and Nassau: Anne, eldest daughter of the King of Great Britain.) Below, *P. P. W.* (Peter Paul Werner.)

*Rev.* Two winged genii, supporting the shields of Britain and Nassau, unite hands in front of an orange-tree encircled by a vine. *Leg.* FRONDOSA TVTIOR VLMO. (Safer than the shady elm.) *Ex.* FEL . PR . AR . C . PR . F . R . M . BR . CONI . A . 1734. (The happy marriage of the Prince of Orange with the Princess, the daughter of the King of Great Britain, in the year 1734.)

1-7. Van Loon, Suppl. ix. 88.

MB. *R.* Marquess of Bute, *R.* Hunter, *R.*  
Vienna, *N. R.* Rare.

Elms were encouraged in vineyards to support the vines; but these were sometimes too shady, and the medal intimates that the orange-tree would be a safer support.

57. MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, AND  
PRINCESS ANNE.  $\frac{14}{25}$  March, 1734.

Bust of William of Orange, *r.*, hair long, in cravat, coat, ermine mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder, and riband of the Garter across the breast. *Leg.* WILH : CAR : HENR : FRISO PRINCEPS NASSAV : ET ARAUS. (William Charles Henry Friso, Prince of Nassau and Orange.) Below, *N. V. S. F.* (Nicolaus Van Swinderen fecit.) *m.m.* Rose.

*Rev.* Bust of Princess Anne, *l.*, hair collected at the top of the head within a circlet of pearls, lovelock, ear-ring, necklace, in dress and ermine mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* ANNA ANGL : PRINC : HÆRED : PRINC : NASSAV :

ET ARAUS. (Anne, Princess Royal of England, Princess of Nassau and Orange.) *m.m.* Rose.

1·85. Van Loon, Suppl. ix. 89.

MB. R.

Rare.

This medal was struck at the Hague, and probably at the time of the marriage of William and Anne. It is in high relief.

58. MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, AND  
PRINCESS ANNE.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{5}$  March, 1734.

Bust of William of Orange, *r.*, hair long, in armour and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* W . C . H . F . PRINCEPS AVR . ET NASS . Below, HOLTZHEY . FEC. (Martin Holtzhey fecit.)

*Rev.* Bust of Princess Anne, *l.*, hair entwined with pearls, lovelocks, in mantle fastened with brooches in front and on the shoulder. *Leg.* ANNA M . BRIT . PRINCIPIS AVR . VXOR. (Anne of Great Britain, wife of the Prince of Orange.)

1·15. Van Loon, Suppl. ix. 86.

MB. R.

Rare.

59. MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, AND  
PRINCESS ANNE.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{5}$  March, 1734.

A variety of the preceding has the artist's signature on the obverse, HOLTZHEY . F.

1·15.

MB. R.

Rare.

60. MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, AND  
PRINCESS ANNE.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{5}$  March, 1734.

Bust of William of Orange, *r.*, &c.; similar to No. 58, but the mantle is without a brooch. *Leg.* W . C . H . FRISO PRINCEPS AVR . ET NASS . ETC. Below, M. HOLTZHEY . F.

*Rev.* Bust of Princess Anne, *l.*, &c.; similar to No. 58.

1·15.

MB. R.

Rare.



These are three varieties of a medalet which formed one of a series of six, commemorative of the marriage of William of Orange and Princess Anne. They were struck by order of the States of Friesland for distribution upon the arrival of the Prince and Princess in Holland.

61. ARRIVAL OF WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, AND PRINCESS ANNE AT LEEUWARDEN.  $\frac{1}{12}$  May, 1734.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William of Orange and Princess Anne. He, hair long, is in armour and mantle; she, hair entwined with pearls, lovelock, wears gown fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* W . C . H . F . PRINC . AVR . ET ANNA MAG . BRIT. Below, HOLTZHEY . FEC. (Martin Holtzhey fecit.)

*Rev.* The Prince and Princess in a naval car drawn by two sea-horses, on one of which is seated Cupid holding a conch and a trident. *Leg.* ADVENTVS PRINCIPVM AVRIAC. (The arrival of the Prince and Princess of Orange.) *Ex.* EX ANGL . IN FRIS . MDCCXXXIV. (From England to Friesland, 1734.)

1.15. Van Loon, Suppl. ix. 91.

MB. A.

Rare.

The Prince and Princess of Orange sailed from England on the 25th April and landed at Rotterdam on the 27th. The next day they proceeded to Leeuwarden, the capital of Friesland, where they were received with much rejoicing and splendour on the 1st May.

62. ARRIVAL OF WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, AND PRINCESS ANNE AT LEEUWARDEN.  $\frac{1}{12}$  May, 1734.

Busts conjoined *r.*, of William of Orange and Princess Anne, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* The Genius of Friesland, her shield at her side and holding a rudder, greets the approach of the Prince and Princess, as Mars and Venus: behind them, their shield. *Leg.* RECEPTO PRINCIPE. (At the reception of the Prince.) *Ex.* LAETA FRISIA . MDCCXXXIV. (Happy Friesland! 1734.)

1.15. Van Loon, Suppl. ix. 92.

MB. R.

Rare.

The Province of Friesland was more particularly devoted to the interests of the House of Orange, and every town testified its joy at William's recovery from illness and marriage by extraordinary displays of fireworks, triumphal arches, splendid processions, and loyal addresses.

63. ARRIVAL OF WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, AND PRINCESS ANNE AT LEEUWARDEN.  $\frac{1}{12}$  May, 1734.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William of Orange and Princess Anne, &c.; same as No. 61.

*Rev.* A triumphal arch. *Leg.* VIRTUTIS PRAEMIA. (The rewards of virtue.) *Ex.* ARCUS IN HONOREM PRINC. ERECTVS. MDCCXXXIV. (The arch erected in honour of the Prince, 1734.)

1.15. Van Loon, Suppl. ix. 94.

MB. R.

Rare.

This medalet commemorates one of the triumphal arches which were erected upon the road by which the Prince and Princess were to proceed towards their residence.

64. ARRIVAL OF WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, AND PRINCESS ANNE AT LEEUWARDEN.  $\frac{1}{12}$  May, 1734.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William of Orange and Princess Anne, &c.; same as No. 61.

*Rev.* A platform of fireworks. *Leg.* FAVSTIS MICAT IGNIBVS AETHER. (The air glows with propitious fires.) *Ex.* REDITVS PRINCIPIS IGNE ARTIFICIALI CONDECOR. MDCCXXXIV. (The return of the Prince graced with fireworks, 1734.)

1.15. Van Loon, Suppl. ix. 93.

MB. R.

Rare.

The festivities, by which the marriage and return of the Prince were celebrated, were closed upon the day of his arrival at Leeuwarden with a grand display of fireworks.

## 65. RECOVERY OF WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE. 1734.

Bust of William of Orange, *r.*, hair long, in armour and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* W . C . H . F . PRINCEPS AVR . ET NASS. Below, HOLTZHEY . F. (Martin Holtzhey fecit.) Same as No. 59.

*Rev.* Hygieia holding staff and pouring a libation upon an altar encircled by a serpent. *Leg.* VOTA PRO PRINCIPIS AVRIACI SALVTE. (Vows for the recovery of the Prince of Orange.) *Ex.* MDCCXXXIV.

1.15. Van Loon, Suppl. ix. 85.

MB. *R.*

Rare.

This medalet scarcely belongs to the English series; but it completes the set of six struck by the States of Friesland to commemorate the Prince's recovery from sickness and his marriage.

## 66. THE WEIR BUILT AT HAMELN. 1734.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, in decorated armour and mantle fastened with brooch on the breast. *Leg.* GEORG . II . D . G . M . BRIT . F . ET . H . REX . F . D . B . ET . L . D . S . R . I . A . T . ET . E. (George II., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, Arch-Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire, and Elector.) Below, E. HANNIBAL F.

*Rev.* View of the town of Hameln and of the River Weser with the new weir. *Leg.* COMMERCIVM VISVRGIS RESTITVTVM. (The commerce of the Weser restored.) *Ex.* VNDAR . IMPETV CATARACTIS TEMPERATO PROPE HAMELAM. MDCCXXXIII. (The violence of the stream moderated by weirs near Hameln, 1734.)

1.9. Köhler, IX. 9.

MB. *R.*

Very rare.

The navigation of the Weser near Hameln was difficult and dangerous, and many projects for its improvement had been suggested. At length, in 1733, the foundations were laid for the construction of a weir, which was completed and opened in the following year,  $\frac{14}{25}$  Sept. The weir was built at the public expense, and a great improvement effected in the commerce of the town.

67. UNIVERSITY OF GÖTTINGEN INSTITUTED. 1734.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle round the breast. *Leg.* GEORG. II. D. G. M. BRIT. F. ET. H. REX. F. D. B. ET. L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET. E. Below, E. HANNIBAL. F.

*Rev.* The Genius of Göttingen, leaning upon her shield and holding a cornucopia, is seated, *r.*, amidst books and scientific instruments; an infant Genius hovers over her and crowns her with bay: in the distance is a view of the city and the Leine canal. *Leg.* IN PVBLICA COMMODA. (For the public benefit.) *Ex.* ACADEMIA GEORGIA AVGVSTA GOTTINGAE FVNDATA MDCCXXXIII. (The University of George Augustus founded at Göttingen, 1734.)

1·95. Köhler, IX. 233.

MB. R.

Rare.

In Hanover there was no University, and her youths were obliged to seek their education in other States. To remedy this evil George II. in 1734 founded and endowed the University of Göttingen. This medal is one of the University prizes. (See also Nos. 76–79, pp. 519–521.)

68. BISHOP BERKELEY'S PREMIUM. 1734.

A race-horse galloping, *l.* *Leg.* AIEN APISTEYEIN. (Ever endeavour to excel.—*Homer, Il. vi. 208.*)

*Rev.* Within a laurel wreath the inscription, VOS EXEMPLARIA GRAECA. (Do you [excel] your Grecian models.)

1·4. (See Woodcut.)

MB. R. Æ. (three varieties).

Rare.

This is a proof of the medal founded about the year 1734 by George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne. Two of gold were annually awarded by him to Bachelors of Arts in the University of Dublin, as an encouragement to the study of the Greek language. In Dec. 1751 Bishop Berkeley directed that the letters G. B. his initials, should be engraved on the die at the bottom, beneath the race-horse, whereby his medals “might be distinguished from medals given by others.” The name of the

medallist, John Kirk (KIRK FECT) was also added. In the next year he gave the dies and the sum of £120 to Trinity College, Dublin, to be spent on the annual distribution of the two gold medals. From that date till 1856 these medals were given to such Middle Bachelors as had attended the Lectures of the



68. Bishop Berkeley's Premium Medal.

Regius Professor of Greek with remarkable diligence for two academic years, commencing with the Term in which they had graduated in arts; but in 1856 all students, whether graduates or under-graduates, were declared eligible as candidates, and the medals are now awarded by examination.

69. MARRIAGE OF FREDERICK, PRINCE OF WALES, AND  
PRINCESS AUGUSTA OF SAXONY. <sup>27 April</sup>  
<sup>8 May</sup>, 1736.

Busts, face to face, of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and Princess Augusta of Saxony, no drapery. He has long hair; she has her hair entwined with pearls. *Leg.* FRIDERICVS LVDOV. WALLÆ . PRINCEPS . AVGVSTA SAXONIÆ. *Ex.* SPONSI. (Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales, and Augusta of Saxony, married.) Below, N. (Nuremberg.)

*Rev.* A crowned female figure, standing, r., adorns with a myrtle wreath the three united shields of England, Hanover, and Saxony: above, the sun. *Leg.* AVSPICATVM MATRIMON. TRIVM SAXONIAR. CONIVNCT. (The auspicious union of three Saxon families.) *Ex.* A . MDCCXXXVI.



17. (See Woodcut.)

MB. R.

Rare.

This medal, by Georg Wilhelm Vestner, and struck at Nuremberg, commemorates the marriage of Frederick, Prince of



69. Marriage of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and Princess Augusta.

Wales, and Princess Augusta, daughter of Frederick II., Duke of Saxe-Gotha. The ceremony took place at the Royal Chapel, St. James's, 27 April [O. S.], 1736. The three Saxon families alluded to are those of England and Luneburg, represented in the person of the Prince, and of Saxony by the Princess.

70. MARRIAGE OF FREDERICK, PRINCE OF WALES, AND  
PRINCESS AUGUSTA OF SAXONY. <sup>27 April</sup><sub>8 May</sub>, 1736.

Busts, face to face, of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and Princess Augusta of Saxony. He, hair long, is in slight drapery fastened with brooch on the shoulder; beneath, TV DECVS OMNE TVIS. (You are all honour to your people.) She, hair entwined with pearls, lovelock, also has slight drapery fastened with brooch on the shoulder; beneath, PAR ANIMVS FORMÆ. (A mind equal to her beauty.) *Leg.* FRIDERICVS PRINCEPS WALLIÆ SPONSVS. AVGVSTA DVX SAXO-GOTHANA SPONSA. (Frederick, Prince of Wales, bridegroom: Augusta, Duchess of Saxe-Gotha, bride.) Below, VESTNER . F. (Georg Wilhelm Vestner fecit.)

*Rev.* A female figure, her head encircled by stars, seated, facing, on a rock: she holds in her left hand a sceptre surmounted by the Eye of Providence, and with her right a riband uniting the crowned shields of England and Saxony, which rest against a lighted altar. *Leg.* ANGLIA SAXONIAE FOEDERE IVNCTA NOVO. (England united to Saxony by a new alliance.) *Ex.* NVPT. CELEBR. m. MAI. A. MDCXXXVI. (The marriage celebrated in the month of May, 1736.) v. (Georg Wilhelm Vestner.)

1-75.

(See Woodcut.)



70. Marriage of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and Princess Augusta.

MB. R.

Very rare.

This medal, also struck at Nuremberg, refers to the former marriages by which England and Saxony had been united. It is dated after the new style.

## 71. CHILDBIRTH OF PRINCESS ANNE OF ORANGE.

 $\frac{8}{19}$  Dec. 1736.

Armorial shields of England and Nassau on a scroll pedestal, supported by the lions of those countries, crowned: above, a crown. *Leg.* WILH. CAR. HENR. FRIS. PRINC. AVR. ET. ANNA MAG. BRIT.

*Rev.* A female figure seated, r., having on her lap a new-

born babe : behind her a blast of wind blows an orange from a tree. *Leg.* SPES ALTERA SURGIT. (Another hope arises.) *Ex.* OB PVERPERIVM XVIII DECEMB. MDCCXXXVI. (On the childbirth, 19 Dec. 1736.) N. V. SWINDEREN F.

1.6. Van Loon, Suppl. x. 101.

MB. R.

Rare.

This medal was struck in Holland. The child, whose birth is here recorded, died within half an hour of its birth. The dies were, therefore, doubtless prepared in anticipation of the event, the date being subsequently added, as also the fall of the orange, signifying the untimely death of the child.

## 72. JERNEGAN'S LOTTERY MEDAL. 1736.

Minerva, holding a spear and a palm branch, stands between a pile of arms and emblems of the Arts and Sciences. *Leg.* BOTH HANDS FILL'D FOR BRITAIN. *Ex.* GEORGE REIGNING. T. (John Sigismund Tanner.)

*Rev.* Queen Caroline, crowned, and holding a sceptre, waters a grove of young palm-trees. *Leg.* GROWING ARTS ADORN EMPIRE. *Ex.* CAROLINE PROTECTING. 1736. T. (John Sigismund Tanner.)

1.5. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 337.

MB. R.

Common.

Henry Jernegan, the fourth son of Sir Francis Jernegan (or Jerningham), of Cossey, in Norfolk, was a goldsmith and banker in Russell Street, Covent Garden. He made a curious silver cistern, which was disposed of by lottery in the year 1737, and of which there is a fine engraving by Vertue. The price of a ticket was either five or six shillings, and the purchaser of each share received into the bargain one of the above silver medals, valued at about three shillings. The medal induced many people to buy shares, and in consequence about 30,000 were struck. Vertue (Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 23,079, 19, b.) gives the following remark about the type of this piece:—"In time to come it may be a question how it came to pass that Mr. Jerneghan had his silver medals struck representing Queen Caroline on both sides. The Queen did encourage his lottery

sale of his fine large silver cistern, and as he had employed Gravelot to draw him the cistern to be engraved, he was the inventor of the conceit of the Queen on the medal, and drew the design for the engraving of the die, which was cut by Crocker [John Croker], graver of the Mint, and was there struck many thousands." In the artist's name Vertue errs, as the dies were cut by Tanner. Weyl, in his Catalogue, has mistaken this medal for a coin of the province of Carolina.

73. JOHN CONDUIT. Died, 23 May, 1737.

Bust of Conduit, r., hair short, neck bare, in mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* IOHANNES CONDUITT . REI MONET : PRÆF. (John Conduit, Master of the Mint.) Below, TANNER . LONDINI . F.

*Rev.* Truth introduces Conduit to Hampden holding a staff surmounted by a cap of Liberty, a stork at his feet, and to Newton, seated, resting his hand on a slab marked with the planetary system. *Leg.* MEMORES FECERE MERENDO. (They made themselves memorable by their merit.) *Ex.* M.DCC.XXXVII. In the field, T. (John Sigismund Tanner.)

23. Snelling, xxix. 5.

MB. R. Æ.

Rare.

This medal was struck in honour of John Conduit, who died 23 May, 1737. He was Member of Parliament for Southampton and Master of the Mint, having succeeded Sir Isaac Newton, his uncle by marriage. The medal was designed by Gravelot, who describes it as "Mr. Conduit, under the guidance of Astræa, joins Newton and Hamden in the Elysian fields."

74. RESTORATION OF BREDA TO THE HOUSE OF ORANGE.

$\frac{1}{12}$  Sept. 1737.

Armorial shields of England and Nassau on a scroll pedestal, supported by the lions of those countries, crowned: above, a crown. *Leg.* WILH . CAR . HENR . FRIS . PRINC . AVR . ET . ANNA MAG . BRIT. Same as No. 71.

*Rev.* William of Orange and Princess Anne in a car drawn by a lion and a unicorn; above, two infant Fames bear the shield of Breda, beneath which is inscribed, s c. (By order of the Senate.) *Leg.* VIRTUS ET FAMA TRIUMPHANT. (Virtue and Fame triumph.) *Ex.* INAUGURATIO BREDÆ . XII : SEPT . 1737. (The inauguration at Breda, 12 Sept. 1737.) N. V. SWINDEREN : F : 1.6. Van Loon, Suppl. xiii. 117.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

This medal commemorates the triumphal entry of William of Orange and Princess Anne into Breda,  $\frac{1}{12}$  Sept. 1737. In 1732 the long-impending suit between Frederick William, King of Prussia, and Prince William of Orange, which arose out of the disputed intentions of William III., was terminated, and the possession of Breda was confirmed to the House of Orange. This visit of the Prince and Princess in 1737 was celebrated with great rejoicing and public festivities, and the above medal, in gold, was presented by William to each member of the magistracy.

75. RESTORATION OF BRED A TO THE HOUSE OF ORANGE.

$\frac{1}{12}$  Sept. 1737.

A Pelican feeding her young. *Leg.* DIVINO FAVORE. (By divine protection.) *Ex.* INAUGURATIO . BRED . XII . SEPT . 1737.

*Rev.* The shields of England and Nassau united under a crown; below, that of Breda. *Leg.* IE MAINTIENDRAY. (I will maintain);—the motto of the House of Orange.

1.1. Van Loon, Suppl. xiii. 118.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

This is the small medal which was struck in silver and thrown amongst the populace during the procession of the Prince and Princess.

76. UNIVERSITY OF GÖTTINGEN OPENED.  $\frac{6}{17}$  Sept. 1737.

Bust of George II., l., laureate, hair long, in decorated armour and mantle fastened with brooch on the breast. *Leg.*



GEORG . II . D . G . M . BRIT . F . ET . H . REX . F . D . B . ET . L .  
D . S . R . I . A . T . ET . E . Below, E. HANNIBAL F. Same as  
No. 66.

*Rev.* Inscription, VNIVERSITAS GEORGIA AVGVSTA QVOD FELIX  
FAVSTVMQVE SIT INAVGVrata GOETTINGAE DIE XVII SEPTEMBR .  
ANNO MDCCXXXVII. (The University of George Augustus opened  
at Göttingen, 17 Sept. 1737; may it be prosperous and  
flourish.)

1·95. Köhler, IX. 297.

MB. R.

Rare.

The University of Göttingen, the foundation of which was  
commemorated by the medal No. 67, was opened for the recep-  
tion of pupils on the  $\frac{6}{17}$  Sept. 1737.

77. UNIVERSITY OF GÖTTINGEN OPENED.  $\frac{6}{17}$  Sept. 1737.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.*  
GEORG . II . D . G . M . BR . F & H . REX . F . D . B & L . D . S .  
S . R . I . A . TH . & EL. Below, E H. (Ehrenreich Hannibal.)

*Rev.* Inscription, VNIVERSITAS GEORGIA AVGVSTA QVOD FELIX  
FAVSTVMQVE SIT INAVGVrata GOETTINGAE D . XVII . SEPTEMB :  
MDCCXXXVII. Above is a star ; below, a rose.

·95.

MB. R.

Rare.

This small medal also commemorates the opening of the  
University of Göttingen. It probably circulated as a coin of  
the value of one-sixth of a thaler.

78. UNIVERSITY OF GÖTTINGEN OPENED.  $\frac{6}{17}$  Sept. 1737.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.*  
GEORG . II . D . G . M . BRIT . F & H . REX . F . D . B & L . D . S .  
R . I . A . TH . & EL. Below, E. H. (Ehrenreich Hannibal.)

*Rev.* A tree in full fruit. *Leg.* VT CAPIANT FRVCTVS. (That  
they may reap the fruit.) *Ex.* ACADEMIA GEORGIA AVGVSTA  
GOETTINGAE INAVGVrata D . XVII . SEPTEMB . MDCCXXXVII. (The

University of George Augustus at Göttingen opened, 17 Sept. 1737.)

1·3. Köhler, IX. 313.

MB. R.

Rare.

This piece also has much the appearance of having served as a coin as well as a medal. It expresses a hope that the University would flourish.

79. UNIVERSITY OF GÖTTINGEN OPENED.  $\frac{6}{17}$  Sept. 1737.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORG . II . D . G . M . BRIT . F & H . REX . F . D . B . & L . D . S . R . I . A . TH . & EL . Below, E. H. (Ehrenreich Hannibal.)

*Rev.* Minerva with her spear, and Fortune with a cornucopia (or the Genius of Hanover), joining hands over an altar on which an open book is placed. *Leg.* MVSARVM IVNGIT AMORES. (It unites the affections of the Muses.) *Ex.* ACADEMIA GEORGIA AVGVSTA GOETTINGAE INAVGVATA . D . XVII . SEPT . MDCCXXXVII.

1·6. Köhler, IX. 305.

MB. R.

Rare.

This is merely a commemorative medal. It does not appear to have been used as a prize in the University, as some collectors have thought.

80. DEATH OF QUEEN CAROLINE. 20 Nov. 1737.

Bust of Queen Caroline, *l.*, hair with pearl bandeau, confined behind, lovelock, in ermine mantle fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* WILHELMINA CAROLINA IO . FRID . MARCH . BRAND . FILIA . GEORGII SECUNDI . M . BRIT . FR . ET . H . R . EL . BR . ET . L . CONIUX. *Ex.* NAT . ONOLDII . MAR . MDCLXXXIII . NVPT . HANNOV . II . SEPT . MDCCV . CAELO RECEPT . LOND .  $\frac{XX . NOV .}{1 . DEC .}$  MDCCXXXVII. (Wilhelmina Carolina, daughter of John Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg, wife of George II., King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Elector of Brunswick and Luneburg, born at Ans-

pach, March, 1683, married at Hanover, 11 Sept. 1705, died in London,  $\frac{20 \text{ Nov.}}{1 \text{ Dec.}}$  1737.)

*Rev.* Inscription, DIVAE CAROLINAE CONIVGIS DESIDERATISSIMAE ET OPTIME DE SE MERITAE CONSILIATRICIS ET ADIVTRICIS VITAE CVRARVMQVE SVARVM FIDELISSIMAE SAPIENTISSIMAE MEMORIAM INDELIBILIBVS LITTERIS ANIMO SVO IMPRESSAM QVAM IPSA VIRTVTIBVS ET FACTIS SVIS IMMORTALITATI COMMENDAVIT HOC ETIAM NVMMO PROSECVTVS LIBERIS CIVIBVS POSTERIS SVIS SACRO SANC-TAM ESSE IVBET FELICISSIMVS IPSA DVM VIVERET NVNC POST-QVAM DECESSIT SEMPER LVGENS MARITVS GEORGIVS . II. (George II., the most happy husband during her life, now at her decease, most mournful, commands that the memory of the beatified Caroline, his most lamented and excellent wife, the most faithful and wisest adviser and helpmate of his life and his cares, which was indelibly impressed upon his own mind, and which she herself has commended to immortality by her virtues and deeds, should be venerated by his children, subjects, and posterity, and honours her with this medal.)

1.6. Köhler, XI. 9.

MB. *Æ*.

Rare.

Queen Caroline died at Whitehall, 20 Nov. 1737, and was privately buried in Westminster Abbey, 17 Dec. The inscription on this medal is very laudatory of the Queen, but none the less true, as her character was without blemish, and to her influence and advice may in a great measure be attributed the peace and prosperity of England from 1727 to 1737. This is one of the pieces which were frequently struck in Germany upon the death of a royal personage. They were medals, which were made to the weight and fineness of coins, and circulated as such, and were called "death-coins." The above piece is struck to the weight of a rix-dollar. No medal appears to have been struck in England on the death of the Queen.

# 81. THE CÔPLEY MEDAL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. 1737.

Pallas, seated amidst emblems of the Arts and Sciences, holds out a wreath in her right hand, and in her left the symbol

of nature (the Ephesian Artemis); near her, the armorial shield of Copley. *Leg.* G. COPLEY BART DIGNISSIMO. (Godfrey Copley, Baronet, to the most worthy.) T. (John Sigismund Tanner.)

*Rev.* The armorial shield of the Royal Society, with crest and supporters. *Leg.* SOCIETAS REG. LONDINI. (The Royal Society of London.) *Ex.* The motto of the Society on a band, NULLIUS IN VERBA. (Not on any one's authority.)

1.7. Weld, Hist. of the Royal Society, Vol. I. p. 397.

MB. A. R. Æ. Hunter, R. Rare.

Sir Godfrey Copley in 1709 bequeathed the sum of one hundred pounds, the interest of which was to be annually presented by Trustees, named by himself, to any distinguished discoverer or improver in matters of science. After the death of these Trustees, the disposal was entrusted to the Council of the Royal Society, which body already in 1736 had converted the money payment into a gold medal. The specimen in gold in the British Museum was presented to Mr. John Belchier in 1737, his name and the date of presentation being engraved in the exergue on the obverse. It was awarded to him for a treatise on the *Experiment of Dyeing the Bones of living Animals Red with Madder Root*. Specimens in silver and copper were only struck as proofs or for the gratification of collectors.

## 82. "THE CHRISTIAN HERO." PRIZE MEDAL. 1737.

Bust of Archbishop Tillotson, three-quarters, r., hair long, in canonicals. *Leg.* REṼDISSIMUS. IOH̃ES. TILLOTSONUS. CANT: ARCHIEP̃US. OB: 1694. (The most Reverend John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, died 1694.) *Ex.* ANGLIA MUNDO—

*Rev.* Bust of James Oglethorpe, nearly facing, hair long, in shirt with open collar and mantle. *Leg.* IACOBUS. OGLETHORPIUS. ARMIGER. ADHUC. VIVUS. 1737. (James Oglethorpe, Esq., still living, 1737.) *Ex.* NESCIT CEDERE. (England to the world knows not how to yield.)

1.65. Snelling, xxix. 8. Gent. Mag. Nov. 1747, front.

MB. R. Æ. Rare.

This medal was struck in gold to the metal value of ten guineas, to be presented to the writer of the best poem entitled "The Christian Hero." The advertisement of the Prize was published in the *Gent. Mag.* 1735, p. 778. The portrait of Tilotson was put upon the medal instead of that of Lady Elizabeth Hastings, which had been originally intended, but which was prevented by that lady herself. James Edward Oglethorpe was the founder of the colony of Georgia in North America, to serve as an asylum for the oppressed Protestants of Germany and other Continental States. The first party of colonists arrived at Charlestown in Jan. 1733. This act, and his philanthropic efforts for improving the condition of the poor debtors confined in the London prisons, made him very popular at that time. Some of the poems which competed for the prize are given in the *Gent. Mag.* 1736.

83.

## MILTON'S MONUMENT. 1737.

Bust of Milton, *r.*, hair long, in falling collar, coat, and mantle. *Leg.* IOHANNES . MILTONUS. On truncation, TANNER . F. (John Sigismund Tanner fecit.)

*Rev.* Inscription, E MARMORE IN ECCLESIA SANCTI PETRI APUD WESTMONASTERIUM ERECTORE GULIELMO BENSONO ARM . ANNO SALUTIS HUMANÆ M DCC XXXVII . RYSBRACHIUS SCULPSIT. (Rysbrach sculptured [the monument] of marble erected by William Benson, Esq., in the Church of St. Peter, Westminster, in the year of grace, 1737.)

2·05. Snelling, xxvi. 4.

MB. R. Æ.

Rare.

William Benson, better known by the style of Auditor Benson, employed Rysbrach to erect the monument to the memory of Milton which now exists in Westminster Abbey, and engaged Tanner to engrave this medal, one of which he presented on the 9th Dec. 1738, the anniversary of Milton's birthday, to the author of the best poem in praise of *Paradise Lost*. The portrait on the monument was taken from a bust in the possession of Mr. Thomas Hollis, and from a drawing by Faithorne.



84. MILTON'S MONUMENT. 1737.

An impression of the preceding medal was altered by order of Mr. Hollis. On the obverse the Latin legend was erased by the turning-lathe and IOHN MILTON engraved in its place. The type of the reverse was also erased, and in its place was substituted Mr. Hollis's favourite symbol, an owl with expanded wings standing upon a palm branch, and his motto, BY . DEEDS . OF . PEACE .

2.

MB. Æ.

Unique?

85. JUBILEE OF THE PEACE OF UTRECHT. <sup>31 March</sup><sub>11 April</sub>, 1738.

Belgium, accompanied by her Lion, is seated before the closed Temple of Janus: she holds in her left hand a book inscribed, EUANGELIUM, and in her right her spear, which is bound with palm and laurel branches, and bears the cap of Liberty. At her feet are arms and standards and a captive soldier: above is Fame with two trumpets, their flags inscribed, IUBILATE XXV. *Leg.* V . LUSTR : FED : BELG : PACE STABIL. (The Peace of the Belgian Confederacy established for 25 years.) *Ex.* XI . APRIL . MDCCXXXVIII. N. V. SWINDEREN . F.

*Rev.* Suspended from one bow of riband are the crowned shields of Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, and Poland. *Leg.* ORBIS CHRISTIAN : QUIETE INTER SE COMPOSITA. (The mutual peace of the Christian world established.)

2.2. Van Loon, Suppl. xiv. 127.

MB. R.

Rare.

This medal, executed in Holland, commemorates the 25th anniversary of the Peace of Utrecht.

86. DEAN SWIFT. 1738.

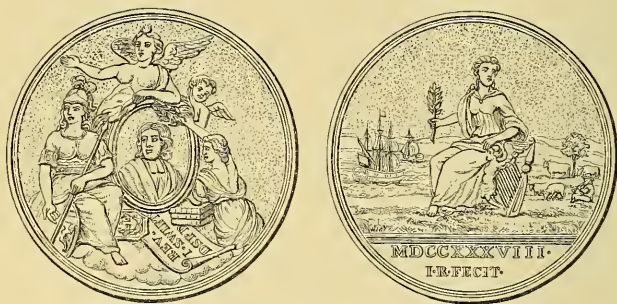
Medallion of Dean Swift above clouds, supported by Hibernia with her shield and spear, a Gorgon shield lying near her, and by History, who crowns the bust with a laurel wreath. Above

is a winged figure with a crescent on her forehead, and near her an infant Genius with a palm branch : below is a scroll inscribed, *REV. I. SWIFT . D S P D.* (The Rev. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin.)

*Rev.* Hibernia seated, *l.*, leans upon her harp and holds an olive branch ; ships, flocks, and herds appear in the distance. *Ex.* MDCCXXXVIII., and the artist's initials, *I. R . FECIT.*

1.5.

(See Woodcut.)



86. Medal of Dean Swift.

MB. R.

Very rare.

Cast and roughly executed. At the date of this medal Swift was enjoying great popularity in Dublin on account of his exertions to promote the trade, commerce, and agriculture of Ireland.

## 87. THE BEGGARS' BENISON CLUB. 1739.

Adam and Eve, naked, standing facing, their hands joined ; Adam points to a bower : at their feet, a lion. *Leg.* BE . FRUITFULL . AND . MULTIPLY .

*Rev.* Venus, recumbent, beneath a canopy ; at her side, Cupid ; behind, Adonis with spear, and dog under a tree. *Leg.* LOSE . NO . OPPORTUNITY .

1.4 by 1.15.

MB. R gilt. R. W. Cochran-Patrick, R gilt.

Very rare.

This medal has a loop for suspension. "The Beggars' Benison" was instituted at Anstruther during the first half of the last century, ostensibly as a club for collecting "good" songs, stories, jokes, and *facetiae* of all kinds, but in reality to serve as an outlet for the most exuberant and outrageous fun and jocularly of the roughest description. It included eminent men of all classes, besides many noblemen, and even some members of the royal family. Each member upon his institution paid an entrance fee of ten guineas, and received a highly illuminated diploma, which cost three guineas, and a medal in gold, the badge of the Order, of the value of five guineas. The Sovereign of the Order and the officers were provided with green silk sashes. At the death, in 1877, of Mr. Matthew Forster Conolly, Town-Clerk of Anstruther, the entire hypotheec of the Society came into the possession of the Rev. Dr. J. F. S. Gordon, of Glasgow, comprising the objects above mentioned and two curious seals, impressions of which were always attached to the diplomas. The club was in existence during the early part of the present century, as one of the medals (No. 89) is dated as late as 5826, *i.e.* A.D. 1826. The oldest date on the diplomas is 1739, which may probably be that of the foundation of the Club. For further particulars of the Club see Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Fergusson, *Henry Erskine, his Kinsfolk and Times*, p. 147 *et seqq.*, 1882.

# 88. THE BEGGARS' BENISON CLUB. 1739.

Adam and Eve, naked, walking towards a bower, their hands joined. *Leg.* BE FRVITFVL AND MVLTPLY.

*Rev.* A partially nude female figure reclining on a couch; near her stands a man; above, Cupid raises some drapery, and in the distance are trees. *Leg.* LOSE NO OPPORTVNITY.

1·2.

MB. R gilt.

Rare.

This medal has a loop for suspension, and was probably made some little time later than the preceding.

## 89. THE BEGGARS' BENISON CLUB. 1739.

Adam and Eve, naked, &c. ; similar to No. 87.

*Rev.* Venus reclining at the foot of a tree, to a branch of which her mantle is attached ; at her side is Cupid, and behind, Adonis with spear, and his dog running to left : above, a scroll inscribed, LOSE NO OPPORTUNITY. *Leg.* BEGGARS BENISON ANSTRUTHER. *Ex.* 5826.

1·35. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xxxiii. 7.

MB. R gilt.

Very rare.

This medal also has a loop for suspension. Like the Freemasons, the Beggars' Benison Club dated its diplomas and medals from the creation of the world, *i.e.* 4004 or 4000 B.C. : the date of the issue, therefore, of the above medal is 1822 or 1826. It is described here in order to keep together these curious pieces.

## 90. CONVENTION OF PRADO. 14 Jan. [N. S.] 1739.

Keene, the British Envoy, in Spanish dress, standing facing, holding a purse ; in the distance are two armed men pursuing a third towards some vessels. *Leg.* I . DON . BENIAMIN . MADE . THE . CONVENTION. *Ex.* BRAVEO.



90. Convention of Prado.

*Rev.* A Spaniard leaning against the base of a column and wrapped in his cloak : at his feet is a full purse. *Leg.* ALL'S . UNDONE ☸ NO . SEARCH. *Ex.* 95.000 £.

1·2. (See Woodcut.)

MB. Æ.

Rare.

By the Treaty of Prado, signed 14 Jan. [N. S.], 1739, Spain agreed to pay £95,000 for damages inflicted upon British merchants and commerce by the Guarda Costas or Spanish Guard Ships, and to forego a claim of £60,000, which she urged for the ships destroyed and taken by Admiral Byng off Cape Passaro in 1718, and which claim had been left doubtful, although acknowledged in the Treaty of Seville in 1729. The Convention was signed by Benjamin Keene, the British Envoy (styled Don Benjamin by the King of Spain), and Don Sebastian de la Quadra, the Spanish Minister. In this treaty the claim of Spain to search British vessels was left unsettled, but every village was placarded with the words "No Search," and hats and caps and dresses throughout the kingdom bore the same emphatic words expressive of public indignation. This medal was also struck and dispersed in the same spirit.

91. CONVENTION OF PRADO. 14 Jan. [N. S.] 1739.

Britannia seated, *l.*, leans upon her shield and brandishes a drawn sword. *Leg.* I'LL . REVENGE . MY . WRONGS. *Ex.* I. R. FECIT. (James Roettier fecit?)

*Rev.* A British soldier with drawn sword standing over a vanquished foe. *Leg.* BRITONS . STRIKE . HOME.

1·2.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

This was struck at the same time as the preceding, and was in accordance with the universal demand of the people upon the Ministry, to "strike home and revenge their wrongs" upon the Spaniards, who had committed barbarities against our merchants and damaged our trade. These medals and the following ones, relating to the taking of Porto Bello, Carthagena, &c., were made for Mr. Pinchbeck the toyman. They are all of very coarse and inferior workmanship.



## 92. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Bust of Vernon, three-quarters, l., hair long, in dress-coat and cravat, the end of which passes through the button-hole of the coat. *Leg. The Hon<sup>ble</sup> EDW<sup>d</sup> VERNON Esq<sup>r</sup>. VICE ADMIRAL of the BLUE.*

*Rev.* A large fleet: on a cloud above reclines Fame, blowing her trumpet and holding a branch of laurel.

1.5. Old England, II. 265.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

On the 19th October, 1739, war was declared against Spain, and in the same year two squadrons were ordered to be equipped, their destination being the South American colonies, which, it was thought, would offer an easy conquest and a rich booty. One squadron, under Commodore Anson, was to sail round Cape Horn and to rifle the shores of Peru; the other, under Admiral Vernon, to attack Porto Bello and the Eastern coast. Porto Bello was the most convenient asylum of the Guarda Costas, whose insolence and cruelty had so much damaged English commerce, and had been the chief cause of the war. Admiral Vernon, who had always been a most violent opponent of the Ministry, somewhat rashly declared in the House of Commons that he could take this place with six ships, and when the opportunity was given him he fortunately succeeded. Commodore Brown was his second in command, and the place surrendered after a siege of two days, 22 Nov. 1739. Having destroyed the fortifications, Vernon re-embarked his men and returned to Jamaica.

In February, 1740, he appeared before Carthagena, which he attacked ineffectually, and proceeded to the mouth of the Chagre river, and took possession of the Fort of that name, after a bombardment of thirty-six hours.

In January, 1741, having been joined by Sir Chaloner Ogle and General Wentworth, and his force having been increased to no less than 115 ships, of which above thirty were line ships, with 15,000 sailors and 12,000 land forces on board, Vernon again sailed for Carthagena. In a few days he became possessed of all the forts which commanded the harbour, and on the 1st

April despatched an account of his proceedings to England, announcing the complete success of the expedition. But here ended his success; for, after a series of blunders and quarrels amongst the Commanders, the troops were re-embarked, and the enterprise abandoned.

Although several months intervened between the first and last of these undertakings the medals have been placed together, because they were considered less as commemorative of the success of the enterprises than expressive of the universal feeling of anger against the Ministry of the day, who were charged with long having allowed the Spaniards to insult and plunder our merchants and interrupt our trade without any effectual attempt at resistance. Sir Robert Walpole was the object of general unpopularity: but the Duke of Argyle was popular because, having joined the Opposition, he was deprived of all his employments. Vernon was exalted into a hero; the freedom of London and other cities was presented to him, his birthday was celebrated, his portrait adorned tavern-signs, drinking-cups, and buttons; he was elected representative for Rochester and Ipswich, and this large series of medals was struck to testify the enthusiasm of the people.

93. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Bust of Vernon, three-quarters, *l.*, hair long, in dress-coat and cravat. *Leg.* E . VERNON . VI . AD . OF . TH . BLVE.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* PORTO BELLO NOV 22. *Ex.* MDCCXXXIX.

1.65.

MB. R.

Very rare.

This piece is cast and chased.

94. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Bust of Vernon, *r.*, hair in twisted tail behind, in ordinary dress. *Leg.* ADMIRAL . VERNON . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO. On truncation, *t.* (T. Tibs?)

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* WITH .  
SIX . SHIPS . ONLY . NOV . 22 . 1739.

1.5.

MB. Æ.

95. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Bust of Vernon, *l.*, hair in twisted tail behind, in ordinary dress, and with a staff in his left hand. *Leg.* ADMIRAL . VERNON .  
TOOK . PORTO . BELLO.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour, &c. ; same as the preceding.

1.5.

MB. Æ.

96. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Half-length figure of Vernon, three-quarters, *l.*, staff in his left hand. *Leg.* ADMIRAL . VERNON . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* WITH .  
SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739.

1.55.

MB. R. Æ.

Rare in silver.

97. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Half-length figures of Vernon, *r.*, and of Commodore Brown, three-quarters, *l.*, each with a staff in his hand. *Leg.* ADMIRAL  
VERNON AND COMMODORE BROWN. *Ex.* TOOK PORTO BELLO.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* WITH .  
SIX . SHIPS . ONLY . NOV . 22 . 1739.

1.5.

MB. Æ.

98. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Half-length figures of Vernon and Brown, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY NOV 22 1739. *Ex.* GOD . PRESERVE THE ENGLISH FLEET.

1.5.

MB. Æ.

99. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Half-length figures of Vernon, three-quarters, *r.*, and of Brown, *l.*, each with a staff in his hand. *Leg.* Within inner circle, ADMIRAL . VERNON . AND . COMMODORE . BROWN.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* took . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739.

1.45. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 907.

MB. Æ. (two varieties).

100. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Another: similar to the preceding, but the legend on the reverse, WHO TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739.

1.5.

MB. Æ.

101. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Half-length figures of Vernon and Brown; similar to the preceding, and the legend without inner circle.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* HE . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 . 1739.

1.45. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 908.

## 102. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Half-length figures of Vernon and Brown, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* THE .  
TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV .  
22 . 1739.

1.4.

MB. Æ.

## 103. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Half-length figures of Vernon and Brown facing each other, each holding a staff. *Leg.* ADMIRAL . VERNON . AND . COMMODORE .  
BROWN. *Ex.* Shell and scroll ornaments.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* HE .  
TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 .  
1739., and scroll ornament.

1.45.

MB. Æ.

## 104. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Half-length figures of Vernon and Brown facing each other, &c.; similar to the preceding.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* who .  
TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV .  
22 . 1739., and scroll ornament.

1.45.

MB. Æ.

## 105. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Half-length figures of Vernon and Brown facing each other, &c.; similar to No. 103.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour, &c.; similar to the preceding, but not from the same die.

1.5.

MB. Æ.



106. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Half-length figures of Vernon, *r.*, and of Brown, three-quarters, *l.*, each holding a staff. *Ex.* BY . THE . COURAGE . AND . CONDUCT. *Leg.* OF . ADMIRAL . VERNON . AND . COMMODORE . BROWN.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* PORTO . BELLO . WAS . TAKEN . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY . NOV . 22 . 1739. *Ex.* The artist's initials, I. W. FECIT.

1·45.

MB. Æ.

107. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Half-length figure of Vernon, three-quarters, *l.*, holding staff. *Leg.* THE . BRITISH . GLORY . REVIV'D . BY . ADMIRAL . VERNON.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* HE . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 . 1739.

1·45. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 906.

MB. Æ. (two varieties).

108. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Another: similar to the preceding, but the legend on the reverse, THE . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY.

1·45.

MB. Æ.

109. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Another: similar to No. 107, but the legend on the reverse, WHO . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY.

1·45.

MB. Æ.

## 110. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Half-length figure of Vernon, three-quarters, *l.*, &c.; same as No. 107.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* HE .  
TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* BY .  
COURAGE . AND . CONDUCT.

1·45.

MB. Æ. (six varieties).

## 111. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Half-length figure of Vernon, three-quarters, *l.*, &c.; same as No. 107.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* HE .  
TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS ONLY . 1739. *Ex.*  
BY . COURAGE . AND . CONDUCT.

1·45.

MB. Æ. lead (three varieties).

## 112. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Half-length figure of Vernon, three-quarters, *l.*; similar to No. 107.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* WHO .  
TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . MEN . OF . WAR . ONLY. *Ex.*  
NOV . 22 . 1739.

1·5.

MB. Æ. (three varieties).

## 113. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Half-length figure of Vernon, *l.*, holding staff. *Leg.* THE .  
BRITISH . GLORY . REVIV.D . BY . ADMIRAL . VERNON.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* HE .  
TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 .  
1739., and scroll ornament.

1·45.

MB. Æ. (two varieties).

114. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Another: similar to the preceding, but the legend on the reverse, WHO . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY.

1·45.

MB. Æ.

115. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Half-length figure of Vernon, *l.*, staff in his right hand: at his side, an anchor. *Leg.* ADMIRAL . VERNON . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 . 1739.

1·5. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 905.

MB. Æ.

116. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Full-length figure of Vernon, *r.*, sword in one hand, staff in the other: before him, a cannon; behind him, a ship. *Leg.* THE BRITISH . GLORY . REVIV'D . BY . ADMIRAL . VERNON. Underneath, scroll ornament.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* WHO . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 . 1739., and scroll ornament.

1·45. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 904.

MB. Æ.

117. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Another: similar to the preceding, but no scroll ornament on the obverse.

1·45.

MB. Æ. (two varieties).

118. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Another: similar to No. 116, but the legend on the reverse, HE . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY.

1·45.

MB. Æ.

## 119. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Full-length figure of Vernon, *r.*; similar to No. 116, but the scabbard of his sword is visible, and he stands upon a square platform, beneath which is a scroll ornament. *Leg.* THE BRITISH . GLORY . REVIV.D . BY . ADMIRAL . VERNON.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* HE . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 . 1739.

1.45. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 904.

MB. Æ. (three varieties).

In one variety the scabbard projects in front.

## 120. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Another: similar to the preceding, but no scroll ornament under the platform on the obverse.

1.5.

MB. Æ. Æ.

Rare in silver.

## 121. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Full-length figure of Vernon, *l.*, staff in his right hand: before him, a cannon; behind him, a ship. *Leg.* THE . BRITISH . GLORY . REVIV.D . BY . ADMIRAL . VERNON.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* HE . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 . 1739.

1.6. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 902.

MB. Æ. (two varieties).

## 122. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Another: similar to the preceding, but the legend on the reverse, WHO . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY.

1.5.

MB. Æ.

123. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Full-length figure of Vernon, l., sword in his right hand, staff in his left: before him, a cannon; behind him, a ship.

*Leg.* THE . BRITISH . GLORY . REVIV.D . BY . ADMIRAL . VERNON.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* HE . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 . 1739.

1.4.

MB. Æ.

124. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Full-length figure of Vernon, l., staff in his left hand: before him, a cannon; behind him, an anchor. *Leg.* THE . BRITISH . GLORY . REVIVD : BY : ADMIRAL : VERNON.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour, &c.; similar to the preceding.

1.5. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 903. (?)

MB. Æ.

125. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Shield of England, within the Garter, crown, crest, supporters, and motto: below, a scroll ornament; above, G . R.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* PORTO . BELLO . TAKEN . BY . ADMIRAL . VERNON . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . NOV . 22 . 1739. *Ex.* The artist's initials, i. w.

1.55.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

126. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Shield of England, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* PORTO .



BELLO . TAKEN . BY . ADMIRAL . VERNON . WITH . SIX . MEN . OF .  
WAR . ONLY . NOV . THE . 22 . ANNO . DOM . 1739.

1.55.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

A variety of this piece in the British Museum has the date stamped in.

127. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Half-length figure of Vernon, three-quarters, *l.*, staff in his left hand. *Leg.* ADMIRAL . VERNON . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* WITH .  
SIX . SHIPS . ONLY . NOV . 22 . 1739.

1.05.

MB. Æ. (two varieties).

128. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Another: similar to the preceding, but the legend on the reverse, WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY . NOV . 22. *Ex.* 1739.

1.

MB. Æ.

129. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Another, similar to No. 127, has the legend on the reverse, WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY . 1739. *Ex.* NOV . 22.

1.

MB. Æ.

130. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Half-length figure of Vernon, three-quarters, *l.*, staff in his left hand. *Leg.* THE . BRITISH . GLORY . REVIV.D . BY . ADMIRAL .  
VERNON.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* WHO .

TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 . 1739.

1·15.

MB. Æ. (two varieties), lead.

The two varieties of this piece in copper are somewhat smaller in size.

131. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Another: similar to the preceding, but the legend on the reverse, HE . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 . 1739., and scroll ornament.

1.

MB. Æ.

132. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Full-length figure of Vernon, *r.*, sword in his right hand, staff in his left: before him, a cannon; behind him, an anchor.

*Leg.* THE . BRITISH . GLORY . REVIV.D . BY . ADM.L . VERNON.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* HE . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 . 1739.

1·05.

MB. Æ.

133. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Full-length figure of Vernon, three-quarters, *r.*, sword in his right hand, staff in his left: before him, a cannon; behind him, a ship. *Leg.* THE . BRITISH . GLORY . REVIV.D . BY . ADM.L .

VERNON. *Ex.* I. GILES.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour, &c.; similar to the preceding.

1·05. (Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 905.)

MB. Æ.

## 134. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Full-length figure of Vernon, *l.*, sword in his right hand, staff in his left; before him, a cannon. *Leg.* THE . BRITISH . GLORY . REVIV.D . BY . ADMIRAL . VERNON.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour, &c.; similar to No. 132.

1.05.

MB. Æ.

## 135. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Half-length figures of Vernon, *r.*, and of Brown, three-quarters, *l.*, each with a staff in his right hand. *Leg.* ADMIRAL . VERNON . AND . COMMODORE . BROWN.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 . 1739.

1.

MB. Æ.

## 136. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Ship firing a broadside. *Leg.* ADMIRAL VERNON. *Ex.* 1740.

*Rev.* Ships attacking a harbour; all within a laurel wreath. *Leg.* PORTO BELLO. *Ex.* The artist's initials, P. E.

1.55.

MB. pewter.

Rare.

This medal, referring to the same event as the preceding, differs somewhat in type, and was struck at a somewhat later period.

## 137. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* PORTO BELLO : URBS : AB . VERNONO : CLASSIS : ANGLICANCE : PRÆFECTO : NAVIBUS :

SEX : OPPUGNATA : 22 : NOV.RIS : 1739. (The city of Porto Bello attacked by Vernon, Admiral of the English fleet, with six ships, 22 Nov. 1739.)

*Rev.* Six ships, &c.; similar to the obverse. *Leg.* PORTO . BELLO . URBS . AB : CLASSIS : ANGLICANÆ : PRÆFECTO : NAVIBUS : SEX : OPPUGNATA : 22 . NOVEMBRIS : ANNO DOM : 1739. (The city of Porto Bello attacked by the Admiral of the English fleet with six ships, 22 Nov. 1739.)

1·5.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

138. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. 22 Nov. 1739.

Half-length figure of Vernon, *l.*, staff in his left hand. *Leg.* BRAVE VERNON MADE US FREE.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* NO SEARCH UPON THE SEAS SHAL BE. *Ex.* PORTO . BELLO.

1. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 900.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

This medal, referring to the taking of Porto Bello, alludes especially to one of its consequences, the relieving of British ships from the right of search.

139. FORT CHAGRE TAKEN. 24 March, 1740.

Full-length figure of Vernon, *r.*, sword in his right hand, staff in his left: before him, FORT CHAGRE; behind him, a ship; under him, a scroll ornament. *Leg.* THE . BRITISH . GLORY . REVIV.D . BY . ADMIRAL . VERNON.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* WHO . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 . 1739., and scroll ornament.

1·5. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 904.

MB. Æ. (two varieties).

## 140. FORT CHAGRE TAKEN. 24 March, 1740.

Another: similar to the preceding, but the legend on the reverse, HE . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY.

1·45.

MB. Æ.

## 141. FORT CHAGRE TAKEN. 24 March, 1740.

Full-length figure of Vernon, three-quarters, l., staff in his left hand: before him, a ship; behind him, A VIEW OF FORT CHAGRE. *Leg.* THE . BRITISH . GLORY . REVIV.D . BY . ADMIRAL . VERNON.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* HE . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 . 1739.

1·45.

MB. Æ.

## 142. FORT CHAGRE TAKEN. 24 March, 1740.

Full-length figure of Vernon, three-quarters, l., &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* HE . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* BY . COURAGE . AND . CONDUCT.

1·45.

MB. Æ.

## 143. FORT CHAGRE TAKEN. 24 March, 1740.

Full-length figure of Vernon, three-quarters, l., staff in his left hand: before him, A . VIEW . OF . FORT CHAGRE; behind him, a ship. *Leg.* THE . BRITISH . GLORY . REVIV.D . BY . ADMIRAL . VERNON.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* HE .



TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV .  
22 . 1739.

1·45.

MB. Æ.

144. FORT CHAGRE TAKEN. 24 March, 1740.

Full-length figure of Vernon, *l.*, staff in his left hand ; before him, a view of FORT CHAGRE ; behind him, a ship. *Leg.* ADM<sup>l</sup>. VERNON TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY. *Ex.* NOV .  
22 . 1739.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour, &c. ; same as the preceding.

1·45. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 902.

J. Fonrobert, Æ.

145. FORT CHAGRE TAKEN. 24 March, 1740.

Half-length figure of Vernon, three-quarters, *l.*, staff in his left hand ; before him, FORT CHAGRE. *Leg.* PORTO . BELLO .  
TAKEN . BY . ADMIRAL . VERNON.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* WITH .  
SIX . SHIPS . ONLY . NOV . 22 . 1739.

1·3.

MB. Æ.

146. FORT CHAGRE TAKEN. 24 March, 1740.

Half-length figure of Vernon, *l.*, staff in his left hand : before him, FORT . CHAGRE. ; behind him, a tree. *Leg.* THE . BRITISH .  
GLORY . REVIV'D . BY . ADMIRAL . VERNON.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* WHO .  
TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 .  
1739.

1·5.

MB. Æ. (two varieties).

## 147. FORT CHAGRE TAKEN. 24 March, 1740.

Half-length figure of Vernon, *r.*, staff in his right hand : before him, cannon, flag, sword, &c. ; behind him, FORT CHAGRE. *Leg.* IN MEMORY OF ADMIRAL VERNON. Behind him, the artist's initials, I. M.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* who . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 . 1739.

1.45.

MB. Æ.

## 148. FORT CHAGRE TAKEN. 24 March, 1740.

Another : similar to the preceding, but on the obverse, before Vernon, are cannon, flag, cannon balls, &c., and no artist's initials.

1.45.

MB. Æ.

## 149. FORT CHAGRE TAKEN. 24 March, 1740.

Half-length figure of Vernon, *r.*, staff in his right hand ; before him, cannon, flag, sword, &c. ; behind him, a fort and the artist's initials, T. B. *Leg.* IN . MEMORY . OF . ADMIRAL . VERNON.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour, &c. ; similar to No. 147, but the details varied.

1.3.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

## 150. FORT CHAGRE TAKEN. 24 March, 1740.

Half-length figure of Vernon, full face, staff in his left hand : on his right, a tree ; on his left, a ship and A VIEW OF FORT CHAGRE. *Leg.* THE . BRITISH . GLORY . REVIV . D . BY . ADMIRAL . VERNON.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* HE .  
TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 .  
1739., and scroll ornament.

1.45.

MB. Æ. (five varieties).

There are five varieties of this piece; two having the field of the obverse dotted, the other three with the obverse smooth and from the same die.

151. FORT CHAGRE TAKEN. 24 March, 1740.

Another: similar to the preceding, the field of the obverse is dotted, and the legend on the reverse, WHO . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . MEN . OF . WAR . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 .  
1739.

1.45.

MB. Æ.

152. FORT CHAGRE TAKEN. 24 March, 1740.

Half-length figure of Vernon, full face, staff in his left hand: on his right, a tree; on his left, a ship and A VIEW . OF . FORT . CHAGRE. *Leg.* VICE AD : RL . OF THE BLEW, & COM : DER . IN CHIEF . OF ALL HIS . MAI : SHIPS . IN THE WEST INDIES. *Ex.* Below a corded line, THE HON.<sup>LE</sup> EDWARD VERNON . ESQ.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* PORTO BELLO . TAKEN BY ADMIRAL VERNON . WITH SIX MEN OF WAR ONLY . NOV . 22 . ANNO DOM . 1739.

1.5.

MB. Æ.

153. FORT CHAGRE TAKEN. 24 March, 1740.

Another: similar to the preceding, but the legend on the obverse, VICE . AD : RL . OF THE BLEW, & COM : ER . IN CHIEF . OF .

ALL HIS . MAI : SHIPS IN THE WEST INDIES. *Ex.* Below a corded line, THE . HON . EDWARD VERNON . ESQ.

1.5.

MB. Æ. (two varieties).

154. FORT CHAGRE TAKEN. 24 March, 1740.

Half-length figure of Vernon, full face, staff in his left hand : on his right, a tree ; on his left, a ship and FORT CHAGRE. *Ex.* Below a double plain line, THE . HON . EDWARD . VERNON . ESQ. *Leg.* HATH . ONCE . MORE . REVIV . D . THE . BRITISH . GLORY.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* BY . THE . TAKEING . OF . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY . NOV . THE . 22 . 1739. *Ex.* The artist's initials, I. W.

1.55.

MB. Æ.

155. CARTHAGENA TAKEN. 1 April, 1741.

Full-length figure of Vernon, standing, three-quarters, *l.*, and wearing hat ; he holds a staff in his left hand, and points to a city behind him : ships entering harbour. *Leg.* ADMIRAL : VERNON : VEIWIN : THE : TOWN : OF : CARTHAGANA. *Ex.* 1740 : I.

*Rev.* Two ships sailing into the harbour of CARTHAGENA, and passing the forts of S . IOSEPH and S . IAGO. *Leg.* THE FORTS OF CARTHAGENA DESTROYD BY AD<sup>M</sup> VERNON . 1741.

1.45. Köhler, XIV. 433. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 885.

MB. Æ. pewter.

156. CARTHAGENA TAKEN. 1 April, 1741.

Full-length figure of Vernon, standing, three-quarters, *l.*, staff in his left hand ; he points to a harbour behind him ; two

ships entering. *Leg.* ADMIRAL . VERNON . THE . PRESERVER . OF . HIS . COUNTRY.

*Rev.* Ships sailing into the harbour of Carthageria and passing the forts of IAGO, S . PHILIPS, BOCACHICA, and S . IOS. *Leg.* TOOK . CARTHAGERIA. Below, 1741.

1·5. Köhler, XIII. 353. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 884.

MB. Æ.

157. CARTHAGERIA TAKEN. 1 April, 1741.

Full-length figure of Vernon, *l.*, staff in his left hand : before him, a cannon ; behind him, an anchor. *Leg.* THE . BRITISH : GLORY . REVIV . D . BY . ADMIRAL : VERNON.

*Rev.* Ships entering Carthageria harbour. *Leg.* AD . VERNON . GEN<sup>L</sup> OGLE . TOOK . CARTHAGERIA . BY . SEA . AND . LAND. *Ex.* AP<sup>L</sup> : 1 : 174 : 1.

1·5.

MB. Æ.

158. CARTHAGERIA TAKEN. 1 April, 1741.

Full-length figure of Vernon, standing, three-quarters, *l.*, and wearing hat ; he holds a staff in his left hand, and points to a city behind him : ships entering harbour. *Leg.* ADM<sup>L</sup> VERNON . VIEWING . THE . TOWN . OF . CARTHAGERIA.

*Rev.* Ships sailing into Carthageria harbour ; DON BLASS in a boat within a chain boom. *Leg.* HE DESTROYD THE FORTS OF CARTHAGERIA. *Ex.* APRIL 1741.

1·4.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

Don Blas de Leso commanded the Spanish ships in the harbour of Carthageria, and when they were taken it appeared that he had escaped. He is therefore represented in a boat, and though they “looked for him” he was not to be found. He had made himself personally unpopular in England by his insolence. For the better defence of the harbour a chain boom was drawn across the entrance.



## 159. CARTHAGENA TAKEN. 1 April, 1741.

Half-length figure of Vernon, three-quarters, *l.*, staff in his left hand. *Leg.* I . CAME . I . SAW . I . CONQUERED. *Ex.* CARTHAGENA.

*Rev.* Ships sailing into Carthagenaharbour, &c.; similar to the preceding. *Leg.* NONE . MORE . READY . NON . MORE . BRAVE. APRIL 1741.

1·45. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 884.

MB. Æ.

## 160. CARTHAGENA TAKEN. 1 April, 1741.

Full-length figures of Vernon, three-quarters, *r.*, in hat, and of Ogle, *l.*, bare-headed; each holding a staff. *Leg.* ADM<sup>L</sup> VERNON AND S<sup>R</sup> CHALONER OGLE. *Ex.* WE LOOK FOR DON BLASS.

*Rev.* Ships sailing into Carthagenaharbour, &c.; similar to No. 158. *Leg.* TOOK . CARTHAGENA APRIL . 1741.

1·4. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 885.

MB. lead.

## 161. CARTHAGENA TAKEN. 1 April, 1741.

Full-length figures of Vernon and Ogle, &c.; similar to the preceding. *Leg.* ADMIRAL VERNON AND S<sup>R</sup> CHALONER OGLE. *Ex.* Scroll ornament.

*Rev.* Ships sailing into Carthagenaharbour, &c.; similar to No. 158. *Leg.* TRUE BRITISH HEROES TOOK CARTHAGENA. *Ex.* APRIL 1741.

1·45. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 886.

MB. Æ.

## 162. CARTHAGENA TAKEN. 1 April, 1741.

Full-length figures of Vernon and Ogle, &c.; similar to the preceding.

*Rev.* Two ships sailing into Carthageria harbour ; another within a chain boom. *Leg.* BY BRITISH COURAGE TOOK CARTHAGENA APRIL 1741.

1.45.

MB. Æ.

163. CARTHAGENA TAKEN. 1 April, 1741.

DON BLASS kneeling, *l.*, surrenders his sword to Vernon. *Leg.* THE . SPANISH . PRIDE . PULLD . DOWN . BY . ADMIRAL . VERNON. *Ex.* Scroll ornament.

*Rev.* Two ships sailing into Carthageria harbour, &c. ; similar to the preceding. *Leg.* TRUE BRITISH HEROES TOOK CARTHAGENA. *Ex.* APRIL . 1741.

1.45.

MB. Æ.

164. CARTHAGENA TAKEN. 1 April, 1741.

DON BLASS kneeling, *l.*, surrenders his sword to Vernon, &c. ; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Two ships entering Carthageria harbour ; DON BLASS in a boat within a chain boom. *Leg.* TRUE BRITISH HEROES TOOK CARTHAGENA. *Ex.* APRIL 1741.

1.45.

MB. Æ.

165. CARTHAGENA TAKEN. 1 April, 1741.

DON BLASS kneeling, *l.*, surrenders his sword to Vernon, &c. ; same as No. 163.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* WHO . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV. 22. 1739., and scroll ornament.

1.45. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 906.

MB. Æ.

## 166. CARTHAGENA TAKEN. 1 April, 1741.

DON BLASS kneeling, *l.*, surrenders his sword to Vernon.  
*Leg.* THE SPANISH PRIDE PULLD DOWN BY ADMIRAL VERNON.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour, &c.; similar to the preceding, but no scroll ornament in the exergue.

1.1.

MB. Æ.

## 167. CARTHAGENA TAKEN. 1 April, 1741.

DON BLASS kneeling, *l.*, surrenders his sword to Vernon, wearing hat: behind him, a large ship. *Leg.* THE . PRIDE . OF . SPAIN . HUMBLE . D . BY . ADMIRAL . VERNON.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* HE . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 . 1739.

1.5.

MB. Æ.

## 168. CARTHAGENA TAKEN. 1 April, 1741.

DON BLASS kneeling, *l.*, surrenders his sword to Vernon, wearing hat: behind him, a small ship. *Leg.* THE . PRIDE . OF . SPAIN . HUMBLED . BY . AD . VERNON. *Ex.* Scroll ornament.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour, &c.; similar to the preceding.

1.45. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 907.

MB. Æ.

## 169. CARTHAGENA TAKEN. 1 April, 1741.

Another: similar to the preceding, but the legend on the obverse, THE PRIDE OF SPAIN HUMBED BY ADM<sup>L</sup> VERNON, and no scroll ornament in the exergue.

1.35.

MB. Æ.

170. CARTHAGENA TAKEN. 1 April, 1741.

DON BLASS kneeling, *l.*, surrenders his sword to Vernon, wearing hat, &c.; similar to No. 168.

*Rev.* Ships entering Carthagenaharbour; others inside.  
*Leg.* HE . TOOK . CARTHAGENA . APR . 1 . 1741.

1·5.

MB. Æ.

171. CARTHAGENA TAKEN. 1 April, 1741.

DON BLASS kneeling, *l.*, surrenders his sword to Vernon, wearing hat, &c.; similar to No. 168.

*Rev.* Four ships entering Carthagenaharbour. *Leg.* VERNON : CONQUERD : CARTAGENA. *Ex.* APRIL . 1 . 1741.

1·5.

MB. Æ.

172. CARTHAGENA TAKEN. 1 April, 1741.

DON BLASS kneeling, *l.*, between Vernon and Sir Chaloner Ogle, presents his sword to Vernon. *Leg.* THE . PRIDE . OF . SPAIN . HUMBLD . BY . AD<sup>r</sup> VERNON. *Ex.* AND S<sup>r</sup> CHAL<sup>r</sup> OGLE.

*Rev.* Two ships entering Carthagenaharbour; DON BLASS in a boat within a chain boom. *Leg.* THEY TOOK CARTHAGENA APRIL 1741.

1·5. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 886.

MB. Æ.

173. CARTHAGENA TAKEN. 1 April, 1741.

DON BLASS kneeling, *l.*, between Vernon and Brown, presents his sword to Vernon. *Leg.* THE . PRIDE . OF . SPAIN . HUMBLD . BY . AD : VERN . N. *Ex.* AND . COM : RE . BROWN.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* PORTO .

BELLO . TAKEN . BY . ADMIRAL . VERNON . WITH . SIX . SHIPS .  
 NOV . 22 . 1739. *Ex.* The artist's initials, I. W.

1·5.

MB. Æ.

174. CARTHAGENA TAKEN. 1 April, 1741.

Vernon, wearing hat, staff in his right hand, two lions at his feet, and standing between Ogle and Wentworth, both uncovered. *Ex.* BRAVE : VERNON OGLE & WENTWORTH.

*Rev.* Four ships entering Carthagenæ harbour. *Leg.* VERNON : CONQUERED : CARTAGENA. *Ex.* APRIL . 1 . 1741. Same as No. 171.

1·5. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 887.

MB. Æ.

175. CARTHAGENA TAKEN. 1 April, 1741.

Vernon, Ogle, and Wentworth, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* HE . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 . 1739.

1·5.

MB. Æ.

176. CARTHAGENA TAKEN. 1 April, 1741.

Vernon standing, facing, between Ogle and Wentworth; each holds a staff; on right, a ship; on left, a flag; above, Victory with trumpet and three wreaths. *Leg.* AD . VERNON . AD . OGLE . AND . GEN . WENTWORTH.

*Rev.* Ships entering Carthagenæ harbour; others inside bombarding forts: soldiers on sea-shore. *Leg.* WHO TOOK CARTAGENA. *Ex.* APRILL 1741.

1·55.

MB. Æ.



## 177. PROPOSED ATTACK ON HAVANA. July, 1741.

Full-length figure of Vernon, three-quarters, *l.*, sword in his right hand, his foot on a cannon: before him, HAVANAH; behind him, a ship. *Leg.* ED: VERNON ESQ: VICE ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE.

*Rev.* Four ships entering Carthagena harbour. *Leg.* VERNON: CONQUERD: CARTAGENA. *Ex.* APRIL 1. 1741. Same as Nos. 171, 174.

1.5.

MB. Æ.

Before the attack on Carthagena the precise destination of the fleet under Vernon had not been fixed, and some suggested Havana: but the decision was deferred to the council of war to be held in the West Indies, and Carthagena was chosen. After the attack upon Carthagena in the ensuing July, partly in pursuance of orders from home, Vernon sailed for the Island of Cuba, and having landed a portion of his force, was about to proceed to Santiago and Havana: but sickness and the difficulties of the ground soon compelled him, though unwilling, to re-embark and return to Jamaica. As the success of all Vernon's undertakings was considered certain, the capture of this place was confidently expected at home, and this medal was therefore struck in anticipation.

## 178. PROPOSED ATTACK ON HAVANA. July, 1741.

Full-length figure of Vernon, three-quarters, *l.*, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* HE . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 . 1739.

1.45. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 901.

MB. Æ.

## 179. PROPOSED ATTACK ON HAVANA. July, 1741.

Another: similar to the preceding, but the legend on the reverse, WHO . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY.  
*Ex.* NOV . 22 . 1739.

1·45.

MB. Æ.

## 180. ADMIRAL VERNON. 1741.

Bust of Vernon, three-quarters, *l.*, hair long, in coat and cravat, the end of which passes through the button-hole of his coat; before him, a ship; behind him, a fort. *Leg.* VERNON . VINDE .X . PATRIÆ . MDCCXLI. (Vernon, the Avenger of his country, 1741.)

No reverse.

2.

MB. pewter.

Rare.

This medal is cast, and appears to be a copy of a proof in lead. It is probable that this piece was executed by Dassier, who did not complete his work when the true circumstances of the expedition became known.

## 181. ADMIRAL VERNON. BADGE. 1741.

Bust of Vernon, three-quarters, *l.*; beneath, flags, cannons, balls, and canisters. *Leg.* ADMIRAL . VERNON.

No reverse.

1·1.

MB. Æ.

This is a badge or button to be worn in the hat or coat.

## 182. ADMIRAL HADDOCK AND ADMIRAL VERNON. 1741.

Full-length figure of Haddock, three-quarters, *l.*, wearing hat: before him, a fort; behind, a cannon and a ship. *Leg.*  
 ADM<sup>L</sup> H---K TOOK O WITH SEVERAL SHIPS ONLY.

*Rev.* Full-length figure of Vernon, *l.*, staff in his left hand : before him, FORT CHAGRE ; behind him, a ship. *Leg.* ADM<sup>l</sup> VERNON TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 . 1739.

1.45. For reverse see Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 902.  
MB. Æ.

Admiral Haddock was stationed with a fleet in the Mediterranean to prevent the junction of the French and Spanish fleets, in which object he was twice unsuccessful. It was very extensively believed that his instructions restricted him from activity, and these satirical medals were one of the modes of expressing the public dissatisfaction.

183. ADMIRAL HADDOCK. 1741.

Full-length figure of Haddock, three-quarters, *l.*, &c. ; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Six ships entering Porto Bello harbour. *Leg.* HE . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO . WITH . SIX . SHIPS . ONLY. *Ex.* NOV . 22 . 1739.

1.45. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 901.  
MB. Æ.

184. JOHN FREDERICK OSTERVALD. 1740.

Bust of Ostervald, *l.*, hair long, in canonical dress. *Leg.* IOH . FRID . AB OSTERVALD. Below, I. D. (J. Dassier.)

*Rev.* Inscription, ECCL : NEOCOM : PASTOR SOCIET : REG : IN ANGLIA AD PROPAG : EVANG : INSTITUTÆ SOCIUS UT ET SOCIET : AD PROMOT : COGNIT : CHRISTIANÆ NAT : XXIV NOV : AN : MDCLXIII. (Pastor of the church of Neufchatel, member of the Royal Society in England instituted for the Propagation of the Gospel, as also of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge : born 24 Nov. 1663.) J. D. F. 1740. (J. Dassier fecit.) Above, sun dispersing clouds ; below, palm branches.

1.65. (See Woodcut.)  
MB. Æ.

This excellent Christian teacher and author, born at Neufchatel in 1663, died 14 April, 1747, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was pastor at the Reformed Church at Geneva from 1699 till his death. He was the author of many religious



184. Medal of Ostervald.

treatises, but his greatest and most important work was his translation of the Bible, which passed through several editions. His writings were translated into English, and some of them were printed at the expense of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

185.

MARTIN FOLKES. 1740.

Bust of Folkes, *r.*, hair short, cap on head, in loose robe.  
*Leg.* MARTINUS FOLKES ARM<sup>p</sup> Below, JA. ANT. DASSIER.

*Rev.* Within an ornamental compartment, SOCIETATIS REGALIS LONDINI SODALIS . M.DCC.XL. (Fellow of the Royal Society of London, 1740.)

2.15. Snelling, xxxiii. 6. Mazzuchelli, II. Pl. clxxvii. 5.

MB. Æ.

Not uncommon.

In Feb. 1740<sup>9</sup><sub>1</sub> James Anthony Dassier, a nephew of Jean Dassier, Engraver to the Mint at Geneva, published proposals for executing several medals of famous men living in England. The set was to consist of thirteen medals, and the subscription to be four guineas: but if sold singly the price was 7*s.* 6*d.* each. The medal of Martin Folkes was the first made. The dies

were engraved in London, but the medals were struck abroad, because no engines were allowed for that purpose in this country.

Martin Folkes, scholar and antiquary, born 29 Oct. 1690, was educated at Cambridge. In 1713 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and in 1741 succeeded Sir Hans Sloane as President of that Society. He was also President of the Society of Antiquaries. He died 28 June, 1754. (See also No. 206, p. 571.)

186. BIRTH OF PRINCESS ELIZABETH CAROLINE. 1740.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of the Prince and Princess of Wales, hair long. He is in armour and mantle; she wears coronet and drapery over the shoulders. *Leg.* FRIDERICVS WALLIAE PRINC. ET AVGVSTA D. S. (Frederick, Prince of Wales, and Augusta, Duchess of Saxony.) Below, KOCH. F. (Johann Christian Koch fecit.)

*Rev.* A female figure seated, *l.*, on a globe, her foot upon a prow, holds in her left hand a standard and a cornucopia, and in her right the Palladium. *Leg.* AETERNITAS IMPERII BRITANNICI. (The Eternity of the British Empire.) *Ex.* FECVNDITATE AVGVSTAE DOMVS. (By the fecundity of the Royal Family.) MDCCXXXI.

1.6. Lochner, VII. front.

MB. R.

Somewhat rare.

The Princess Elizabeth Caroline was born 30 Dec. 1740 [O. S.], and died 4 Sept. 1759. The device of the reverse is imitated from various Roman coins struck upon similar occasions. A royal progeny was anxiously looked for in Great Britain as one of the obstacles to the intrusion of a Stuart claimant to the throne.

187. GEORGE II. MEDALLIC PORTRAIT. 1740.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair short, no drapery. *Leg.* GEORGIUS. II. DEI. GRA. MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. On truncation, I. KIRK. F. ÆTATE. 16.



1·65.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

This is one of the earliest known works of John Kirk. It was executed probably as a trial of his proficiency about the year 1740, when the young head ceased to appear upon the coinage of George II.

## 188. ADMIRAL VERNON AND THE DUKE OF ARGYLE. 1740.

Half-length figure of Vernon, three-quarters, *r.*, his right hand on a cannon, his left on his sword: before him, a ship. *Leg.* NON . DORMIT . QUI . VINCIT. (He who conquers does not sleep.) *Ex.* ADMIRAL . VERNON 1739., and the artist's initials, I M.

*Rev.* Full-length figure of the Duke of Argyle in the robes and collar of the Garter with the George; he stands three-quarters, *r.*, and leans upon a column on which is his coronet; behind him, a trophy of arms. *Leg.* IN . HUNC . INTUENS . CLARUS . ESTO. (Be honourable, looking upon this man.) *Ex.* DUKE OF ARGYLE.

1·6.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

These persons were most before the eyes of the public as chief opponents of an unpopular Ministry. The Duke of Argyle, who had been a zealous supporter of Walpole's Administration, in the Session of 1739 stood forth as one of its most bitter and formidable assailants, and was in consequence deprived of all his employments.

## 189. ADMIRAL VERNON AND THE DUKE OF ARGYLE. 1740.

Bust of Vernon, *l.*, hair in twisted tail, in coat. *Leg.* THE . BRAVE . ADMIRAL . VERNON.

*Rev.* Bust of the Duke of Argyle, *r.*, hair in twisted tail, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* HIS . GRACE . THE . DUKE . OF . ARGYLE.

1·05.

MB. Æ.

190. THE DUKE OF ARGYLE AND SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.  
1741.

Full-length figure of the Duke of Argyle in the robes and collar of the Garter with the George; he stands three-quarters, *r.*, and leans upon a column, on which is his coronet; behind him, a trophy of arms. *Leg.* THE . GENEROUSE : DUKE : OF : ARGYLE. *Ex.* NO . . PENTIONER.

*Rev.* The Devil leading Sir Robert Walpole by a rope round his neck towards the mouth of the infernal beast. *Leg.* MAKE . ROOM . FOR . SIR . ROBERT. *Ex.* NO : EXCISE.

1.45. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xix. 3.

MB. R. Æ.

Rare in silver.

This medal suggests that the Duke of Argyle was unwilling to be a “pentioner” of Sir Robert Walpole: he did not, however, resign his appointments, but was deprived of them by the King at the instigation of Walpole. The general outcry against Excise occurred in the year 1733, when Sir Robert Walpole introduced his celebrated Excise Bill. It was again revived, and this and other circumstances increased the unpopularity of the Minister and drove him from his post.

191. ADMIRAL VERNON, COMMODORE BROWN, AND SIR ROBERT WALPOLE. 1741.

Vernon and Brown, facing, joining hands: between them, a crown above, a ship below. *Leg.* THE . BRITISH . GLORY . REVIV . D : BY . ADM . L : VERNON : COMR . BROWN.

*Rev.* The Devil leading Sir Robert Walpole, &c.; similar to the preceding. On a label proceeding from the Devil’s mouth is inscribed, MAKE ROOM FOR SIR ROBERT. *Ex.* NO : EXCISE.

1.45.

MB. Æ.

192. ADMIRAL VERNON AND SIR ROBERT WALPOLE. 1741.

Full-length figure of Vernon, three-quarters, *r.*, with hat, holding sword and staff: before him, a cannon; behind him,

a fort. *Leg.* THE . BRITISH . GLORY . REVIV . D . BY . ADMIRAL . VERNON.

*Rev.* The Devil leading Sir Robert Walpole, &c.; similar to No. 190. On a label proceeding from the Devil's mouth is inscribed, MAKE : ROOM : FOR : SIR : ROBERT. *Ex.* NO EXCISE.

1·2.

MB. Æ.

193. SIR ROBERT WALPOLE. 1741.

Bust of Sir Robert Walpole, *r.*, hair short, in mantle round the shoulders. *Leg.* ROBERTUS . WALPOLE . ORD : PERISCHELIDIS . EQVES. (Robert Walpole, Knight of the Order of the Garter.) Below, L. NATTER . F.

*Rev.* Statue of Cicero, facing, holding in each hand a scroll; at his feet, a cippus. *Leg.* REGIT . DICTIS . ANIMOS. (He governs minds by eloquence.—*Virg. Aen.* i. 157.) *Ex.* M. T. C. (Marcus Tullius Cicero.) L. N. (Laurence Natter.)

1·9. Snelling, xxxii. 5. Mazzuchelli, II. Pl. clxxxv. 2.

MB. Æ. Æ. lead. Stockholm, Æ. Somewhat rare.

Walpole was elected a Knight of the Garter 26 May, 1726, and installed 16 June following: but Hollis, upon the evidence of Natter, of whom he was a great patron, assigns this medal to the year 1741. The obverse was done from Rysbrach's model, and the type of the reverse, the fancy of Dr. Hervey, was taken from Lord Leicester's statue of Cicero, and is intended to eulogize the eloquence of Walpole.

194. SIR ROBERT WALPOLE. 1741.

A similar medal to the preceding has the legend on the reverse altered, and the word NVMMIS substituted for DICTIS, thus reading, REGIT . NVMMIS . ANIMOS. (He governs minds by money.)

1·9. The Medalist, front.

MB. Æ. Stockholm, Æ.

Very rare.

This medal is always cast. The alteration in the legend is an allusion to Walpole's reputed skill in bribery. In 1741, soon after the preceding medal was issued, a satirist wrote a humorous ballad entitled *The Medalist*, to which he prefixed a print of this medal, but with the legend on the obverse, NEGOTIATOR . PRÆCEPT . PER . ORBEM . DICOR. (I am called throughout the world the reckless trader.) This satire no doubt occasioned the alteration in the legend on the reverse. It appears from *The Medalist*, that of the previous piece only about eighty were struck :—

“ The Die flown asunder, was useful no more,  
E're fully compleated were Medals Fourscore.  
The Number too small for *Bob's Slaves* to supply,  
He 'as sent to the *Dutchman* to cut a new Die :  
The Motto's are chang'd to avoid the like Evil,  
And Truth put for Lies, as a Charm 'gainst the Devil.”

195. SIR ROBERT WALPOLE. 1741.

Another specimen of No. 193 has the following inscription engraved on the edge,—

REGIT NVMMIS ANIMOS  
ET NVMMIS REGITVR IPSE.

(He governs minds by money, and by money is himself governed.)  
1·9.

MB. R.

Very rare.

Of this additional inscription Mr. Hollis, in his *Memoirs*, Vol. I. p. 184, states, “ Some years after [the making of the medal], Mr. Natter being in Denmark, and dining one day at the table of count Molke, the then prime minister there, that medal was spoken of, and the *variorum* for the reverse of it [See the preceding medal] ; which occasioned much laughter to the company, and a digression on the methods of *managing* parliaments in England. One of them at length said that the verse might be made out, and out he made it to their general satisfaction. With these *variorums* the medal lieth in several cabinets, both at home and abroad.”

At Stockholm there is a specimen on which the original legend on the reverse has been removed, and the above one engraved in its place.

196. EDWARD HARLEY, EARL OF OXFORD. Died, 16 June, 1741.

An Angel, restraining by the collar a stag and placing her left hand on the head of a lion, stands before an obelisk decorated with the arms of Harley, and surmounted by the monogram of H O. (Harley, [Earl of] Oxford), and an Earl's coronet. A mansion and a bookcase occupy the background. Below, the Earl's motto, VIRTUTE ET FIDE. (By virtue and faith.)

*Rev.* Inscription, S . M . PRENOBILIS DN̄ . DN̄ . EDVARDI HARLEY COMITIS OXONIAE ET MORTIMER ARTIVM ET SCIENTIARVM PATRONI MUNIFICENTISSIMI . LIBRORUM MANUSCRIT̄ : ET IMPRESS̄ : IN PATRIAE COMMODO ET HONOREM DESIGNATORVM, COLLECTORIS INDEFESSI ET VERE MAGNIFICI OB . ÆT . LII . DIE XVI IVNII MDCCXLI. (Sacred to the memory of the most noble Lord, Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, a most munificent patron of the Arts and Sciences, an indefatigable and truly eminent collector of books, manuscript and printed, intended for the use and honour of his country. He died, 16 June, 1741, aged 52.)

*Edge.* Nob . Dni Dni comitis OXON Benevolentia & diutina Amicitia ergo . G. Vertue Tesserā . 1741. (This ticket was executed by George Vertue as a memorial of the benevolence and long friendship of the most noble Lord, the Earl of Oxford.)

1·7. Snelling, xxvii. 6.

MB. R. (edge plain). Hunter, R. (edge inscribed).

Very rare.

The person here commemorated is Edward, second Earl of Oxford, son of Robert, the Lord Treasurer. He devoted himself much to literature, and completed the formation of the celebrated library of books and manuscripts, begun by his father and known as the *Harleian Collection*. It was purchased by Parliament in 1753 and deposited in the British Museum. He died 16 June, 1741. The inscription on the edge alludes to a



plate engraved by Vertue, and which was prefixed to the Sale Catalogue of the *Harleian Collection of Pictures*, &c., 1741-2, and in which the obverse of this medal is represented. The design of this medal also served as an ornament for the upper corners of Vertue's engraved portrait of the Earl of Oxford, after Dahl, in Collins's *Historical Collections of the Noble Families of Cavendishe*, &c., 1752, p. 212. On the day of the Earl of Oxford's death Vertue wrote in his diary, "Dyd ye 16 June 1741 Edward, Earl of Oxford, a Friend, noble, generous, good and amiable to me. Above all men a true Friend: the loss not to be expressed."

197. ABRAHAM DE MOIVRE. 1741.

Bust of De Moivre, r., hair long, in coat buttoned in front.

*Leg.* ABRAHAMUS DE MOIVRE. Below, I. A. DASSIER.

*Rev.* Within an ornamental border, UTRIVSQUE SOCIETATIS REGALIS . LOND . ET BEROL . SODALIS . M.DCC.XLI. (Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Berlin, 1741.)

2.15. Snelling, xxxi. 5. Mazzuchelli, II. Pl. clxxxviii. 5. MB. Æ.

One of Dassier's series of medals of illustrious men. (See No. 185, p. 558.)

Abraham De Moivre, the mathematician, born at Vitri, in Champagne, in 1667, died in London, 27 Nov. 1754. On the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, De Moivre was compelled to leave his native country and came to England, where he devoted himself to mathematical studies. Amongst his works are "The Doctrine of Chances," dedicated to Sir Isaac Newton, and "Life Annuities;" but he is now best known for his "theorem" for the solution of certain trigonometrical functions.

198. ALEXANDER POPE. 1741.

Bust of Pope, r., hair short, in cloak trimmed with fur.

*Leg.* ALEXANDER POPE. I. A. DASSIER F.

*Rev.* Within an ornamental border, POETA ANGLUS . M.DCC.XLI. (English Poet, 1741.)

2.15. Snelling, xxxi. 3. Mazzuchelli, II. Pl. clxxxv. 3.  
MB. Æ. Not uncommon.

One of Dassier's series of medals of illustrious men. (See No. 185, p. 558.)

Alexander Pope, the famous poet, born 22 May, 1688, died 30 May, 1744. (See also No. 221, p. 582.)

# 199. TRIBUTE TO GEORGE II. 1741.

Bust of George II., *v.*, head bound with fillet, hair short; no drapery. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . II . D : G : MAG : BRI : FRA : ET . H : REX . F : D. Below, L : NATTER . F.

*Rev.* Tetrastyle temple, within which is an armed statue of Minerva. *Leg.* OPTIMO PRINCIPI. (To the best of Princes.)  
*Ex.* CIOIDCCXXXI. L. N. F. (Laurence Natter fecit.)

2. The Student's Hume, pp. 593-4.

MB. R.

Very rare.

This is merely a complimentary medal to the King, not struck upon any particular occasion. Mr. Hollis possessed a specimen, and mentions it as "an excellent medal." At his sale it was sold to Mr. Barrett, and may, perhaps, be the one in the British Museum. It was executed by Natter soon after his arrival in England. The device and legend of the reverse occur frequently upon Roman coins.

# 200. RESIGNATION OF SIR ROBERT WALPOLE. 1742.

Sir Robert Walpole, seated, *l.*, his elbow resting upon a bag of money: in his right hand he holds a paper inscribed, IAN. 18 1742. *Leg.* I AM KICKD OUT OF DOORS.

*Rev.* A gateway, on which is erected a pole bearing a human head. *Leg.* NO SCREEN. *Ex.* Scroll ornament.

1.45. (See Woodcut.)

MB. lead.

Rare.

This medal was struck soon after the re-assembling of Parliament, 18 Jan. 1742, when Sir Robert Walpole, in spite of his unwillingness, found himself compelled to resign the office of Prime Minister, and was created Earl of Orford. The bag

of money refers to the charges of bribery and corruption made against him by his enemies, and on account of which his impeachment was generally expected. The reverse is a sort of pun upon his name, Wall-pole—a pole upon a wall bearing his head as that of a traitor. After his resignation he was supposed to have had much influence, and to have pulled, as though behind a screen, the strings which worked the Government.



200. Resignation of Sir Robert Walpole.

At this time a general toast was, “Success to the new Ministry, and no screen.” In several satirical prints of the time a screen is introduced, on which are represented various historical events; whilst a mirror shows the persons behind the screen by whose influence the events have been accomplished or attempted. (See *Letters of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, to Sir Horace Mann*, 1833.)

201. SIR ROBERT WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD. 1742.

Bust of Walpole, *r.*, hair short, in mantle round the shoulders.  
*Leg.* THE RIGHT HON : ROBERT EARL OF ORFORD.

*Rev.* Britannia, *r.*, trampling upon Envy, places a coronet on the head of Walpole, attired in the robes of a peer : London in the distance. *Leg.* ENVY SHALL NOT PREVAIL AGAINST THEE.  
*Ex.* MDCCXLII.

155. Snelling, xxxii. 6.

MB. Æ.

Somewhat rare.

This medal was executed by Laurence Natter soon after Walpole had been driven from power by his political opponents, and had been raised to the peerage by the King. His friends attributed the opposition to envy and jealousy. The bust is the same as on No. 193.

202. CHARLES, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. 1742.

Bust of the Duke of Marlborough, *r.*, hair tied behind, in armour and riband across the breast. *Leg.* CAROLUS SPENCER. Below, J. A. DASSIER.

*Rev.* Inscription, DUX DE MARLBOROUGH . M.DCC.XLII.

2.15. Snelling, xxxiii. 2.

MB. Æ.

One of Dassier's series of medals of illustrious men. (See No. 185, p. 558.)

Charles Spencer, fifth Earl of Sunderland, succeeded to the title of Duke of Marlborough on the death of his Aunt, Henrietta, daughter of the first Duke, in 1733. He was elected a Knight of the Garter, 20 March, 1741, and installed 21 April following. He was present with the King at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, and was appointed Lord Steward in 1749, and Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1755. In 1758 he received the command of the land forces, which, with the fleet under Commodore Viscount Howe, made an ineffectual attack on the coast of Brittany, and in July of the same year he was nominated Commander-in-Chief of the British forces intended to serve in Germany under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. He died, shortly after his appointment, at Münster in Westphalia, 20 Oct. 1758.

203. SPANISH GALLEYS DESTROYED. 5 July, 1742.

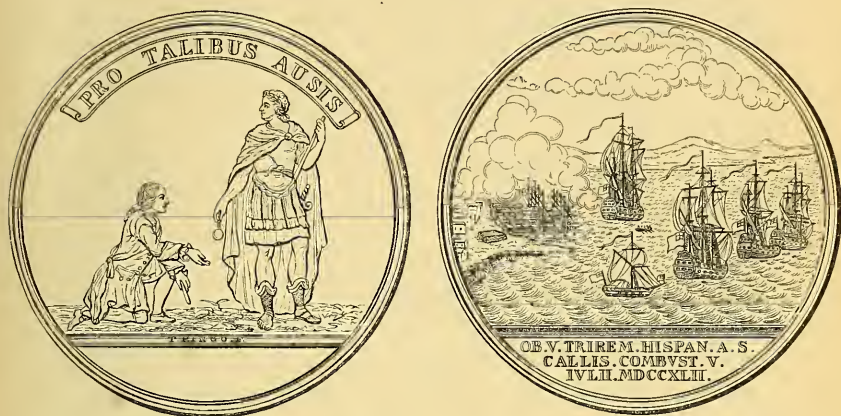
George II., habited as a Roman Emperor, presents a medal to a kneeling officer. *Leg.* PRO TALIBUS AUSIS. (For such enterprises.—*Virg. Aen.* ii. 535, or xii. 351.) *Ex.* T. PINGO . F.

*Rev.* A squadron preparing to attack five galleys at anchor

near the sea-shore. *Ex.* OB . V . TRIREM . HISPAN . A . S .  
CALLIS . COMBVST . V . IVLII . MDCCXLII. (On account of five  
Spanish galleys burnt by Smith Callis, 5 July, 1742.)

2.1.

(See Woodcut.)



203. Destruction of Spanish Galleys.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

Captain Norris had the command of a small squadron cruising between Cape Rous and Villa Franca, when he heard that five Spanish galleys had put into St. Tropez. He at once followed them there, in order to detain them till he should receive orders from Admiral Mathews, who commanded the fleet which lay in Villa Franca harbour; but upon his approach the galleys having opened fire, he directed Captain Smith Callis to bear down upon them in his fireship, the Duke. The order was executed by Captain Callis with consummate courage and cool perseverance, and was crowned with complete success. For this service this medal in gold, provided with a loop for suspension and a chain, was presented by the King to Captain Callis, and in silver to the other officers who commanded in the engagement. The date on the medal cannot be that of the actual engagement, which took place before the 14th June, on which day Admiral Mathews' report of the action was written.



## 204. MONUMENT OF PRINCESS CLEMENTINA. 1742.

Bust of Pope Benedict XIV., *r.*, hair short, in cap and pontifical robes. *Leg.* BENED. XIV. PONT. M. A. III. (Benedict XIV., Pontifex Maximus, in the third year.)

*Rev.* The monument of the Princess Clementina in St. Peter's at Rome. *Leg.* MEMORIÆ. M. CLEM. M. BRIT. REGINÆ. (To the memory of Maria Clementina, Queen of Great Britain.)

1·35. Trésor, Méd. des Papes, Pl. xlii. 6.

MB. Æ. Æ.

Not uncommon.

Maria Clementina, granddaughter of John Sobieski, King of Poland, and wife of the Elder Pretender, died at Rome 18 Jan. 1735, much beloved by Pope Clement XII., who ordered a monument to be erected to her memory in St. Peter's. Upon its completion his successor, Benedict XIV., directed this medal to be struck. The monument consists of a porphyry sarcophagus with alabaster drapery and a Genius holding a medallion portrait of the Queen in mosaic. It was designed by Filippo Barigioni, and executed by Pietro Bracci.

## 205. WILLIAM WINDHAM. 1742.

Bust of Windham, *r.*, hair short, in coat and mantle lined with fur. *Leg.* GULIELMUS WINDHAM ARMIGER.

*Rev.* Within an ornamental border, OFFICII ET AUGURII CAUSA FECIT I. DASSIER MDCCXLII. (Executed by James Dassier, for a token of duty and of presage, 1742.)

1·6. Snelling, xxvi. 8.

MB. Æ.

Not uncommon.

William Windham was born in 1716 and died in 1761. He was a pupil and disciple of Stillingfleet, and was the eminent father of the more eminent son, the Secretary at War. This medal was struck soon after his return from a continental tour. The particular tie between him and the medallist does not appear; except that Dassier was a Genevese and Windham formed one of a select society of Englishmen resident in Geneva.

206.

MARTIN FOLKES. 1742.

Bust of Martin Folkes, *r.*, hair short, no drapery. *Leg.*  
MARTINVS FOLKES.

*Rev.* A Sphinx, *r.*, with crescent on its side; behind, the pyramidical tomb of Caius Sestius within the walls of Rome: above, the meridian sun. *Leg.* SVA SIDERA NORVNT. (His own constellations have acknowledged him.) *Ex.* ROMÆ . A . L . s742. (At Rome in the year of light, 5742.)

1.45. Snelling, xxxiii. 5. Kluyskens, Vol. I. p. 308.

MB. R. Æ.

Rare.

This medal was executed at Rome, and, tradition says, by especial command of the Pope, unknown to Folkes, whom it was intended to surprise during his visit to that city. Freemasonry was originally named “Lux,” and is said to have existed from the creation. The date of this medal, supposing the *s* to be a blunder for 5, is the year of the world or of Masonry 5742. The Masons considered the creation to have been 4000, or 4004 years anterior to the Christian era: the date of the medal may be therefore 1738 or 1742. Either date is inconsistent with the story, as Folkes’ visit to Rome took place in 1733. It is much more probable that the medal was struck at Rome to show the high esteem in which Folkes was held in the city of antiquities, and about the time that he was elected a member of the French Academy. There is in the British Museum an early proof of this medal struck before the legends were added or the type of the reverse finished. (See also No. 185, p. 558.)

207. BIRTH OF PRINCESS CAROLINE, DAUGHTER OF THE PRINCE  
AND PRINCESS OF ORANGE.  $\frac{17}{28}$  Feb. 1743.

Busts, face to face, of William of Orange and Princess Anne. He is in long wig, coat, ermine mantle, and riband of the Garter across the breast; she, with hair collected within a circlet of pearls and hanging down behind, ear-ring, and neck-

lace, wears dress and ermine mantle. *Leg.* W . C . HENR . FR . PRINC . NASS . ET AR . ANNA . ANGL . PR . HÆR . PR . NASS . ET AR . (William Charles Henry Friso, Prince of Nassau and Orange; Anne, Hereditary Princess of England, Princess of Nassau and Orange.)

*Rev.* A female figure walking, l., and beneath the rays of heaven, carries an infant: Leeuwarden in the background. *Leg.* CARA DEÛM SOBOLES. (Offspring, dear to the Gods.) Underneath, and in the exergue, LEOVARDIÆ . D . 28 . Febr . 1743. (At Leeuwarden, 28 February, 1743.) N V S F. (Nicolaus Van Swinderen fecit.)

1·85. Van Loon, Suppl. xix. 176.

MB. R.

Somewhat rare.

This medal commemorates the birth of the Princess Caroline, daughter of the Prince and Princess of Orange, who in 1760 was married to Charles Christian, Prince of Nassau-Weilburg. Leeuwarden was at the time the residence of the Prince of Orange.

## 208. ARCHDEACON BRIDEOAKE. Died, 19 March, 1743.

Bust of Brideoake, r., hair long, in shirt with collar open and cloak open in front. *Leg.* RADULPH BRIDEOAKE ARCHIDIACONUS WINTON. (Ralph Brideoake, Archdeacon of Winchester.) Below, J. A. DASSIER.

*Rev.* The Church of St. Mary, Southampton. *Leg.* ECCLESIA BEATÆ MARIÆ RESTITUTA 1722. (The Church of St. Mary restored, 1722.) *Ex.* NAT . 13 IUN . 1665 . OB . 19 MART . 1742/3. (Born 13 June, 1665; died 19 March, 1742 $\frac{2}{3}$ .)

2·15.

MB. Æ.

Somewhat rare.

The reverse is in rather high relief. Ralph Brideoake, Archdeacon of Winchester, was Prebendary of Hereford and Rector of St. Mary's, Southampton, the church of which parish and the parsonage-house he rebuilt at his own expense. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1743, it is stated that Brideoake died on the 25th March.

## 209. ARCHDEACON BRIDEOAKE. Died, 19 March, 1743.

Bust of Brideoake, *r.*, &c.; similar to the preceding, but not from the same die.

*Rev.* The Church of St. Mary, Southampton. *Leg.* ECCLESIA BEATÆ MARÆ SOUTHTON RESTITUTA 1722. (The Church of St. Mary, Southampton, restored, 1722.) *Ex.* NAT. 13 IUN. 1665. OB. 19 MART. 1742/3.

2·15. Snelling, xxxi. 6.

MB. Æ.

Not rare.

The reverse of this medal is in lower relief and better executed than the preceding.

## 210. AID TO MARIA THERESA, QUEEN OF HUNGARY. 1743.

Bust of Maria Theresa, *r.*, laureate, in rich dress with Medusa's head in front, and ermine mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* MARIA TERESIA . AVSTR . CAROLI . IMP . AVG . F . HVNG . ET . BOHEM . REGINA. (Maria Theresa of Austria, the august daughter of Charles, the Emperor, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia.) Oak border.

*Rev.* The Queen, with her son, seated upon a pile of arms on the sea-shore, and attended by Venus, Juno, and Minerva. Neptune approaches, pointing to the British fleet in the distance. *Leg.* SECVRITAS . AVGVSTAE. (The security of the Queen.) *Ex.* MDCCXXXIII. On a rock, L. M. W. (Lorenz Maria Weber.) Laurel border.

3·2.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. lead.

Extremely rare.

England having been a party to the Pragmatic Sanction, supported the claim of Maria Theresa to the Austrian dominions upon the death of her father, Charles VI. This medal, therefore, commemorates the assistance afforded to the Queen by England, especially by the operations of the fleet, a part of which blockaded Cadiz, whilst another portion anchored in the Bay of Naples, and forced Don Carlos to conclude a treaty of neutrality with Austria. Neptune, the representative of







Britain, approaches the Queen attended by the impersonations of her beauty, dignity, and courage, and assures her of the security of her empire.

211. BATTLE OF DETTINGEN.  $\frac{16}{27}$  June, 1743.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, ermine mantle, and riband across the breast. *Leg.* GEORGIVS II D . G . MAGN . BRIT . FR . ET HIB . REX FID . DEF. Below, D. HAESLING . F.

*Rev.* The King on horseback, *l.*; distant battle, landscape, sunset. *Leg.* LIBERTAS FAVORE DEI ET VIRTUTE MILITIS RESTITUTA. (Liberty restored by the favour of God and by the valour of the army.) *Ex.* AD DETTINGAM D . XXVII IVN . MDCCXLIII. (At Dettingen, 27 June, 1743.)

2.6. Old England, II. 265. Mac Kinnon's Coldstream Guards, Vol. I. p. 359.

MB. *N.* *R.*

Rare.

At the battle of Dettingen George II., who was accompanied by his son, the Duke of Cumberland, with an army of 40,000 English and Hanoverians, defeated the French under the Duc de Noailles and the Duc de Grammont. In consequence of this repulse, the French were compelled to evacuate Germany. The allusion to Liberty perhaps refers to the war having been undertaken to maintain the independence of the Queen of Hungary.

212. BATTLE OF DETTINGEN.  $\frac{16}{27}$  June, 1743.

Bust of George II., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour with lion's head on the shoulder, and ermine mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORGIUS . II . D . G . MAG . BRI . FR . ET . HIB . REX . F . D .

*Rev.* A female figure, *r.*, wearing helmet, trampling on a French standard, and bearing a palm branch, attaches a shield inscribed AD DETTINGAM (At Dettingen), to a palm-tree, at the

base of which lies a pile of French arms and flags : before her reclines the Deity of the river Main, leaning on his rudder and urn. *Leg.* HOSTE VIRTUTE MILITVM VLTRA MOENVM REIECTO. (The enemy having been driven beyond the Main by the valour of the army.) *Ex.* D . XXVII . IVN . MDCCXLIII.

2.2.

(See Woodcut.)



212. Battle of Dettingen.

MB. A.

Rare.

The army of the Allies was cooped up in a narrow valley between Mount Spessart and the Main, extending from Aschaffenburg on that river to the village of Dettingen, from which place the battle took its name. This medal and the last were probably intended to be struck only in silver, as in both instances the specimens in gold were issued the latest, and after the dies of the reverses had sustained some injury.

213. BATTLE OF DETTINGEN.  $\frac{16}{27}$  June, 1743.

Bust of George II., l., laureate, hair long, in armour with straps on the shoulder, and mantle. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . II . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FR . ET . H . REX . F . D. Below, M. HANNIBAL.

*Rev.* A female figure, *r.*, attaching a shield to a palm-tree, &c. ; same as the preceding.

2.2.

MB. R.

Rare.

This is a variety of the preceding. It occurs only in silver, and was struck before the die of the reverse had suffered any injury.

214. BATTLE OF DETTINGEN.  $\frac{16}{27}$  June, 1743.

George II., on horseback, galloping, *l.*, in the midst of a battle-field; the French flying, the English pursuing. *Leg.* APPARUIT ET FUGAVIT HOSTES IMPERII. (He appeared, and put to flight the enemies of the Empire.) *Ex.* EXOPTATA VICTORIA



214. Battle of Dettingen.

GEORGH II. MAG : BRITT : REG. CONTRA GALL : 27 IUN 1743  
DETTINGÆ OBTEŒTA. (A welcome victory, obtained by George II.,  
King of Great Britain, over the French at Dettingen, 27 June,  
1743.) c. s. (Christian Schirmer.)

*Rev.* The Zodiac, the sun entering the sign Leo; beneath,  
a withering lily. *Leg.* INFLUXUS IN LEONEM NUMINIS, PARAT  
VOL. II.

OBITUM LILIIS. (The entrance of the deity into the sign Leo brings destruction to lilies.) *Ex.* Chronogrammatic. SIEHE ICH WILL VBER EVCH EINIGES VoLCK VON FERNEN BRINGEN EIN MÆCHTIG VoLCK. JEREM : c. 5. 15. (Lo, I will bring a nation upon you from far, a mighty nation, MCCCCCLLLL VVVVV-VVIIIHHH = 1743.—*Jerem.* v. 15.)

2.2.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. R.

Rare.

The battle of Dettingen was fought almost immediately after the arrival of George II., and it was a most welcome victory, as he found his army shut in, with the enemy in front, and their batteries from the opposite side of the Main playing on his flank. As lilies fade in the month of July when the sun enters Leo, so the army of France was defeated at the approach of George II., who is here symbolized by the sun. The nation from afar is the English, who equalled in number the Hanoverians and Hessians, and to whose courage this victory was mainly due.

# 215. BATTLE OF DETTINGEN. $\frac{16}{27}$ June, 1743.

Bust of George II., l., laureate, hair short, in armour and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORGIUS SECUNDUS DEI GRATIA . REX. On truncation, T. (T. Tibs ?)

*Rev.* Justice, seated, facing, holding sword and scales, tramples upon Tyranny; around lie a yoke, broken chains, scourge, &c. *Leg.* PARCERE . SUBIECTIS . ET . DEBELLARE . SUPERBOS. (To spare the humble and to subdue the proud.—*Virg. Aen.* vi. 854.) *Ex.* OB GALLOS VICTOS APUD DETTINGEN PER EXER : FÆD : SUB AUSPICIO GEO : II . IUN : 16 . 1743. (On the defeat of the French at Dettingen by the allied army, under the auspices of George II., 16 June, 1743.)

1.45.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

The device intimates that the French were justly punished by their defeat at Dettingen for their attempt to oppress the

Queen of Hungary. This medal, executed in England, is dated according to the old style : from its worthlessness it is rare.

216. DUKE OF ARGYLE. Died, 3 Oct. 1743.

Bust of the Duke of Argyle, *r.*, hair long, tied behind, in armour, and riband of the Garter across the breast. *Leg.* IOHANN . CAMPBELL. Below, I. A. DASSIER . F.

*Rev.* Within a border decorated with flags, standards, palm branches, &c., DUX DE ARGYLE ET DE GREENWICH . MDCCXLIII.

2·15. Snelling, xxxii. 1.

MB. Æ.

One of Dassier's series of medals of illustrious men. (See No. 185, p. 558.)

John Campbell, second Duke of Argyle, general and statesman, born in 1678, took an important part in military and political affairs during the reign of Anne, and had a principal share in bringing about the Act of Union. In 1705 he was raised to the English peerage under the title of Baron of Chatham and Earl of Greenwich. As a soldier he distinguished himself much under Marlborough at Ramillies, Oudenarde, Lille, Ghent, and Malplaquet, but afterwards, being a declaimer against his old commander, was appointed by the Tories generalissimo of the British army in Spain. In 1715 he was completely successful in quelling the Jacobite rebellion, and in 1718 he was advanced to the dignity of Duke of Greenwich. In 1737 he increased his popularity by his defence of the city of Edinburgh in the matter of the Porteous riot. After several changes in his political views he retired in a degree from public life, and died 3 Oct. 1743.

217. MARRIAGE OF FREDERICK, PRINCE OF DENMARK, AND  
PRINCESS LOUISA. <sup>30 Oct.</sup><sub>10 Nov.</sub> 1743.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of Prince Frederick of Denmark and Princess Louisa. He, hair long, tied behind, is in armour,



ermine mantle sprinkled with crowns, and riband and badge of the Order of the Elephant; she, her hair decorated with bandeau and pearls, and lovelock on the left shoulder, wears close-fitting bodice. *Leg.* FRIDERICVS PRINC. HAER. DAN. ET NORV. LVDOVICA PRINC. MAGN. BRIT. (Frederick, Hereditary Prince of Denmark and Norway; Louisa, Princess of Great Britain.) Below, D. HAESLING F.

*Rev.* A blazing altar, to which are appended the crowned shields of Denmark and Britain. *Leg.* PIGNORA IVNCTI SANGVINIS. (Pledges of an united race.) *Ex.* NVPT. CELEBR. HANNOV. D. X NOV. MDCCXLIII. (Nuptials celebrated at Hanover, 10 Nov. 1743.) D. HAESL. F. (Daniel Haesling fecit.)

2.5. Danske Medailler, Fr. V. Pl. ii. 2.

MB. A.

Very rare.

This medal was struck to commemorate the marriage of the hereditary Prince of Denmark, afterwards Frederick V., with the Princess Louisa, the youngest daughter of George II.

218. MARRIAGE OF FREDERICK, PRINCE OF DENMARK, AND  
PRINCESS LOUISA. <sup>30 Oct.</sup><sub>10 Nov.</sub> 1743.

Prince Frederick of Denmark and Princess Louisa uniting right hands. *Leg.* FRIDERICUS. PR. HER. DAN. & LOUISE. PR. M. B<sup>e</sup>. *Ex.* CELEB: MDCCXLIII.

*Rev.* Two hands, male and female, united over an altar, on which lies a marriage garland, and to which are attached two shields respectively inscribed *F* and *L*: above, a crown. *Leg.*—

HOFFNUNG KRONET REICH' UND LAND  
VIVAT DIESES HOHE BAND.

(Hope crowns this realm and land. Long last this high union.)  
*Ex.* P. H. G. (Paul Heinrich Gödecke.)

1.55. Danske Medailler, Fr. V. Pl. ii. 3.

MB. A.

Rare.

This medal was struck at Hamburg. The letters on the shields are so formed as to represent an anchor and a harp.

219. RE-MARRIAGE OF FREDERICK, PRINCE OF DENMARK, AND  
PRINCESS LOUISA. <sup>30 Nov.</sup><sub>11 Dec.</sub> 1743.

Hymen and Plenty holding a myrtle wreath, within which are the crowned shields of Denmark, England, and Hanover. *Leg.* AVITORVM CONNVBIORVM FELICITAS. (The happiness of ancestral connexions.) *Ex.* RENOVATA ANNO MDCCXLIII. XI. DEC. (Renewed, 11 Dec. 1743.) G. W. WAHL. F.

*Rev.* Nine myrtle wreaths united by a riband, and enclosing inscriptions recording the marriage of Prince Frederick and Princess Louisa, and also the intermarriages of their predecessors; they are named in the centre one, FRIDER. D. N. PR. HER. LOUISA BRIT. 1743, and around are, WILH. D. SAX. LVN. HELEN. DAN. 1200.—ERICVS R. D. S. N. PHILIPPA ANGL. 1406.—IACOB. III. R. SCOT. MARGAR. DAN. 1469.—WILH. D. BR. LVN. DOROTH. DAN. 1561.—IACOB. I. R. M. BR. ANNA DAN. 1589.—HENR. IVL. D. BR. L. ELISAB. DANIE 1590.—FRID. III. R. DAN. N. SOPH. AM. BR. L. 1643.—ANNA R. M. BR. GEORG. DAN. 1683. *Leg.* REGALES MVLTIPPLICATI NEXVS. (The royal unions have been multiplied.)

255. Danske Medailler, Fr. V. Pl. iii. 1. Köhler, XV. 401. MB. R. Rare.

The Princess Louisa was married at Hanover, <sup>30 Oct.</sup><sub>10 Nov.</sub>, the Duke of Cumberland being proxy for the Prince of Denmark, and re-married, <sup>30 Nov.</sup><sub>11 Dec.</sub>, at Copenhagen, where the Prince met her. At the supper after the ceremony specimens in silver of this and the following medal were laid upon the plate of each person present.

220. RE-MARRIAGE OF FREDERICK, PRINCE OF DENMARK, AND  
PRINCESS LOUISA. <sup>30 Nov.</sup><sub>11 Dec.</sub> 1743.

Bust of Prince Frederick of Denmark, r., hair long, tied behind, in armour, ermine mantle sprinkled with crowns, riband and badge of the Order of the Elephant. *Leg.* SPES ET AMOR PATRIÆ MAGNV M BOREÆ INCREMENTVM. (The hope and love of his country, the great offspring of the North.) Below, 11. DEC : 1743.

*Rev.* Bust of Princess Louisa, *l.*, hair entwined with pearls, in embroidered bodice with jewel in front, and ermine mantle sprinkled with crowns and fastened with a brooch. *Leg.* MAGNORVM SOBOLES REGVM PARITVRAQVE REGES. (The child of mighty kings and the future mother of kings.) Below, ARBIEN. F. (Magnus Gustav Arbien fecit.)

1.75. Danske Medailler, Fr. V. Pl. iii. 2. Köhler, XV. 401.

MB. R.

Rare.

The date shows that this medal is commemorative of the re-marriage of the Princess Louisa at Copenhagen.

221. ALEXANDER POPE. 1743.

Bust of Pope, *r.*, hair short, in robe trimmed with fur. *Leg.* ALEXANDER POPE.

*Rev.* Within an ornamental border, POETA ANGLUS . M.DCC.-XLIII. (English poet, 1743.) Above, head of Apollo; below, lyre and laurel branches.

1.1. Snelling, xxxi. 4.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

This medal of the great poet was copied from No. 198 by James Anthony Dassier himself, and is less common.

222. EARL OF CHESTERFIELD. 1743.

Bust of the Earl of Chesterfield, *l.*, hair long, in coat, riband, and star of the Garter. *Leg.* PHILIPPUS STANHOPE. Below, I. A. DASSIER . F.

*Rev.* Within an ornamental border, COMES DE CHESTERFIELD . MDCCXLIII.

2.15. Snelling, xxxiii. 1.


MB. Æ.

One of Dassier's series of medals of illustrious men. (See No. 185, p. 558.)

Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth Earl of Chesterfield, was one of the most brilliant characters of his time. Born in 1694,

he entered the House of Commons before the legal age, and succeeded his father in the Earldom in 1726. In 1745 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in the following year Secretary of State. Of his own choice he retired from office in 1748, and devoted the remainder of his life to literary leisure, occasionally taking part in the debates in the Upper House, and assisting in the reformation of the calendar in 1751. He died 24 March, 1773.

223. ACTION OFF TOULON.  $\frac{11}{22}$  Feb. 1744.

Bust of George II., l., laureate, hair long, in armour with lion's head in front and straps on the shoulder, and mantle. *Leg.* GEORG . II D . G . MAG . BRI . FRA . ET H . REX F . D . Below,  W. R. A. (Adam Rudolph Werner fecit.)



223. Action off Toulon.

*Rev.* Neptune, standing, facing, on a naval car decorated in front with the shield of England, and drawn by two sea-horses, holds up two naval crowns: in the distance, a French and a Spanish ship sinking. *Leg.* A DVOBVS. (From two.) *Ex.* CLASSIS . HISP . GAL . AB . ANG . VICTA . 1744. (The Spanish and the French fleet defeated by the English.)

1·7.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. R.

Very rare.

This medal was struck at Stuttgart to commemorate the defeat of the united French and Spanish fleet off Toulon,  $\frac{11}{22}$  Feb. 1744. Whilst armaments for the invasion of England were being prepared in Dunkirk and Brest, another fleet, consisting of French and Spanish ships, sailed out of Toulon to attack that of England under Mathews and Lestock. The enemy, after a severe engagement, were compelled to fly, but on account of the private enmity between the English commanders, the pursuit was abandoned, and the fruit of a victory lost. For their conduct both commanders were impeached; Lestock was acquitted, but Mathews was dismissed from the service.

224. ACTION OFF TOULON.  $\frac{11}{22}$  Feb. 1744.

A human body suspended from a gallows; beyond, a naval engagement, one small ship in flames: the different objects are indicated by the letters A. B. C. D. *Ex.* 1743/4.

*Rev.* Troops drawn up in front of a fortified town on the coast, to which ships are advancing: in the foreground are other troops and a Lion demolishing a Cock. Indicative letters, E. F. G. H. I.

1·5.

MB. brass.

Not rare.

The obverse probably refers to the naval action off Toulon, and the suspended culprit to one of the naval commanders, Mathews or Lestock, being the punishment merited for their conduct. The reverse may refer to the attempted invasion by France. There was no doubt a printed description published at the time, to which the letters refer, but which has not been met with.

225. ALEXANDER POPE. Died, 30 May, 1744.

Bust of Pope, *r.*, in cloak trimmed with fur. *Leg.* ALEXANDER POPE. Below, VIVIER. F.

*Rev.* Inscription, NATUS LONDINI AN. M.DC.LXVIII. OBIT AN.



M.DCC.XLIV. (Born in London, 1668; died, 1744.) *Ex. SERIES NUMISMATICA UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRUM. M.DCCC.XXIV. DURAND EDIDIT.*

1.65.

MB. Æ.

One of a series of medals of illustrious persons of all countries executed at Paris. (See No. 1, Vol. I. p. 4.)

226. ROBERT WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD. 1744.

Bust of Walpole, *l.*, hair long, in coat, star, and riband of the Garter. *Leg.* ROBERTUS WALPOLE. Below, A. DASSIER F.

*Rev.* Within an ornamental border, COMES DE ORFORD. M.DCC.XLIV.

2.15. Snelling, xxxii. 4. Mazzuchelli, II. Pl. clxxxv. 1.

MB. Æ.

One of Dassier's series of medals of illustrious men. (See No. 185, p. 558.)

Robert Walpole, first Earl of Orford, statesman, born at Houghton in Norfolk in 1676, was appointed Secretary at War in 1708, Treasurer of the Navy in 1709, Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury from 1715 to 1717, and Paymaster of the Forces in 1720. After the deaths of Stanhope and Sunderland he attained the highest post in the Administration, and was Prime Minister from 1721 to 1742. Upon his retirement he was created Earl of Orford, and died in 1745. (See also Nos. 193–195, pp. 562, 563, and Nos. 200, 201, pp. 566, 567.)

227. ROBERT WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD. 1744.

Bust of Walpole, *l.*, hair long, in coat and mantle trimmed with fur. *Leg.* R. WALPOLE COMES DE ORFORD. Below, BAUERT. F. LOND.

*Rev.* Laurel wreath. Below, I M F *mint.* (John Milton fecit, Mint.)

1.9.

MB. Æ.

Extremely rare.

Georg Valentin Bauert was a native of Altona, Holstein. He came to England to study die-sinking under John Milton about the close of the eighteenth century. This die was engraved merely for practice. The reverse is by Milton himself, and was probably intended for some prize medal. The die of the obverse appears to have cracked, which would account for the rarity of the piece.

228. LORD CARTERET. 1744.

Bust of Carteret, *r.*, hair long, in coat unbuttoned. *Leg.*  
IOHANNES CARTERET. Below, A. DASSIER . F.

*Rev.* Within an ornamental border, BARO DE CARTERET .  
M.DCC.XLIV.

2·15. Snelling, xxxii. 2.

MB. Æ.

One of Dassier's series of medals of illustrious men. (See No. 185, p. 558.)

John Carteret, Earl Granville, distinguished orator and statesman, was born in April, 1690, his father being Baron Carteret of Hawnes, Bedfordshire. In 1711 he supported in the House of Peers the Protestant succession, and in consequence came under the notice of George I., who rewarded him with several lucrative appointments. In 1721 he was appointed Secretary of State, and was twice Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from 1724 to 1726 and 1727 to 1730. After the latter date he joined the Opposition, and became one of its most determined leaders, and on the displacement of Walpole was appointed a Secretary of State. On the death of his mother in 1744 he succeeded to the title of Earl Granville, and in the same year resigned his seals of office. He died 2 Jan. 1763. This medal was executed just before Carteret became Earl Granville.

229. WILLIAM PULTENEY, EARL OF BATH. 1744.

Bust of Pulteney, *r.*, hair long, in loose mantle. *Leg.*  
GUILIELMUS PULTENEY. A. DASSIER F.

*Rev.* Within a wreath of oak, COMES DE BATH . MDCCXLIV.

2·15. Snelling, xxxii. 3.

MB. Æ.

One of Dassier's series of medals of illustrious men. (See No. 185, p. 558.)

William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, born 1682, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, and entered Parliament in the reign of Queen Anne. He was distinguished as the most able leader of the Opposition against Sir Robert Walpole. Pulteney refused the premiership in 1742, and was created Earl of Bath. He died 8 July, 1764.

230. SIR JOHN BARNARD. 1744.

Bust of Sir John Barnard, *r.*, hair long and curly, in cloak trimmed with fur. *Leg.* IOHANNES BERNARD EQUES. Below, A. DAS. F. (James Anthony Dassier fecit.)

*Rev.* Within an ornamental border, ALDERMANUS CIVITATIS LONDINI MDCCXLIV. (Alderman of the City of London, 1744.)

2·15. Snelling, xxxi. 1.

MB. Æ.

One of Dassier's series of medals of illustrious men. (See No. 185, p. 558.)

Sir John Barnard, born at Reading in 1685, joined at an early age the business of his father, a wine merchant in London. Returned in 1721 as one of the members for the City of London, he took an active part in all commercial and financial questions, and generally voted with the party opposed to Sir Robert Walpole. He was elected an alderman of London in 1728, and was knighted on the occasion of the King's return from Germany in 1732. Barnard served as Lord Mayor in 1737, and retired from public life in 1758. He died at Clapham, 28 Aug. 1764.

231. SIR JOHN BARNARD. 1744.

Bust of Sir John Barnard, three-quarters, *r.*, hair long and curly, wearing the Lord Mayor's robes and collar. *Leg.* IOHANNES BARNARD EQ. I. KIRK.

No reverse.

1·75.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. lead.

Hunter, Æ.

Very rare.



231. Medal of Sir John Barnard.

An early production of John Kirk, who died in 1776. It was, however, probably not executed during the year of Barnard's mayoralty.

232.

ROBERT BARKER. 1744.

Bust of Barker, *r.*, hair short, no drapery. *Leg.* ROBERTUS BARKER. Below, A. DASSIER F.

*Rev.* Within an ornamental border decorated with the head of Salus above, and that of Aesculapius entwined with serpents below, DOCTOR MEDICUS SOCIUS REGIÆ SOCIET. LONDINENSIS MDCCXLIV. (Doctor of Physic, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, 1744.)

2·15. Snelling, xxxi. 2. Mazzuchelli, II. Pl. clxxxiv. 4.

MB. Æ.

One of Dassier's series of medals of illustrious men. (See No. 185, p. 558.)

Robert Barker was an eminent physician and a member of the Royal Society, to the Transactions of which body he was an occasional contributor. He died in London, 9 Sept. 1745.

233. ROBERT BARKER. 1744.

Bust of Barker, *r.*, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Inscription, PRÆSES SOCIETATIS REGIÆ LONDINENSIS .  
MDCCXLIV. (President of the Royal Society of London, 1744.)  
Above, festoons of flowers ; below, branches of oak.

2·15.

MB. Æ.

This reverse belongs to the following medal of Sir Hans Sloane. Dr. Barker was never President of the Royal Society.

234. SIR HANS SLOANE, BART. 1744.

Bust of Sir Hans Sloane, *l.*, cap on head, in loose robe.  
*Leg.* HANS SLOANE EQU . BARONETTUS. Below, A. DASSIER . F.

*Rev.* Inscription, PRÆSES SOCIETATIS REGIÆ LONDINENSIS .  
MDCCXLIV. Above, festoons of flowers ; below, branches of oak.  
Same as the preceding.

2·15. Snelling, xxxiii. 3. Mazzuchelli, II. Pl. clxxxiv. 2.

MB. Æ.

One of Dassier's series of medals of illustrious men. (See No. 185, p: 558.)

Sir Hans Sloane, physician and collector of natural history, born at Killileagh in Ireland in 1660, went to Jamaica in 1687 as physician to the Duke of Albemarle, whence he returned with a rich store of plants. He was chosen Secretary to the Royal Society in 1693 ; attended Queen Anne in her last illness ; was created a baronet in 1716, and in 1719 elected President of the College of Physicians. He succeeded Sir Isaac Newton in the chair of the Royal Society, and died at Chelsea in 1752. His collections of curiosities became the foundation of the British Museum.

235. EDMUND HALLEY. 1744.

Bust of Halley, *r.*, hair long, in loose mantle trimmed with fur. *Leg.* EDMUNDUS HALLEY. A. DASSIER . F.

*Rev.* Within an ornamental border, ASTRONOMUS REGIS MAGNÆ



BRITANNIÆ . MDCCXLIV. (Astronomer of the King of Great Britain, 1744.)

2.15. Snelling, xxxi. 7. Mazzuchelli, II. Pl. clxxxiv. 3.  
MB. Æ.

One of Dassier's series of medals of illustrious men. (See No. 185, p. 558.)

Edmund Halley, mathematician and astronomer, born at Haggerston, near London, 8 Nov. 1656, was educated at St. Paul's School and Oxford. At the early age of twenty-two he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and at the request of that body he undertook several expeditions for astronomical investigations. In 1703 he was appointed Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford, and in 1720, after the death of Flamsteed, became Astronomer Royal. He died 13 Jan. 1742, in his eighty-sixth year. This medal was not struck till two years after his death.

236. SIR ANDREW FOUNTAINE. 1744.

Bust of Fountaine, r., hair short, in loose robe. *Leg.* ANDREAS FOUNTAINE EQ . AURAT.

*Rev.* Inscription, A . A . A . F . F . III VIR. *Ex.* M.DCC.XLIV.  
J. A. DASSIER.

2.2. Snelling, xxxiii. 4. Mazzuchelli, II. Pl. clxxxiii. 3.  
MB. Æ.

One of Dassier's series of medals of illustrious men. (See No. 185, p. 558.)

The inscription on the reverse is taken from Roman copper coins commemorative of the three persons or moneyers who at the time had the superintendence of the coinage, *i.e.*, *Auro*, *argento*, *aere*, *flando*, *feriundo*, *Triumviri*. (The *Triumvirs* appointed to cast and strike gold, silver, and copper money.) Sir Andrew Fountaine was Warden of the Mint from 1727 until his death in 1753. (See also No. 30, p. 433.)

237. RECAPTURE OF PRAGUE.  $\frac{1}{2}$  5 Nov. 1744.

Bust of Prince Charles of Lorraine, three-quarters, l., head facing, hair long, in armour, ermine mantle, and badge of the

Order of the Golden Fleece. *Leg.* CAR : LOT : PRI \* PERFIDIAE VINDEX. On a band below, NATUS DEC XII . MDCCXII. (Charles, Prince of Lorraine, Avenger of perfidy, born 12 Dec. 1712.) On truncation, I. KIRK . F.

*Rev.* View of Prague, cavalry entering the city; soldiers flying from the citadel upon a high mound. *Leg.* SUBSIDIO BRITANNIÆ. (By the assistance of Britain.) *Ex.* PRAGA RECUPERATA NO 26 MDCCXLIV. (Prague recovered, 26 Nov. 1744.) I. KIRK . F.

1·7.

(See Woodcut.)



237. Recapture of Prague.

MB. Æ. . Haggard, Æ.

Not rare.

Whilst the Prince of Lorraine was struggling against the powerful armies of France in Alsace, Frederick of Prussia, in spite of the Treaty of Breslau, which he had concluded with Maria Theresa in June, 1742, marched into Bohemia and made himself master of Prague. On receipt of this intelligence Charles hastily returned, and compelled Frederick to evacuate Bohemia, as speedily as he had overrun it. In the recapture of Prague the Austrian Hussars rushed into the city, and made a vigorous and successful onslaught upon the retreating Prussians, as represented on this and the following medals. The assistance of Britain alluded to consisted of large subsidies granted to the general cause of the Queen of Hungary, not specifically to the proceedings at Prague.

238. RECAPTURE OF PRAGUE.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{6}$  Nov. 1744.

Bust of Prince Charles of Lorraine, three-quarters, *r.*, hair tied behind, in armour, and riband across the breast. *Leg.* CHARLES PRINCE OF LORAIN.

*Rev.* View of Prague, cavalry entering the city; soldiers flying from the citadel on low ground. *Leg.* SUBSIDIO BRITANNIÆ. *Ex.* PRAGA RECAPTA NO 26 MDCCXLIV. (Prague retaken, 26 Nov. 1744.)

1·65.

MB. Æ.

Not rare.

239. RECAPTURE OF PRAGUE.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{6}$  Nov. 1744.

Prince Charles of Lorraine on horseback, *r.*; distant city. *Leg.* CAR : LOR : PR . PERFIDORUM VINDEX. (Charles, Prince of Lorraine, Avenger of the perfidious.) *Ex.* MDCCXLIV. I KIRK F.

*Rev.* View of Prague, &c.; same as the preceding.

1·65.

MB. Æ.

Not rare.

These three medals are early works of John Kirk.

240. RECAPTURE OF PRAGUE.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{6}$  Nov. 1744.

Prince Charles of Lorraine on horseback, *r.*, &c.; similar to the preceding.

*Rev.* View of Prague, &c.; similar to No. 238, but view of city varied.

1·55.

MB. brass.

Not rare.

A bad imitation in brass of the preceding.

## 241. THE NEW ADMINISTRATION. 27 Dec. 1744.

George II., holding sceptre and orb, seated, facing, upon his throne, and trampling upon an eagle and a triple head, from

which issue snakes. *Leg.* GEORGIUS . II . REX . ANGLORUM . SALUTI . PUBLICÆ . CONSULENS. (George II., King of the English, consulting for the public security.)

*Rev.* Half-length figure, three-quarters, *r.*, of Earl Gower in peer's robes, his glove in his left hand. *Leg.* PRISTINÆ . DIGNITATI . RESTITUTUS. (Restored to his former dignity.) *Ex.* DEC . 27 . 1744.

1.6.

(See Woodcut.)



241. The New Administration.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

The eagle and the triple head are probably intended for Prussia and Jacobitism; and the King is said to be consulting for the public security by subduing them and appointing a new Administration, which was done on the day mentioned on this medal, when the Privy Seal was restored to Earl Gower, who had previously held that office. The portrait of the Earl is taken from Faber after Vanloo.

242.

BATTLE OF FONTENoy.

<sup>30 April</sup>  
11 May, 1745.

Bust of Louis XV., *r.*, hair long, head bound with fillet, no drapery. *Leg.* LUD . XV . REX CHRISTIANISS. Below, F. M. (François Marteau.)

*Rev.* Louis XV. and the Dauphin in a quadriga, *r.*, and

crowned by Victory. *Leg.* DECUS IMPERII GALLICI. (The honour of the French empire.) *Ex.* HOSTES AB IPSOMET REGE FUSI. AD FONTENOIUM XI. MAII MDCCXLV. (The enemy defeated by the King himself at Fontenoy, 11 May, 1745.) *M.* (François Marteau.)

1·65. Med. Louis XV., 67. Van Loon, Suppl. xxi. 193. MB. *Æ.* *Æ.*

The obverse of the specimen in silver is varied and has the artist's initials, *F M*, in monogram.

At the battle of Fontenoy the Allies, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, attacked the French under Louis XV. and Marshal Saxe, the enemy being greatly superior in number and in a strong position. The right wing, consisting chiefly of British troops, led by the Duke himself, assailed and carried the French positions, but was unable to hold them, as the attack was unsupported by the Dutch, who, driven back in the early part of the engagement, now remained inactive. The Duke of Cumberland was, therefore, compelled to retire, which he did step by step, his face to the foe, and in good order. Louis XV. and the Dauphin were spectators of the fight.

#### 243. THREATENED BANISHMENT OF THE JEWS FROM BOHEMIA. 1745.

Maria Theresa, seated upon her throne and supported by Justice and Charity; a Christian warrior in front intercedes for a Jewish High-priest. A cornice in the palace is inscribed with the Jewish and Christian dates, XIII TEBETH, XVIII DECEMB. *Leg.* EXILIO . MINATO. (Expulsion threatened.) *Ex.* Chronogrammatic. NE.SVSPICETVR.REGINA.VERSVS.SERVOS. sVos . RES . HVIVsCEMoDI. 1 . Reg . 22 . v<sup>s</sup>. 15. (Let not the Queen impute any matter of this kind to her servants, MDCCVVVVVVVVIII = 1744.—I. *Kings*, xxii. 15.)

*Rev.* A Jewish temple, many worshippers kneeling: on the walls are the shields of England, Denmark, Poland, and Holland; above, that of Bohemia. *Leg.* DECRETO ABOLITO XIII . YYAR . XV MAII. (The Decree rescinded, 13 Yyar, 15



May.) *Ex.* Chronogrammatic. ISTI . sVNT . DIES . qVos . NVLLA . VMqVAM . DELEBIT . OBLIVIO . ET PER . sINGVLAS . GENERATIONES . CVNCTÆ . IN TOTO . ORBE . PROVINCIAE . CELEBRABVNT . Esther . 9 . v<sup>s</sup> 28. (These days should be remembered and kept throughout every generation, every family, every province, and every city, MMDDCCCCLLLLLVVVVVVVVVV-IIIHHHHH = 3761.—*Esther*, ix. 28.)

2·55. Van Loon, Suppl. xxii. 205.

Hague, R. Vienna, R.

Very rare.

On the 18th Dec. 1744, the Jews were ordered to quit Bohemia before the end of the following month. By the intervention of England, Holland, Denmark, and Poland, their departure was delayed to the end of March, subsequently to the end of June, and finally, on the 15th May, the decree of banishment was rescinded. On the obverse the legend, which is from the 1st Book of Samuel, and not that of the Kings, gives the date 1744, the year when the banishment was threatened. In the legend on the reverse the numerals amount to 3761; these, being added to A.D. 1744, give 5505, which, according to the Jewish computation, is equivalent to A.D. 1745, the year when the decree was rescinded. The Jewish era commences 3760 before the Christian era.

244. BIRTH OF PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK.

$\frac{26 \text{ June}}{7 \text{ July}}$ , 1745.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of the Prince and Princess of Denmark. He, hair long, is in armour, with riband and badge of the Order of the Elephant; she wears coronet and low bodice. *Leg.* FRIDERICUS PRINC . HERED . DAN . NOR . ET LOVISA BRITANNICA. (Frederick, hereditary Prince of Denmark and Norway, and Louisa of Britain.)

*Rev.* Princess Louisa, facing, holding in one hand an infant, and in the other the Phœnix, the emblem of Eternity; beside her, the shields of Oldenburg and Denmark, and an Elephant. *Leg.* AUGUSTAE DOMUS PERPETUITAS. (The perpetuity of the

Royal House.) *Ex.* CHRISTIANVS DAN . NORV . PRINC . HER . INEFABILI REGNOR . LÆTITIA . NAT . M:DCCXL.V . VII IUL. (Christian, hereditary Prince of Denmark and Norway, born 7 July, 1745, to the inexpressible joy of the kingdoms.)

2.3. Danske Medailler, Fr. V. Pl. iii. 3.

Copenhagen, A. R.

Very rare.

The infant in the arms of the Princess intimates the cause of the hopes of perpetuity to the Royal House, indicated by the Phœnix. These hopes were not so realized, as the Prince died when about two years old, 3 June [N. S.], 1747. The Elephant is the badge of Denmark, and the Order of the Elephant is one of the oldest of European decorations.

## 245. BIRTH OF PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK.

<sup>26 June</sup>  
7 July, 1745.

Dania, seated upon a lion, holding the shield of Norway, and having at her side that of Denmark and the emblems of the Arts and Sciences, extends her hands to receive an infant from heaven. Felicitas, standing behind her, holds a cornucopia and points to the infant Prince. *Ex.* CONTINVATA REGNOR . FELICITAS. (The happiness of the kingdoms continued.) M. G. A. (Magnus Gustav Arbien.)

*Rev.* Inscription, CHRISTIANVS FRIDERICI PRINC : HÆR : DAN : NORV : ETC : ET LOVISAE BRITANNICAE FILIVS . CHRISTIANI VI . D : G : REGIS DAN : NORV : VAND : GOTH : ETC : ET SOPHIAE MAGDALENÆ BRANDENBVRGICAE NEPOS . NATVS AN . MDCCXXXV D : VII IVLII. (Christian, son of Frederick, hereditary Prince of Denmark, Norway, &c., and of Louisa of Britain, grandson of Christian VI., by the grace of God, King of Denmark, Norway, the Vandals, and the Goths, &c., and of Sophia Magdalena of Brandenburg, born 7 July, 1745.)

2. Danske Medailler, Fr. V. Pl. iii. 4.

MB. R.

Rare.

Struck on the same occasion as the preceding, and expressive of much the same sentiment, that the continued happiness of the kingdom might be expected from the birth of the royal infant.

246. CAPTURE OF THE SPANISH SHIPS, THE MARQUIS D'ANTIN  
AND THE LEWIS ERASMUS. 10 July, 1745.

Naval action; over each ship are the initials of its name, ND (The Notre Dame); D (The Duke); LE (The Lewis Erasmus); PF (The Prince Frederick); and MA. (The Marquis d'Antin.) *Ex.* IULII . X . MDCCXLV. I . KIRK . F.

*Rev.* Two infant Fames, bearing respectively a trumpet and a laurel branch, hold two medallions with the busts of IAC . TALBOT. and IOHA . MORECOCK.: below, a procession of treasure-waggons marked 44, 45. *Ex.* VENIEBUNT (sic) LOND? OCT . I . ET . II . MDCCXLV. (They came to London, 1 and 2 Oct. 1745.) I . KIRK . F.

1.45.

(See Woodcut.)



246. Capture of Spanish Ships.

MB. R. Æ.

Rare.

On the 10th July, 1745, Captain James Talbot in the Prince Frederick, and Captain John Morecock in the Duke, fell in with the Spanish ships, Notre Dame, Lewis Erasmus, and Marquis d'Antin. The Prince Frederick attacked the Marquis d'Antin and took her, being at the same time exposed to the fire of the Lewis Erasmus, which, after a stubborn resistance, was also captured, but as each of these ships was superior to the English vessel, the engagement lasted some hours. The Duke, which had commenced the action, had in the meantime gone in pursuit of the Notre Dame, which had taken flight, but night coming on, the chase was given up, and the Duke returned to

assist the Prince Frederick in the charge of the captured ships. The two prizes contained treasure to the amount of £800,000, which was conveyed to the Tower in forty-five waggons on the 1st and 2nd October.

The obverse is copied from a silver vase presented by the proprietors of the privateers to Sir George Lee, their advocate in the prize court, and which is still preserved at Hartwell, the seat of the family.

247. DEAN SWIFT. Died, 19 Oct. 1745.

Bust of Swift, *r.*, hair short, in canonicals.

No reverse.

1·55.

MB. lead.

Rare.

This is an unfinished medal executed by William Mossop, Junr. In 1818 Mossop published a prospectus of a series of medals commemorative of illustrious Irishmen of past and present times, who had advanced the literary, civil, and military reputation of the country. The series, to consist of forty medals, and to be struck in gold, silver, and bronze, was never completed.

Jonathan Swift, the greatest of modern satirists, born at Dublin, 30 Nov. 1667, was educated at Trinity College, and became Secretary to Sir William Temple. Upon Temple's death, in 1698, Swift was appointed Secretary and Chaplain to Lord Berkeley, one of the Lord Justices of Ireland, from whom he obtained some Church preferments, including the vicarage of Laracor. In 1713 he was made Dean of St. Patrick's, and he died, bereft of all his mental faculties, 19 Oct. 1745.

248. DEAN SWIFT. Died, 19 Oct. 1745.

Bust of Swift, three-quarters, *l.*, head towards *r.*, hair long, in canonicals. *Leg.* IONAT . SWIFT S . T . P . ET D . ST P . IN

*hib.* (Jonathan Swift, Professor of Theology and Dean of St. Patrick's in Ireland.) Below, NON PAREIL. (He has no equal.)

No reverse.

3.05 by 2.3.

MB. iron.

Very rare.

This medallic portrait is cast in iron, and the letters of the legend are polished. The reverse has the incuse of the obverse, but below are stamped the letters I. P. F. (Isaac Parkes fecit.) This piece, which may probably have been intended as an ornament for the lid of a box, was made by Parkes about the year 1825; the portrait and legends are copied from an engraving by Vertue.

249. DEAN SWIFT. Died, 19 Oct. 1745.

Bust of Swift, three-quarters, *l.*, in canonicals. *Leg.* I . S D D D S . P . D. (Jonathan Swift, D.D., Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin.)

No reverse.

.5.

Royal Irish Academy, *R.*

Extremely rare.

This is a small medallic portrait executed early in the present century, and probably intended to be set in a ring.

250. CAMPAIGN OF 1745.

Bust of Louis XV., *r.*, hair long, head bound with fillet, no drapery. *Leg.* LUD . XV . REX CHRISTIANISS. Below, F. M. (François Marteau.)

*Rev.* Victory, beneath a palm-tree, is seated, *r.*, upon the shields of Oudenarde, Ostend, Nieupoort, and other towns of Brabant, and with an arrow inscribes upon another shield, DE ANGLIS AUSTRIACIS ET. (Over the English, Austrians, &c.) *Leg.* VICTORIS CELERITAS ET CONSTANTIA. (The expedition and perseverance of the Conqueror.) *Ex.* PRÆCIPUÆ BELGII AUSTRIACI URBES SUBACTÆ MDCC.XLV. (The principal cities of the



Austrian Netherlands subdued, 1745.) I. C. ROET . F. (Joseph Charles Roettier fecit.)

1·65. Med. Louis XV., 69. Van Loon, Suppl. xxi. 189.

MB. *R. Æ.*

The obverse of the specimen in silver is varied, and has the artist's initials, *F M*, in monogram. After the battle of Fontenoy, the Allies were unable to impede the progress of the French arms, and before the close of the campaign all the principal cities of the Netherlands had fallen into their hands.

## 251. ARRIVAL OF THE YOUNG PRETENDER EXPECTED. 1745.

Bust of Prince Charles, *r.*, hair short, curly behind, no drapery. *Leg.* CAROLUS WALLIÆ PRINCEPS. Below, 1745.

*Rev.* Britannia, standing by a rock on the sea-shore, and resting upon her spear and shield, waits the arrival of an approaching fleet; behind her is a globe with the map of Great Britain. *Leg.* AMOR ET SPES. (Love and hope.) *Ex.* BRITANNIA.

1·65. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xiv. 2.

MB. *R. Æ.*

Rare.

This medal, probably the work of Thomas Pingo, was struck in England, when Charles had resolved to make an attempt to recover the British throne. It was circulated freely both in England and Scotland amongst his adherents, who had been apprised of his coming. Britannia represents the young Prince's friends, who were animated by love and hope, and who now looked for his arrival, which he had led them to expect. In 1748, when negotiations for a peace with England were proceeding at Aix-la-Chapelle, Prince Charles caused the above medal to be largely distributed in France, so "that there were but few of any tolerable mark but had one." The French Ministry being desirous of peace, looked upon this act as an insult and complained to the King, who was unwilling to take any notice of the matter. The Prince de Conti, however, remarking one day to Charles that he was surprised at the type of the medal, as the British navy was no very good friend to him, the latter replied, "That may be, but I am nevertheless

the friend of the fleet against all its enemies. The glory of England I shall always regard as my own, and her glory rests on her navy." (See *The Lockhart Papers*, 1817, Vol. II. p. 571.)

252. ARRIVAL OF THE YOUNG PRETENDER EXPECTED. 1745.

Another: similar to the preceding, but smaller in diameter.

1·2.

MB. R.

Rare.

This piece in type and device exactly resembles the preceding, and was struck for the same purpose.

253. THE YOUNG PRETENDER. 1745.

Bust of Prince Charles, r., hair short, curly behind, no drapery.

No reverse.

·4 by ·35.

MB. A.

Very rare.

This piece is intended to be set in a ring or brooch, and was struck about the time of Prince Charles's arrival in Scotland.

254. THE YOUNG PRETENDER. 1745.

Prince Charles standing, three-quarters, l., in Highland costume, his right hand extended: in the distance an attendant holds his target. *Leg.* CAROLUS PRINCEPS.

*Rev.* Fame flying, l., bears a crown and blows a trumpet, whence issues a label inscribed, SUUM CUIQUE. (To each his own.) Below, a city.

1·4. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xiv. 1.

MB. Æ.

Not rare.

An ill-executed medal, struck at the time when the young

Prince was arriving in Great Britain. His appearance on the obverse is described in one of the Jacobite songs:—

He wears a broadsword at his side,  
 And weel he kens to draw that,  
 The target and the Highland plaid,  
 The shoulder belt and a' that.  
 A bonnet bound with ribbons blue,  
 The white cockade and a' that,  
 The tartan hose and philabeg,  
 Which makes us blythe, for a' that.

The reverse is in the spirit of another Jacobite song:—

Our King shall hae his ain again,  
 And Charlie is the man.

255.

## JACOBITE BADGE?

Figure of St. Andrew, *l.*, with his cross. *Leg.* FEAR . GOD .  
 AND . HONOUR . THE . KING.

*Rev.* Two guns, crossed, from which is suspended a pouch :  
 below, two infants angling; above, a pointer and a covey of



255. Jacobite Badge?

partridges, a spaniel flushing birds, and two persons pointing at the birds and also at a reversed crown, mitre, broken sword, and sceptre. *Leg.* HAVE . AT . THEM.

1·4 by 1·15.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. A.

Extremely rare.

This piece is composed of two thin plates of gold, and may have served as the badge of some society. It has been supposed, but probably erroneously, to belong to some Jacobite club, and that the persons who appear to be "having at the birds" are really intended to have some design against the crown.

256. LOYAL ASSOCIATION. 1745.

Two men, wearing the badge of some club, grasping right hands. *Leg.* WHERE HEARTS ARE RIGHT, LET HANDS UNITE. *Ex.* FOUNDED IN THE FRENCH WAR 1745.

*Rev.* Shield bearing St. George piercing the shield of France; supporters, a lion and a two-headed eagle; crest, Britannia, as on the current coins; motto, FOR OUR COUNTRY. *Leg.* THESE BANNERS SPREAD, ARE GALLIA'S DREAD. *Ex.* I KIRK F . ST . PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

1.4.

MB. Æ.

Not common.

When France, affecting to support the cause of the Stuart family, prepared to invade England, various associations were formed to defend the country and the reigning monarch. This medal was struck by one of these associations and was possibly used as a badge.

257. LOYAL ASSOCIATION. 1745.

A general on horseback reviewing troops. *Leg.* PRO CÆSARE PRO ARIS & POCIS (*sic*). (For our King, our altars, and our hearths.) *Ex.* NOV<sup>R</sup> IV . MDCCXLV.

*Rev.* Pallas overthrowing the giants: above, in clouds, Jupiter on his eagle. *Leg.* QUID CONTRA SONANTEM PALLADIS ÆGIDA POSSUNT RUENTES. (What can they avail, rushing against the clanging ægis of Pallas.) *Ex.* T. PINGO . F.

1.6. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xvi. 2.

MB. Æ.

Not rare.

This medal was also struck by one of the associations formed to repel the French invasion, which, it foretells, will be as fruit-

less as the resistance of the giants against the ægis of Pallas. The date is probably that of the foundation of the Association. It may have been selected as being the day and month on which William III. landed in England to support the Protestant Religion against the attacks of a Stuart. A specimen of this medal is inscribed on the edge, JOHN A\*\*\*\* TRUE BLUE CORKE, but there is no reason for supposing that the medal was specially struck for that Society.

258. CARLISLE TAKEN. 30 Dec. 1745.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *r.*, hair tied behind, in dress-coat and riband across the breast. *Leg.* GUL : DUX . CUMB : DELICIE . MILITUM. (William, Duke of Cumberland, the favourite of the soldiers.) On a band below, NATVS . 15 . APR : 1721. On truncation, WOLFF. (Johann Henrik Wolff.)

*Rev.* The Duke, as a Roman warrior, his shield decorated with the bust of the King, attacks the Hydra of Rebellion : Carlisle in the distance. *Leg.* PRO . PATRE . ET . PATRIA. (For my father and my country.) *Ex.* REB : EX . ANG . PULLSI . & CARL : REDACTUM . DEC . 1745. (The rebels driven from England and Carlisle reduced, Dec. 1745.)

1.45. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xv. 6.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

Prince Charles and his army advanced into England as far as Derby, where, upon a full consideration of the dangers which threatened them, they commenced their retreat, and made no stand until they had passed the border. A garrison was left at Carlisle, but after some show of resistance it surrendered at discretion to the Duke of Cumberland, 30 Dec. 1745.

259. CARLISLE TAKEN. 30 Dec. 1745.

Another : from the same dies as the preceding ; but in the exergue on the reverse PULLSI . & is changed into PUL : ET.

1.4.

MB. Æ.

R. W. Cochran-Patrick, R.

Rare.



260. CARLISLE TAKEN. 30 Dec. 1745.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *r.*, &c.; similar to No. 258.  
*Leg.* GUL : DUX : CUMB : DELICIE : MILITUM : On a band below,  
NATUS . 15 . APR . 1721.

*Rev.* The Duke, as a Roman warrior, &c.; similar to No. 258, but his shield is decorated with the head of Medusa. *Leg.*  
PRO : PATRE : ET : PATRIA : *Ex.* REB . EX . ANG . PULLSI & CARI .  
REDACTUM DEC : 1745.

1·35.

MB. Æ.

Not rare.

A badly executed copy of No. 258, without the artist's name.

261. CARLISLE TAKEN. 30 Dec. 1745.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *r.*, &c.; similar to No. 258.  
*Leg.* WILL : DUKE . CUMB : BRITISH . HERO. On a band below,  
BORN . 15 . APR : 1721.

*Rev.* The Duke, as a Roman warrior, &c.; same as No. 258.  
*Leg.* FOR . MY . FATHER . AND . COUNTRY. *Ex.* CARLILE . RE-  
DUCED . AND . REBELS . FLEW . DEC : 1745.

1·4. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xvi. 8.

MB. Æ.

Not rare.

An imitation of No. 258.

262. CARLISLE TAKEN. 30 Dec. 1745.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *r.*, &c.; similar to No. 258.  
*Leg.* WILL : DUKE : CUMB : BRITISH : HERO. On a band below,  
BORN . 15 . APR . 1721.

*Rev.* The Duke on horseback, *l.*, directs a soldier to conduct  
two Highland soldiers to the rear. *Leg.* REBELLION : IUSTLY :  
REWARDED. *Ex.* AT . CARLILE . DEC : 1745.

1·35. Rev. Num. Belge, 1878, Pl. xi. 32.

MB. Æ. (two varieties).

Not rare.

These ill-executed medals were issued by Mr. Pinchbeck,  
toyman. (See Gent. Mag. 1746, p. 106.)

## 263. RETREAT OF THE REBELS. Dec. 1745.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *l.*, hair short, laureate, in armour decorated with star. *Leg.* HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS WILLIAM DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

*Rev.* The rebel army retreating. *Leg.* THE PRETENDERS LAST SHIFT OR REBELS RACE FOR LIFE : 1745.

1·35.

MB. Æ.

Common.

A badly executed medal, struck probably soon after the rebels retreated from Derby and Carlisle.

## 264. THE REBELS REPULSED. Dec. 1745.

The Duke of Cumberland on horseback, *l.*; Carlisle in the background. *Leg.* GUL. AUG : DUX CUMBERLANDIÆ. *Ex.* NAT . 15 . APR . 1721. A. KIRK . F.



264. The Rebels repulsed.

*Rev.* The Duke as a Roman warrior presents an olive branch to Anglia, seated, her shield at her side, and holding a spear surmounted by the cap of Liberty: the BIBLIA SACRA on her seat. He is trampling on a fallen warrior, whose shield bears the Papal tiara; a broken sword and yoke lie on the ground. *Leg.* SPES REDUCIS MENTIBUS ANXIIS. (Hope of return to anxious minds.) *Ex.* MDCCXLV. I. KIRK . F.

1.35.

(See Woodcut.)

MB.  $\mathcal{R}$ .  $\mathcal{Æ}$ .

Rare.

After the capture of Carlisle the Duke returned to London. He is represented as comforting Anglia, who is accompanied by the emblems of Religion and Liberty, with the hope of Peace in consequence of the defeat of the rebels, here considered synonymous with oppression, tyranny, and Popery.

265.

THE REBELS REPULSED. Dec. 1745.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *r.*, hair tied behind, in armour and riband across the breast. *Leg.* GVLIELMVS . DVX . CYMBRIÆ. On truncation, T. PINGO . F.

*Rev.* A Lion overcoming a Wolf. *Leg.* IVSTITIA . TRIUMPHANS. (Justice triumphant.) *Ex.* MDCCXLV.

1.3. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xvi. 1.

MB.  $\mathcal{R}$ .  $\mathcal{Æ}$ .

Rare.

Struck after the capture of Carlisle, when the English Lion had laid prostrate the Wolf, which animal is a frequent emblem of rebellion. The legend is a retort upon Prince Charles, who upon his landing inscribed his standard with TANDEM TRIUMPHANS.

The obverse of this medal was also used for the metallic tickets struck for the Duke of Cumberland's theatre, and inscribed on the reverse, BOX, GALLERY, &c.

266.

THE REBELS REPULSED. Dec. 1745.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *r.*, &c.; similar to the preceding. *Leg.* GVLIELMVS . DVX . CYMBRIÆ. On truncation, the artist's initials, W B.

*Rev.* A Lion overcoming a Wolf. *Leg.* IVSTICE . TRIUMPHANT. *Ex.* 1745.

1.3.

MB. brass.

Not common.

A badly executed imitation of the preceding.

## 267. THE REBELS REPULSED. Dec. 1745.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, three-quarters, *l.*, hair short, in military coat, breastplate, star, riband, and badge of the Order of the Bath. *Leg.* GULIELMUS . AUG : DUX . CUMBRIÆ. On truncation, A. KIRK . F.

*Rev.* George II., rising from his throne, receives from the Duke of Cumberland several mural crowns and a branch of palm. *Leg.* QUID NON PRO PATRIA. (What not for my country.) *Ex.* ANG : LIB : REB : MDCCXLV. (England freed from the rebels, 1745.) I. KIRK . F.

1·6.

MB. Æ. Haggard, R.

Rare.

This medal represents the Duke of Cumberland on his return from Carlisle, 4 Jan. 1745/6, presenting to his father, George II., the emblems of the towns from which he had driven the rebels. The design of the reverse is taken from a medal of Louis XIV. upon the Dauphin's campaign in Germany in 1688. (See Med. Louis XIV., 223.)

## 268. THE REBELS REPULSED. Dec. 1745.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, three-quarters, *l.*, hair short, in hat, military coat, star, riband, and badge of the Order of the Bath. *Leg.* GUL : AUG : DUX CUMBRIÆ. On truncation, I. KIRK . F.

*Rev.* George II., rising from his throne, receives from the Duke of Cumberland several mural crowns, &c.; same as the preceding.

1·6. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xvi. 4.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

Cracks in the die of the reverse show that this variety was struck after the preceding.

## 269. THE REBELS REPULSED. Dec. 1745.

Bust of George II., *l.*, partly turned away from the spectator, laureate, hair long, in armour with lion's head on the shoulder,

and mantle. *Leg.* GEORGIUS . II . D . G . REX. On truncation, I. KIRK.

*Rev.* Truth, her head radiate, is seated on clouds and holds a palm branch and an open Bible; prostrate at her feet lies the Hydra of REBELLION having the heads of the Pope, the Devil, the Pretender, the King of France, a Cardinal, and a Bishop. *Leg.* VERITAS LIBERAVIT VOS. (Truth has made you free.—*comp.* *St. John*, viii. 32.) *Ex.* DEC . MDCCXLV. I. KIRK . F.

1.15. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. iv. 6.

MB. Æ.

Somewhat rare.

Truth is emblematic of the Protestant Religion, and she, with her emblem, the open Bible, here destroys Rebellion, represented at that time in songs and satirical prints as the Pope, the Devil, and the Pretender.

270. THE REBELS REPULSED. Dec. 1745.

Bust of George II., *l.*, partly turned away from the spectator, laureate, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Map of the British Islands, guarded by ships and by a hand from heaven holding a flaming sword. *Leg.* PERFICIT MIRACULA. (He accomplishes marvellous things.) 1745.

1.15. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. iv. 7.

MB. Æ.

Somewhat rare.

The protection of the country is here attributed to Divine Providence, “for he hath done marvellous things; with his own right hand, and with his holy arm, hath he gotten himself the victory.”—*Psalms* xcvi. 1, 2.

271. BATTLE OF CULLODEN. 16 April, 1746.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *l.*, hair tied behind, in military coat, breastplate, star, riband, and badge. *Leg.* GUL : DUX . CUMBRIÆ. On a band below, PRO . PATRIA . NA : XV . AP : MDCCXXI. (Born for his country, 15 April, 1721.) On truncation, WOLFF . F. (Johann Henrik Wolff fecit.)



*Rev.* The Duke commanding on horseback, *l.*; behind him, the river Spey; in the distance, the battle, cavalry rushing through a walled enclosure; other cavalry charging and pursuing the enemy. *Leg.* HORÆ . MOMENTO. (In a moment—*Hor. Sat. I. i. 7, 8.*) *Ex.* COMPRESSUS . FUROR . CIVILIS . AD . CULLODEN . APR : XVI . MDCCXLVI. (—civil discord has been suppressed at Culloden, 16 April, 1746.)

1.6. Cochran-Patrick, *Scott. Med.*, Pl. xv. 5.

MB. *Æ.* brass.

Rare.

On the 12th April the Duke of Cumberland forded the river Spey, and on the 14th entered Nairn. Two days afterwards he marched out to attack Prince Charles, who had drawn up his army on Culloden Moor, his right flank being covered by some straggling park walls and his left resting on Culloden House. The Duke's army was formed in three lines, which the Highlanders attacked with great bravery. The front line of the English was forced, but the second, receiving the enemy with a murderous fire, threw them into some confusion. At this moment General Hawley broke down the walls of the park and charged their rear, General Bland at the same time attacking with the cavalry. Assailed on all sides, the Highlanders were thrown into complete disorder and fled. All these circumstances are represented on this medal. The legend alludes to the short duration of the fight. "In one short hour," says Smollett, "all the Prince's hopes vanished, and the rebellion was entirely extinguished."

272. BATTLE OF CULLODEN. 16 April, 1746.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, three-quarters, *l.*, head facing, hair tied behind, in armour, ermine mantle, riband, and star of the Order of the Bath. *Leg.* GUL : AUG : DUX CUMBRÆ. On truncation, I. KIRK . F.

*Rev.* The Duke of Cumberland on horseback, *r.*, riding over a prostrate foe having the heads of the King of France, a Bishop, and a Scot; broken sword, yoke, and chains are lying

on the ground: in the distance is a view of Culloden House and the battle. *Leg.* PER . MAGNANIMITATEM . ET . DUCTUM. (By courage and generalship—) *Ex.* SCO : REB : EXPVGNVIT . PALUD . CULLODEN . 16 . AP : MDCCXLVI. (—he defeated the Scottish rebels at the morass of Culloden, 16 April, 1746.) In the field, KIRK . F. (John Kirk fecit.)

1·7. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xvi. 3.

MB. R.

Rare.

The mitred head represents the Pope, who, with the King of France, was supposed to be deeply interested in the success of Prince Charles. Culloden House, near which the engagement took place, and on which the left of Charles's army rested, was the residence of Duncan Forbes, Charles's ablest enemy in Scotland. The Duke's right was, in his first position, protected by a morass.

273. BATTLE OF CULLODEN. 16 April, 1746.

A variety of the preceding has the obverse slightly varied, and no star on the Duke's breast.

1·7.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

274. BATTLE OF CULLODEN. 16 April, 1746.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *r.*, hair tied behind, in dress-coat and riband across the breast. *Leg.* WILL : DUKE . CUMB : BRITISH . HERO. On a band below, BORN . 15 . APR . 1721. Similar to No. 261.

*Rev.* The Duke commanding at a battle; in the foreground, a cannon and a dead soldier; in the distance, infantry flying, *l.*, before infantry. *Leg.* REBELION : JUSTLY : REWARDED. *Ex.* AT CULLODEN . 16 . AP . 1746.

1·4.

MB. brass.

Common.

## 275. BATTLE OF CULLODEN. 16 April, 1746.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *r.*, hair tied behind, in dress-coat and riband across the breast. *Leg.* WILL : DUKE : CUMBERLAND : On a band below, BORN : 15 : APR : 1721.

*Rev.* Rebels flying, *r.*, before two files of infantry and a charge of cavalry; a cannon and a dead horse in the foreground. *Leg.* REBELION . JUSTLY . REWARDED. *Ex.* CULLODEN. 16 . AP . 1746.

1·4. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xvi. 7.

MB. brass.

Common.

## 276. BATTLE OF CULLODEN. 16 April, 1746.

The Duke of Cumberland on horseback, *l.*; distant city. *Leg.* WILL : DUKE CUMBERLAND. *Ex.* BORN . 15 . AP . 1721.

*Rev.* The Duke commanding at a battle: rebels flying, *r.*, before infantry and a charge of cavalry; a cannon, a dead horse, &c., in the foreground. *Leg.* REBELION . JUSTLY . REWARDED. *Ex.* AT CULLODEN . 16 . AP . 1746.

1·65.

MB. brass.

Common.

## 277. BATTLE OF CULLODEN. 16 April, 1746.

The Duke of Cumberland on horseback, *l.*, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* The Duke commanding at a battle, &c.; very similar to the preceding. *Leg.* REBELION . JUSTLY . REWARDED. *Ex.* CULLODEN . 16 AP . 1746.

1·65.

MB. brass.

Common.

These are badly executed memorials of the battle of Culloden, and were issued for general distribution. It is not improbable that, like the Porto Bello and other medals of the same character, they were made by direction of Mr. Pinchbeck, toyman.

278. BATTLE OF CULLODEN. 16 April, 1746.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *r.*, hair tied behind, in armour, lion's skin wrapped round his body, and George of the Garter hanging below. *Leg.* GULIELMUS . GEOR . II . R . FIL . DUX . CUMBRÆ. (William, son of King George II., Duke of Cumberland.) On truncation, R . YEO . F.

*Rev.* The Duke, as Hercules, tramples upon Discord, and raises Britannia. *Ex.* PERDVELLIB . EX . ANG . FVGAT . AD CULLOD . DEBELLAT . 16 . APR . 1746. (The rebels driven from England and defeated at Culloden, 16 April, 1746.)

2. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xv. 4.

MB. A. R. Æ.

Rare.

This is the finest of the Culloden medals; it was executed by Richard Yeo, afterwards the chief engraver of the Mint. The type of the reverse was probably suggested by Roman coins. Specimens in silver were sold at a guinea each, and in copper at half a guinea. Those in gold were sold for two guineas more than the value of the metal. (See The London Gazette, 3-7 Feb. 1746 [O. S].)

279. BATTLE OF CULLODEN. 16 April, 1746.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *r.*, &c.; copied from the preceding. *Leg.* GULIELMUS . DUX . CUMBRÆ. On truncation, I. KIRK . F.

*Rev.* Fame, bearing an olive branch and a trumpet, with the flag inscribed, VENIT VIDIT VINCIT (He comes, he sees, he conquers), flies over the globe on which the British Islands are marked. *Leg.* INSULA . CHARA . DEIS . HEROUM . INCLYTA . MATER. (The Island dear to the Gods, the illustrious Mother of Heroes.) *Ex.* 16 . AP . 1 . DIE . 26 . ANNI . ÆT . SUÆ . REB . CULLODENICIS . CAMPIS . DOMUIT . VIGILANTIA . SUA . MDCCXLVI. (On the 16th April, the first day of the 26th year of his age, he conquered the rebels by his vigilance on the plains of Culloden, 1746.) A. KIRK . F.

1.4. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xvi. 5.

MB. R. Æ.

Rare.

The inscription on the flag of the trumpet alludes to the short duration of the fight and its entire success. The mention of the Duke's vigilance refers to the cautious and compact disposition of his army, whereby he protected it against any sudden attack, and defeated an attempt to surprise him at Nairn. The Duke of Cumberland was born on the 15th April, 1721; the battle was therefore fought on the first day of his 26th year.

280. BATTLE OF CULLODEN. 16 April, 1746.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *l.*, laureate, hair tied behind, in breastplate with star, mantle, and riband across the breast. *Leg.* GULIEL : DUX . CUMBRÆ . CONSERV : PATRIÆ. (William, Duke of Cumberland, the Preserver of his country.) On truncation, A. KIRK . F.

*Rev.* Fame, bearing an olive branch and a trumpet, &c.; same as the preceding.

1·45.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

This medal is entirely by A. Kirk, probably a brother of John Kirk, with whom he worked. (See the preceding medal.)

281. BATTLE OF CULLODEN. 16 April, 1746.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *r.*, hair tied behind, in armour, riband across the breast, and mantle over his left shoulder. *Leg.* GVIL . CVMBERL . DVX EXERCIT . M . BRIT . IMP. (William, Duke of Cumberland, Commander of the army of Great Britain.) On truncation, M. HOLTZHEY FEC.

*Rev.* The Duke of Cumberland, as a Roman general, crowned by Victory, tramples upon a fallen foe; at his feet kneel two suppliant Highlanders: in the distance, the town of Inverness, and the Scottish army flying. *Leg.* RESTITVTORI QVIETIS. (To the Restorer of Peace.) *Ex.* REBELL . AD INNERNIVM DEVICT . MDCCXLVI. (The rebels defeated near Inverness, 1746.)

1·65. Van Loon, Suppl. xxii. 216. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xv. 7.



MB. R.

Rare.

This is the Dutch memorial of the battle of Culloden; it was executed by Martin Holtzhey at Amsterdam. Culloden is distant about eight miles from Inverness.

282. BATTLE OF CULLODEN. 16 April, 1746.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *r.*, hair tied behind, in armour, riband across the breast, and ermine mantle terminating the bust. *Leg.* GVIL . CVMBERL . DVX . EXERCIT . MAGN . BRIT . IMP.

*Rev.* The Duke of Cumberland as a Roman general, &c.; same as the preceding.

1·6.

MB. R.

Rare.

This medal, a variety of the preceding, was also executed by Martin Holtzhey, although the obverse does not bear his signature.

283. BATTLE OF CULLODEN. 16 April, 1746.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *r.*, hair short, no drapery. *Leg.* CUMBERLAND. Below, YEO . F. (Richard Yeo fecit.)

*Rev.* Apollo, laureate, leaning upon his bow, points to the Dragon wounded by his arrow. *Leg.* ACTUM . EST . ILICET . PERIIT. (The deed is done, it is all over, he has perished.—*comp. Ter. Eun.* I. i. 9, 10.) *Ex.* PRÆL . COLOD . AP . XVI . MDCCXLVI. (The Battle of Culloden, 16 April, 1746.)

1·75 by 1·45. Cochran-Patrick, *Scott. Med.*, Pl. xv. 3.

MB. A. Æ.

Extremely rare.

This medal has an ornamental border and a ring for suspension, and was probably given to officers who were present at the battle. Apollo is the Duke of Cumberland, and the Dragon is the rebellion, overthrown by the battle of Culloden. The legend either bids the Pretender to depart, as the rebellion has been suppressed, or else it may infer that the army, having defeated the rebels, has now finished its work.

## 284. BATTLE OF CULLODEN. 16 April, 1746.

The Duke of Cumberland on horseback, *r.*; distant battle.  
*Leg.* On a band, GUL : AUG : DUX . CUM : TERROR . REB. (William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, the Terror of the rebels.)  
*Ex.* 1746.

No reverse.

1·4. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xvi. 6.

MB. brass gilt, Æ.

Very rare.

This piece has a loop for suspension and an ornament above and below. It was struck for general distribution after the battle of Culloden, and is in conformity with the declaration of the House of Lords, that “by his bravery and example the Duke could not fail to strike terror into the rebels.” The specimen in copper in the British Museum is struck on a square piece of metal.

## 285. REBELLION DEFEATED. 1746.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, three-quarters, *l.*, in hat, uniform coat, and riband across the breast. *Leg.* GULIELMUS . DUX . CUMBRÆ.

*Rev.* A suppliant Scot kneeling before Britannia, seated, and holding a threatening sword; her left hand rests on her shield.  
*Leg.* MELIORIBUS . UTERE . FATIS. (Enjoy a better fate.) *Ex.* 1746.

1·25.

MB. Æ.

Common.

The general devastation of the glens and the atrocities, with which the rebel provinces were visited after the battle of Culloden, were but a poor omen of a better fate.

## 286. REBELLION DEFEATED. 1746.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *r.*, hair tied behind, in armour and riband across the breast. *Leg.* GVLIELMVS . DVX . CYMBRIÆ.

*Rev.* A Highlander, hat off, kneeling suppliantly before the crowned Lion rampant of England. *Ex.* 1746.

1·25. Van Loon, Suppl. xxii. 215.

MB. Æ.

Common.

The obverse is copied from Pingo's medal commemorating the repulse of the rebels. (See No. 265, p. 607.)

287. REBELLION DEFEATED. 1746.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *r.*, hair tied behind, in armour and riband across the breast. *Leg.* GVLIELMVS . DVX . CVMBRIÆ.

*Rev.* A Lion overcoming a Wolf. *Leg.* IVSTITIA . TRIVMPHANS. (Justice triumphant.) *Ex.* MDCCXLVI.

1·25.

R. W. Cochran-Patrick, Æ.

Very rare.

This medal is copied from No. 265, p. 607, but with the date altered and the artist's name omitted.

288. REBELLION DEFEATED. 1746.

Bust of George II., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, and ermine mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORG . II . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET HIB . REX . F . D . ET EL.



288. Rebellion defeated.

Below, VESTNER . F. (Georg Wilhelm Vestner fecit.) Same as No. 48.

*Rev.* A pedestal, decorated with the arms of the King, crowned, and surmounted by a Victory bearing a laurel wreath and a palm branch: behind, trophies of arms and standards. *Leg.* DIEV ET MON DROIT. *Ex.* DEBELLATIS PERDVELLIBVS IN SCOTIA PER DVCEM DE CVMBERLAND MDCCXXXVI. (The rebels defeated in Scotland by the Duke of Cumberland, 1746.)

175. (See Woodcut.)

MB. R.

Very rare.

This medal was executed at Nuremberg; the reverse is by Andreas Vestner, son of Georg Wilhelm Vestner, who died in 1740.

## 289. EXECUTION OF REBELS. 1746.

The Duke of Cumberland on horseback, galloping, *l.*; sword drawn. *Leg.* DUKE . OF . CUMBER :

*Rev.* Executioner hanging a rebel; two others suppliant before another executioner holding ropes. *Leg.* MORE REBELS A COMEING.

13. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xvi. 9.

MB. Æ.

Not rare.

This badly executed medal refers to the numerous executions of rebels after the battle of Culloden, and also to the terrible punishment which it was deemed necessary to inflict.

## 290. FAILURE OF PRINCE CHARLES. 1746.

The Duke of Cumberland on horseback, galloping, *l.*, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Prince Charles, attempting to snatch the crown from the top of a column, is seized and pulled back by the Duke of Cumberland, who runs his sword through his body. *Leg.* COME BACK AGAIN. *Ex.* PRETENTER.

13. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xvi. 10.

MB. brass.

Not rare.

This piece is badly executed, but not ill calculated to ridicule the unsuccessful attempt of the Jacobites.

291. CONCORD OF HOLLAND, ENGLAND, AND GERMANY. 1746.

A female figure, Holland, standing, three-quarters, *r.*, leaning on her spear, surmounted by the cap of Liberty; her left hand rests on her shield. *Leg.* BELGIVM FOEDERATVM. (United Holland.)

*Rev.* Three urns inscribed SCALD. (The Scheldt), THAM. (The Thames), and RHEN. (The Rhine), all flowing into one sea: on these rest three flags, with the arms of Holland, the United Provinces, &c. *Leg.* FERT REGIBVS OPEM. (It brings power to Kings.) *Ex.* MDCCXLVI.

1. Van Loon, Suppl. xxii. 207.

MB. *Æ*.

Rare.

This medalet is the work of Martin Holtzhey, and was struck early in the year 1746. The obverse refers to the unanimity of the Provinces of Holland, and the reverse to the alliance which at the time existed between that country, England, and Germany.

292. THE TUESDAY CLUB OF ANNAPOLIS. May, 1746.

Liberty, as a naked youth, holding a staff surmounted by a cap, seated near an altar inscribed, LIBERTAS ET NATALE SOLUM. (Liberty and my native land.) *Leg.* CAROLUS COLE ARMIGER PRÆSES. (Charles Cole, Esquire, President.)

*Rev.* Two hands united in a heart: inscription across the field, THE TUESDAY CLUB IN Annapolis Maryland MAY. 14, 1746. *Leg.* CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ CRESCUNT. (By concord small things increase.)

1·7.

(See Woodcut.)

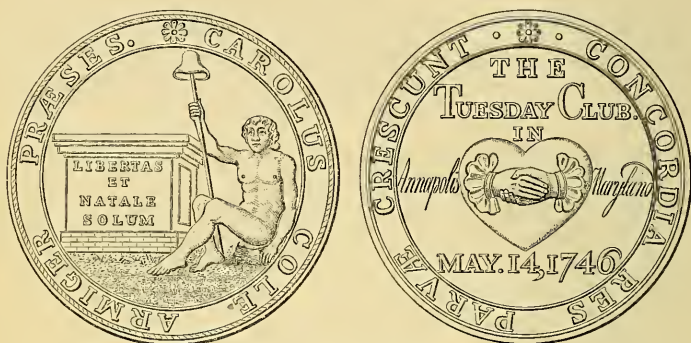
MB. *Æ*.

Extremely rare.

The "Tuesday Club" of Annapolis was an Association of gentlemen, founded in that city between the years 1740-45, and which existed for about forty years. The records of this



Club, in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society at Baltimore, are illustrated by amusing sketches and portraits of the members. They also give, in a humorous vein, the proceedings of the Club, its laws, ceremonies, poetical productions,



292. The Tuesday Club of Annapolis.

mock trials, &c., and show a great deal of the wit and learning in the social life of that period in Maryland. The above medal, executed in London, and the work of John Kirk, was worn on occasions of ceremony by the members. Further particulars respecting the Club will be found in "Scribner's Monthly," Jan. 1879.

293. PROFESSOR FRANCIS HUTCHESON. Died, 8 Aug. 1746.

Bust of Hutcheson, three-quarters, *r.*, long flowing wig, in professorial robes. *Leg.* FRANC. HUTCHESON. PHIL. MOR. IN. ACAD. GLASGVÆ. PVB. PROF. (Francis Hutcheson, Public Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow.)

*Rev.* A female figure, facing, seated upon a sarcophagus, holds a sceptre, and leans her head upon her hand, her elbow being placed upon some books; her foot rests upon a cube; near her is a butterfly on the wing. *Leg.* NON. SVO. SED. PVBLICO. LVGET. DAMNO. (She laments not her own, but the public loss.) *Ex.* POST. OB. MDCCXLVI. (After his death, 1746.)

4·2. Mazzuchelli, II. Pl. clxxxvi. 3. Hollis's Memoirs, p. 587.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

This medal is cast, and is set in a brass ring. It was executed at Florence under the direction of Basil Hamilton, afterwards Earl of Selkirk, a pupil of the Professor. It was cast by Antonio Selvi from a wax model by Gosset, and is said to have been a good characteristic likeness.

Francis Hutcheson was born in Ireland, 8 Aug. 1694, and educated at Glasgow, where he afterwards became Professor of Moral Philosophy. He died at Dublin on the anniversary of his birthday, 8 Aug. 1746. His "System of Moral Philosophy" is set forth in two volumes, published in 1755 by his son. The figure upon the reverse is the Genius of Philosophy; the sceptre may be a general allusion to her authority, or a particular one to his authority as a Professor. The cube implies the stability of his system, and the butterfly the immortality of the soul.

294. BATTLE OF ROUCOUX. <sup>30 Sept.</sup><sub>11 Oct.</sub> 1746.

Bust of Louis XV., r., hair long, head bound with fillet, no drapery. *Leg.* LUD. XV. REX CHRISTIANISS. Below, F. M. (François Marteau.)

*Rev.* The river god of the Meuse, MOSA, reclining, r., amidst trophies of captured arms, mural crowns, &c., is terrified at the approach of Victory, who carries a laurel wreath, and blows a trumpet decorated with the French flag. *Leg.* EXPEDITIONIS BELGICÆ COMPLEMENTUM. (The accomplishment of the Belgic expedition.) *Ex.* HOSTES AD RAUCOSIUM FUSI XI. OCTOBRI. M.DCC.XLVI. (The enemy defeated at Roucoux, 11 Oct. 1746.) J. C. R. (Joseph Charles Roettier.)

1·65. Med. Louis XV., 72.

MB. AR. Æ.

The obverse of the specimen in silver is varied, and has the artist's initials, *F M*, in monogram.

Marshal Saxe having attacked the Allies under Prince Charles of Lorraine at Roucoux on the Jaar, which flows into the

Meuse, the latter was compelled to retire, and his army would have suffered most severely, had his retreat not been protected by General Ligonier at the head of the English cavalry. This battle closed the campaign of the year 1746. On account of the recall of the British troops to suppress the rebellion in Scotland, England had during this year taken but a small part in the campaign in Flanders, and the French were enabled to make themselves masters of nearly the whole of the Austrian Netherlands.

### COUNTERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY. 1746.

#### 295. GEORGE II. AND THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND. COUNTER.

Bust of George II., *l.*, hair long, in armour, riband, and star of the Garter. *Leg.* GEORGIUS . II . REX. On truncation, KIRK. (John Kirk.)

*Rev.* Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *r.*, hair tied behind, in armour with lion's head on the shoulder, fur mantle fastened with brooch, and riband across the breast. *Leg.* GULIELMUS DUX CUMBRÆ. Below, KIRK . F. (John Kirk fecit.)

1.

MB. R.

This and the following pieces (Nos. 296–313) are counters, bearing portraits of the King and other members of the royal family. They are of good workmanship, and were probably made for use at cards. As the portrait of Queen Caroline does not occur on any of them, they were probably struck after her death, and about the year 1746, soon after the suppression of the rebellion in Scotland, at which time the Duke of Cumberland was very popular. This would account for the prominence given to his portrait before that of his elder brother.

#### 296. GEORGE II. AND THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND. COUNTER.

Bust of George II., *l.*, &c.; similar to the preceding.

*Rev.* Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *r.*, &c.; similar to the preceding. Below, I. KIRK.

1.

MB. R. (two varieties).

There are two dies, slightly varying, of this counter.

297.      FREDERICK, PRINCE OF WALES. COUNTER.

Bust of Frederick, Prince of Wales, *l.*, hair tied behind, in armour with lion's head on the shoulder, riband, and star of the Garter. *Leg.* FREDERICUS WALLÆ . PRINCEPS.

*Rev.* The Prince's plumes and motto.

1.

MB. R.

298.      FREDERICK AND AUGUSTA, PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF  
   WALES. COUNTER.

Bust of Frederick, Prince of Wales, *l.*, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Bust of Augusta, Princess of Wales, *r.*, with bandeau, jewel at the side of her head, ear-ring, necklace, and ermine mantle across the breast. *Leg.* AVGVSTA WALLÆ . PRINCIPISSA. Below, KIRK . F. (John Kirk fecit.)

1.

MB. R.

299.      AUGUSTA, PRINCESS OF WALES. COUNTER.

Bust of Augusta, Princess of Wales, *r.*, with bandeau, pearl ear-ring, necklace, dress with brooch in front, and ermine mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* AUGUSTA WALLÆ . PRINCIPISSA.

*Rev.* Cupid, sleeping, rests his arm upon a table, whereon is a candle, around which several moths are hovering. *Leg.* POUR UN PLAISIR MILLE DE PEINE. (A thousand torments for one pleasure.)

1.

MB. R.

## 300. AUGUSTA, PRINCESS OF WALES. COUNTER.

Bust of Augusta, Princess of Wales, *r.*, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Cupid, carrying his arrow and bow, is mounted upon a lion. *Leg.* L'AMOUR TRIOMPHE SUR TOUT. (Love triumphs over everything.)

1.

MB. R.

## 301. AUGUSTA, PRINCESS OF WALES. COUNTER.

Bust of Augusta, Princess of Wales, *r.*, &c.; same as No. 299.

*Rev.* Two Cupids embracing. *Leg.* DEUX CORPS UNE AME. (Two bodies, one soul.)

1.

MB. R.

## 302. AUGUSTA, PRINCESS OF WALES. COUNTER.

Bust of Augusta, Princess of Wales, *r.*, &c.; same as No. 299.

*Rev.* Cupid, holding a small mirror, rests upon his bow and tramples upon a mask. *Leg.* L'AMOUR REQUIERT LA SINCERITE. (Love requires sincerity.)

1.

MB. R.

## 303. AUGUSTA, PRINCESS OF WALES. COUNTER.

Bust of Augusta, Princess of Wales, *r.*, &c.; same as No. 299.

*Rev.* Cupid is seated upon his quiver in the water, and paddles himself along with his bow. *Leg.* L'AMOUR TROUVE DE MOYEN. (Love finds a way.)

1.

MB. R.



## 304. AUGUSTA, PRINCESS OF WALES. COUNTER.

Bust of Augusta, Princess of Wales, *r.*, &c.; same as No. 299.

*Rev.* Cupid fixing wings upon the back of an Ass. *Leg.* L'AMOUR CHANGE LA NATURE. (Love changes nature, *i.e.*, converts an Ass into a Pegasus.)

1.

MB. R.

## 305. AUGUSTA, PRINCESS OF WALES. COUNTER.

Bust of Augusta, Princess of Wales, *r.*, &c.; same as No. 299.

*Rev.* Cupid, walking, *l.*, tramples upon a hare and carries a branch of palm and his bow. *Leg.* L'AMOUR EST SANS PEUR. (Love is without fear.)

1.

MB. R.

## 306. AUGUSTA, PRINCESS OF WALES. COUNTER.

Bust of Augusta, Princess of Wales, *r.*, &c.; same as No. 299.

*Rev.* Cupid walking, *r.*, a tortoise before him, a hare behind him. *Leg.* PERSEVERANCE GAGNE. (Perseverance wins:—an allusion to the fable of the Hare and the Tortoise.)

1.

MB. R.

## 307. AUGUSTA, PRINCESS OF WALES. COUNTER.

Bust of Augusta, Princess of Wales, *r.*, &c.; same as No. 299.

*Rev.* Cupid trampling upon the tail of a peacock. *Leg.* L'AMOUR HAÏT LA VANITE. (Love detests vanity.)

1.

MB. R.

## 308. AUGUSTA, PRINCESS OF WALES. COUNTER.

Bust of Augusta, Princess of Wales, *r.*, &c.; same as No. 299.

*Rev.* Cupid gathering roses. *Leg.* NULLE ROSE SANS EPINE. (No rose without a thorn.)

1.

MB. R.

## 309. AUGUSTA, PRINCESS OF WALES. COUNTER.

Bust of Augusta, Princess of Wales, *r.*, &c.; same as No. 299.

*Rev.* Cupid, standing near a lily, is pierced by an arrow. *Leg.* L'ABSENCE TUE. (Absence destroys.)

1.

MB. R.

## 310. AUGUSTA, PRINCESS OF WALES. COUNTER.

Bust of Augusta, Princess of Wales, *r.*, &c.; same as No. 299.

*Rev.* Cupid carrying a heavy column on his shoulders. *Leg.* NUL LABOUR FATIGUE. (No labour fatigues him.)

1.

MB. R.

## 311. WILLIAM, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND. COUNTER.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *r.*, hair tied behind, in armour with lion's head on the shoulder, fur mantle fastened with brooch, and riband across the breast. *Leg.* GULIELMUS DUX CUMBRÆ. Below, I KIRK. Same as No. 296.

*Rev.* Two Cupids embracing, &c.; same as No. 301.

1.

MB. R.

312. WILLIAM, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND. COUNTER.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *r.*, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Cupid gathering roses, &c.; same as No. 308.

1.

MB. R.

313. WILLIAM, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND. COUNTER.

Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *r.*, &c.; same as No. 311.

*Rev.* Cupid carrying a heavy column, &c.; same as No. 310.

1.

MB. R.

314. WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, STADTHOLDER. 1747.

Busts, face to face, of William of Orange and Princess Anne. He, hair long, is in armour and mantle; she, with hair bound with pearls, and lovelocks, wears mantle fastened with brooches in front and on the shoulder. *Leg.* WILH . CAR . HENR . FRIS . PRINC . AVR . ET ANNA MAG . BRIT. *Ex.* M. HOLTZHEY . FEC. Same as No. 54.

*Rev.* Within a wreath of orange and oak, WILH . CAR . HENR . FRISO DICTATOR PERPETVVS CREATVS XXV APRIL MDCCXLVII. (William Charles Henry Friso appointed Perpetual Dictator, 25 April, 1747.)

1·7. Van Loon, Suppl. xxiii. 223.

MB. R.

Rare.

The States-General, alarmed at the dangers of French aggression, against which Great Britain had long endeavoured in vain to warn them, had recourse to a measure which they had adopted upon former occasions, and made the Prince of Orange Stadtholder, with the same extended powers that had been conferred on his kinsman and namesake, William III., in 1672, but which had lain dormant since the latter's death. On the 25th April [N. S.] William was appointed Stadtholder, and

Captain and Admiral-General by the States of Zealand, and on the 3rd May he received the like appointments from the States of Holland. A few days afterwards those powers were extended to the whole Union. The orange and oak branches allude to the political as well as to the matrimonial alliance between the Houses of Orange and Great Britain.

315. WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, STADTHOLDER. 1747.

Busts, face to face, of William of Orange and Princess Anne, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* A female figure, Zealand, standing, three-quarters, *l.*, holding a sword in her right hand, and her shield and spear surmounted by the cap of Liberty in her left. She tramples under her feet the Serpent of Discord. *Leg.* TERRA MARIQVE. (By land and sea.) Below, on a wattled fence, are the eight shields of her principal towns. M. H. (Martin Holtzhey.)

1.7. Van Loon, Suppl. xxiii. 224.

Hague, R.

Very rare.

The movement to restore William to the dignities of his ancestors commenced in the town of Veere in Zealand, and soon extended to the other towns of that Province. The legend on the reverse refers to his appointment as Captain and Admiral-General.

316. WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, STADTHOLDER. 1747.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William of Orange and Princess Anne. He, hair long, is in armour and mantle; she, with lovelock on left shoulder, wears dress fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* VIV : PRINCE EN PRINCESS VAN ORANIEN STATHOUD : VAN HOL. (Long live the Prince and Princess of Orange, Stadtholder of Holland.)

*Rev.* The Lion of Holland, within a wattled fence, holds a staff surmounted by the cap of Liberty. *Leg.* EN ANGENAAME REEGH VAN ONSE STAAT VAN'T ORANGE BLAAD. (An acceptable continuation for our State of the Orange-tree.) *Ex.* II. MAII MDCCXLVII.

135. Van Loon, Suppl. xxiii. 225.

Hague, R.

Very rare.

William was not proclaimed Stadtholder of the whole Union till the 5th May. This medal, therefore, appears to have been struck at Amsterdam to commemorate the day on which his proclamation took place in that city. The device of the reverse is common on Dutch medals struck during the reign of Queen Anne.

317. WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, STADTHOLDER. 1747.

Bust of William of Orange, *r.*, hair long, in cravat, dress-coat, and mantle fastened with brooch. *Leg.* WILH. CAR. HENR. FRISO PRINC. NASS. ET AR. Below, N. V. S. F. (Nicolaus Van Swinderen fecit.)

*Rev.* The Belgic Lion, holding a sword, rests its paw on a pedestal, which supports a book and a spear encircled with an orange branch, and surmounted by the cap of Liberty; the pedestal is inscribed, HONY SOIT QVI MAL Y PENSE; behind, the rising sun. *Leg.* GLADIVS DOMINI ET GEDEONIS. (The sword of the Lord and of Gideon.—*Judges*, vii. 20.) *Ex.* HOLLANDIA PROCLAM : GYBERN . 3 MAII . 1747. (Proclaimed Governor in Holland, 3 May, 1747.)

145. Van Loon, Suppl. xxiii. 227.

MB. R gilt.

Rare.

This medal has a loop for suspension, and was probably struck at Utrecht. The motto of the Garter is introduced in allusion to the support given by England to the cause of the Stadtholder. The legend on the reverse infers that as God raised up a deliverer of Israel from the Midianites in the person of Gideon, so did He for Holland from the armies of France in the person of William IV.

318. WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, STADTHOLDER. 1747.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William of Orange and Princess Anne. He, hair long, is in armour and mantle; she, with hair adorned with pearls, and love-lock, wears dress fastened with jewel in



front. *Leg.* W . C . H . F . PRINC . AVR . ET ANNA MAG . BRIT.  
Below, HOLTZHEY . FEC. (Martin Holtzhey fecit.)

*Rev.* Inscription,

*Bij't opgaan der ORANJEZON  
Krygt Nederland een Gideon.*

1747.

(At the rising of the Sun of Orange, Holland receives its Gideon.) Above is an orange branch, to which is attached the bundle of arrows of the United Provinces; below, the newly risen sun throwing its rays towards another orange branch, and  
J. V. D. STRENG.

1.15. Van Loon, Suppl. xxiv. 240.

MB. *Æ*.

Rare.

This medal has a loop for suspension. The obverse and reverse are by different medallists. The type has the same reference to Gideon as the preceding one. The distich on the reverse was the composition of the poet Jakob Van der Streng.

319. WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, STADTHOLDER. 1747.

A female figure, armed, facing, holds in her right hand a spear entwined with an orange branch, and to which is attached a label inscribed with the Prince's motto, IE MAINTIENDRAI (I will maintain); her left hand is placed on the shield of Utrecht, VLTRAIECTI, crowned and impaled with that of its diocese: behind is an orange-tree. *Leg.* PRO . ARIS . ET . FOCIS. (For our altars and our hearths.) *Ex.* PROCL . GVBERN . 3 MAII . 1747. (Proclaimed Governor, 3 May, 1747.)

*Rev.* The shield of the Prince of Orange, crowned, within the Garter. *Leg.* GVIL . CAR . HENR . FRISO . PRINC . NASS . ET AR. Below, s. (Nicolaus Van Swinderen.)

1.45. Van Loon, Suppl. xxiii. 229.

Hague, *Æ*.

Very rare.

This medal was struck by the States of Utrecht on the proclamation of the Prince as Stadtholder.

320. WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, STADTHOLDER. 1747.

Bust of William of Orange, *l.*, hair long, in armour, riband and star of the Garter. *Leg.* GUL : CAR : HENR : FRISO PRINC : NASS : ET : AUR. On truncation, KIRK . F. (John Kirk fecit.)

*Rev.* The city of Amsterdam, her shield at her side, seated, *r.*, holds a staff surmounted by the cap of Liberty and presents a rudder inscribed, PER ARDUA (Through difficulties), to William of Orange in Roman dress: in the background are the walls of a city and a ship. *Leg.* DULCE DECUS SALUSQ : POPULI. (The sweet glory and the safety of the people.) *Ex.* HOLLANDIÆ PROCLAM : GUBERN . 3 . MAII . 1747. (Proclaimed Governor of Holland, 3 May, 1747.)

1·3.

(See Woodcut.)



320. William, Prince of Orange, Stadtholder.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

This medal, the type of which is more after the character of Dutch medals, is inserted here as it was executed in England.

321. WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, STADTHOLDER. 1747.

Bust of William of Orange, *l.*, hair long, in armour, ermine mantle, riband and star of the Garter. *Leg.* GVIL . IV . D . G . PR . AR . & . NASS . F . B . GVB . DVX & ARCHITHAL. (William IV., by the grace of God, Prince of Orange and Nassau,

Governor, General, and High-Admiral of United Holland.) On mantle, N. V. S. (Nicolaus Van Swinderen.)

*Rev.* The shield of the Prince of Orange, crowned, within the Garter: around are the seven shields of the United Provinces, all crowned, and united by orange branches; below, on a scroll, EL . V . MAII . MDCCXLVII. (Elected, 5 May, 1747.)

*Leg.* CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ CRESCVNT. (By concord small things increase.)

1.5. Van Loon, Suppl. xxiv. 238.

MB. R.

Rare.

The reverse of this medal also occurs with the obverse of No. 317, and likewise with an obverse bearing the bust of William V. of Orange (See No. 390, p. 676). William was elected a Knight of the Garter 12 June, 1733 (See No. 49, p. 502). The date on the reverse refers to his election as Stadtholder of the whole Union.

### 322. WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, STADTHOLDER. 1747.

Bust of William of Orange, *l.*, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Bust of Princess Anne, *l.*, with lovelock, wearing coronet, gown, and mantle fastened by a chain over the shoulder.

*Leg.* ANNA . BRIT . REG . FIL . PRIMOG . PR . NASS . ET . AR. (Anne, eldest daughter of the King of Britain, Princess of Nassau and Orange.) On mantle, N. V. S. (Nicolaus Van Swinderen.)

1.5. Van Loon, Suppl. xxiv. 238; xxvii. 287.

The description of this piece is given from Van Loon, but no specimen with this type for the reverse has been met with.

### 323. WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, STADTHOLDER. 1747.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William of Orange and Princess Anne. He, hair long, wears dress-coat and riband across the breast; she, with necklace and lovelock, is in close-fitting bodice.

*Leg.* W . C . H . F . PRINC . AVR . ET . ANNA . MAG . BRIT.

*Rev.* The shield of Nassau within a circle of the crowned shields of the Seven Provinces united by a riband. *Leg.* STAD-  
HOULDER . ADMIRAAL & KAPITEYN . GENERAAL VAN 7 PROVINTIEN.  
(Stadtholder, Admiral and Captain-General of the Seven Pro-  
vinces.)

1.6. Van Loon, Suppl. xxiii. 232.

MB. brass.

Not rare.

An ill-executed brass medal, struck upon the same occasion  
as the preceding.

### 324. WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, STADTHOLDER. 1747.

Bust of William of Orange, *l.*, hair short, in armour, riband  
and star of the Garter. *Leg.* W . C . H . FRISO D . G . ARAVS .  
ET N . PR . PATR . PAT. (William Charles Henry Friso, by the  
grace of God, Prince of Orange and Nassau, Father of his  
Country.) Around is an ornamented garter, inscribed with the  
Prince's motto, IE MAINTIENDRAI . 1747.

*Rev.* The shield of the Prince within the Garter.

Above is a crown, one side of which is decorated with two  
hands, issuing from a lion's mouth and an orange wreath,  
clasped, and holding the bundle of arrows; below is inscribed,  
IN HOC VNIVTVR. (In this they are united.) The other side  
is plain.

1.5. Van Loon, Suppl. xxiii. 226.

MB.  $\mathcal{R}$  gilt.

Very rare.

This is a heart-shaped badge struck for distribution, and to  
be worn in remembrance of the proclamation of William as  
Stadtholder. Van Loon says a great variety of these badges  
were executed at this time: but this one appears specially to  
refer to England, which country, since the marriage of the  
Prince of Orange with Princess Anne, had never lost sight of  
the project of bringing about the Prince's elevation to the  
Stadtholderate.

There are other medals relating to William's elevation to the  
Stadtholderate: but as they neither refer to Princess Anne,  
nor to England, nor specially to the Order of the Garter, they  
are not described here. (See Van Loon, Suppl. Pl. xxiii-xxv.)

325. DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH FLEET OFF CAPE FINISTERRE.  
3 May, 1747.

Bust of Anson, *l.*, hair short, no drapery, crowned by Victory standing behind on the prow of a galley. *Leg.* GEORGE LORD ANSON . VICT . MAY III MDCCXLVII. Below, T. PINGO . F.

*Rev.* Victory, holding a wreath and a trophy, stands upon the back of a sea monster, over a small globe. *Leg.* CIRCVMNAVIGATION. Around are six laurel wreaths enclosing the names of KEPPEL, SAVMAREZ, SAVNDERS, BRETT, DENNIS, and CAMPBEL. Underneath, MDCCXL—MDCCXLIV.

1·7. Gent. Mag. 1786, p. 632.

MB. *A. R. Æ.*

Not rare.

The obverse of this medal is imitated from a copper coin of Augustus. It commemorates Anson's defeat and capture of the French fleet off Cape Finisterre, 3 May, 1747. The reverse records Anson's celebrated voyage round the world, in which he was engaged from September, 1740, to June, 1744, and during which he suffered many disasters, achieved some successes, and finally captured the Spanish galleon, the Nuestra Señora de Covadonga, with a treasure exceeding £300,000. The names mentioned are those of the officers of his own ship, the *Centurion*.

326. THE PRINCE OF ORANGE AND THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.  
1747.

Bust of William of Orange, *l.*, hair long, in dress-coat, riband, and star of the Garter. *Leg.* GUL . CAR . HENR . FRISO PR . AURAS . VII . PROV . FOED . STRATEGUS . &C. (William Charles Henry Friso, Prince of Orange, General of the Seven United Provinces, &c.)

*Rev.* Bust of the Duke of Cumberland, *r.*, hair tied behind, in armour and riband across the breast. *Leg.* GVLIELMVS . DVX . CVMBRLÆ. On truncation, T. PINGO . F. Same as the obverse of No. 265.

1·3. Van Loon, Suppl. xxii. 214.

MB. *R.*

Rare.



These personages are united upon the same medal because in the winter of 1746 they met at the Hague to arrange the plan of the ensuing campaign, in which the British part of the allied army was commanded by the Duke of Cumberland. The Prince of Orange, by his elevation to the Stadtholderate, was placed at the head of the Dutch army, but being ignorant of military tactics, and jealous of his more experienced brother-in-law, serious dissensions soon sprang up between him and the Duke.

327. BATTLE OF LAUFFELD. <sup>21 June</sup><sub>2 July</sub>, 1747.

Bust of Louis XV., *r.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* LUD . XV . REX CHRISTIANISS. On neck, J. DUVIVIER F.

*Rev.* Victory, *r.*, holding a javelin and a laurel wreath, walks over captured arms, standards, and the shields of England, Holland, Friesland, and Austria. *Leg.* FIDA PRINCIPIS COMES. (The faithful companion of the Prince.) *Ex.* DE FOEDERATIS ITERUM AD LAUFELTUM II . JULII . M.DCC.XLVII. (Over the Allies again at Lauffeld, 2 July, 1747.) *M.* (François Marteau.)

1·6. Med. Louis XV., 75.

MB.  $\mathcal{R}$ .  $\mathcal{Æ}$ .

On the specimen in silver the bust is varied, and the artist's initials are *F M* (François Marteau) in monogram under the bust.

The want of co-operation between the commanders of the allied army resulted in a serious check at the village of Lauffeld, in front of Maestricht. The Allies had placed themselves between the French army and Maestricht, to defend it from assault, and in that position were attacked by Marshal Saxe on the <sup>21 June</sup><sub>2 July</sub>, 1747. The Duke of Cumberland, who commanded the British on the left, was repeatedly assailed, but each attack was repulsed with great loss. When he at length advanced to complete his success, the Dutch in the centre were seized with a panic and fled, and the Austrians on the right would not move from a well-fortified position. The Duke of Cumberland was therefore compelled to retreat, which he did in good order, but Maestricht was saved, and the loss of the French, by their

own admission, exceeded that of the Allies. Sir John Ligonier, who had commanded the English cavalry in this and previous campaigns, was amongst the prisoners. The previous victory alluded to was that at Roucoux. (See No. 294.)

328. PRINCESS LOUISA, QUEEN OF DENMARK. <sup>24 Aug.</sup><sub>4 Sept.</sub> 1747.

Bust of Princess Louisa, *r.*, hair long, in dress fastened with brooch in front, and mantle lined with ermine and semé with crowns. *Leg.* LOVISA . D . G . DAN . NORV . VAND . GOTH . REGINA. (Louisa, by the grace of God, Queen of Denmark, Norway, the Vandals, and the Goths.) Below, ARBIEN . F. (Magnus Gustav Arbien fecit.)

*Rev.* Meridian sun bearing the double letter of *L* (Louisa); over it two angels hold a crown; beneath is a portion of the globe exhibiting England and Norway. *Leg.* ET . GENERI . DEBITA . ET . VIRTUTI. (Due to her birth and to her virtue.)  
*Ex.* MDCCXLVII . D . IV . SEPT. A. (Magnus Gustav Arbien.)

2. Danske Medailler, Fr. V. Pl. v. 3.

MB. R.

Rare.

Louisa, Queen of Denmark, was the youngest daughter of George II., and had married Frederick V. when he was Crown Prince of Denmark. (See Nos. 217–220.) This medal was struck upon the occasion of the coronation of Louisa.

329. JOHN TAYLOR, THE OCULIST. 1747.

Bust of Taylor, *r.*, hair long, in dress-coat, and cross attached to riband. *Leg.* IOAN . TAYLOR EQVES . MED . DOCT . IMP . REG . ET PRINC . PLVR . OPHTHALMIATER PLVRIMARVMQ . ACAD . SOC. (John Taylor, Knight, Doctor of Medicine, Ophthalmiator to the Empress, the King, and very many Princes, and Fellow of very many Societies.) Below, VESTNER. (Andreas Vestner.)

*Rev.* Inscription, EN VIRVM SCIENTIA MEDICA INSIGNEM TOTAEQUE EVROPA CELEBREM NAT . NORWICH . IN ANGLIA MDCCVIII D . XIII OCTOBR . HORA XI MATVT . QVI COECIS INNUMERIS RES-

TITVENDO SE TOTVM BONO PVBLICO CONSECRAT. (Behold a man remarkable in the science of medicine and celebrated throughout all Europe, born at Norwich in England, on the 13th October, 1708, at eleven o'clock in the morning, who devotes himself entirely to the public good in restoring the sight to innumerable blind persons.)

1.65. Mazzuchelli, II. Pl. cxviii. 10.

No specimen of this medal has been met with.

John Taylor, better known as the Chevalier Taylor, was a native of Norwich, where he began his studies as an oculist, which he afterwards continued in London under the celebrated Cheselden. In 1727 Taylor set out on his professional journeys, and having first visited every town in England, Scotland, and Ireland, he crossed in 1734 over to France. From that year till 1760 he spent his time in going from one country to another, so that in all Europe there was scarcely a town which he had not visited. He was admitted at all the foreign courts, and was honoured with many marks of favour by learned societies of all countries. In 1736 he was appointed oculist to George II., and in the course of his travels on the Continent received like appointments to several crowned heads, princes, and others, amongst whom were the Empress of Austria, Frederick the Great, and Pope Benedict XIV. In 1762 he published in three volumes an account of his travels, in which he has recorded all his titles and diplomas, but the work throughout is full of conceit and self-praise. After the publication of his memoirs Taylor went to Rome, where it appears that he shortly afterwards died. This medal was probably executed in 1747, when Taylor first visited Germany.

330. BIRTHDAY OF PRINCESS CAROLINE OF ORANGE.

$\frac{17}{28}$  Feb. 1748.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William of Orange and Princess Anne. He, hair long, is in armour, riband, and George of the Garter; she wears coronet, rich dress, and ermine mantle. *Leg. w.* C. H. FRISO & ANNA D. G. PRINCEPS ARAVS. &C. Below, M. HOLTZHEY. FECIT.

*Rev.* Bust of Princess Caroline, *r.*, hair short, in embroidered gown; below, 1748: all within a wreath of orange and rose branches united at the base by the arrows of the Provinces. *Leg.* CAROLINA D. G. PRINCEPS ARAVS. & C. SPES PATRIAE. ÆT. ANN. V. (Caroline, by the grace of God, Princess of Orange, &c., the Hope of her country; aged five years.)

1.6.

(See Woodcut.)



330. Birthday of Princess Caroline of Orange.

MB. R.

Very rare.

The Princess Caroline was born  $\frac{17}{28}$  Feb. 1743 (See No. 207). This piece was struck in honour of the fifth anniversary of her birthday. At this time she was the only child of the Prince and Princess of Orange, and all the hope of succession was centred in her.

## 331. BIRTHDAY OF PRINCESS CAROLINE OF ORANGE.

 $\frac{17}{28}$  Feb. 1748.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William of Orange and Princess Anne. He, hair long, is in armour and riband across the breast; she wears coronet and mantle over the shoulders. *Leg.* W. C. H. FRISO ET ANNA D. G. ARAVS. ET NASS. PR. Below, HOLTZHEY. (Martin Holtzhey.)

*Rev.* Bust of Princess Caroline, *r.*, &c.; similar to the pre-

ceding, but over her shoulders is a mantle fastened with a brooch.  
*Leg.* CAROLINA . D . G . PRINCEPS AR . SPES PATRIÆ . AET . AN . V.  
 ·85.

MB. A.

Very rare.

This is a variety of the preceding, and smaller.

332. BIRTHDAY OF PRINCESS CAROLINE OF ORANGE.

$\frac{17}{28}$  Feb. 1748.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William of Orange and Princess Anne, &c.; similar to the preceding. *Leg.* W . C . H . FRISO ET ANNA D . G . PRINC . ARAVS . ETC. Below, M. HOLTZHEY . F.

*Rev.* Bust of Princess Caroline, *r.*, &c.; similar to No. 330.  
*Leg.* CAROLINA D . G . PRINCEPS AR . SPES PATRIÆ . AET . AN . V.  
 1·15. Van Loon, Suppl. xxv. 253.

Hague, R.

Rare.

This is another variety, which combines in a certain degree the types of the two preceding pieces.

333. BIRTH OF PRINCE WILLIAM OF ORANGE.  $\frac{26 \text{ Feb.}}{8 \text{ March}}$ , 1748.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William of Orange and Princess Anne. He, hair long, is in armour and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder; she wears diadem, lace gown with jewel at the breast, and ermine mantle. *Leg.* W . C . H . FRISO ET ANNA D . G . ARAVS . ET NASS . PRINC. Below, M. HOLTZHEY . FEC.

*Rev.* An angel descending from heaven presents an infant to two suppliant females, representatives of Holland and Nassau, with their shields and a staff surmounted by the cap of Liberty. *Leg.* TANDEM EXORATVS DEDIT. ([Heaven], at length prevailed upon, has granted our prayer.) *Ex.* WILHELMVS NATVS HAGÆ . COM . ANN . LIB . IVBIL . D . VIII . MART. (William, born at the Hague, 8 March, in the jubilee year of liberty.)

1·9. Van Loon, Suppl. xxvi. 262.

MB. R.

Rare.



This medal commemorates the birth of Prince William of Orange, afterwards William V. The reigning Prince had already been married six years when the first son was at length granted to his prayers, in the year 1748, just one hundred years after the Treaty of Westphalia, which was deemed the charter of Independence of the States.

334. BIRTH OF PRINCE WILLIAM OF ORANGE.  $\frac{26 \text{ Feb.}}{8 \text{ March}}$ , 1748.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William of Orange and Princess Anne. He, hair long, is in armour with straps on the shoulder; she wears coronet, rich dress with jewel on the breast, and ermine mantle. *Leg.* W . C . H . FRISO ET ANNA D . G . ARAVS . ET NASS . PRINC. Below, HOLTZHEU . F. (Martin Holtzhey fecit.)

*Rev.* An angel, reposing on radiated clouds, holds the infant Prince in her mantle. *Leg.* TANDEM EXORATVS DEDIT. Below, NATVS . ANN . LIB . IVBIL . D . VIII . MART.

1. Van Loon, Suppl. xxv. 255.

MB. *R.*

Rare.

From the plate in Van Loon it appears that this piece was sometimes furnished with a radiated border, and was worn as an ornament.

335. BIRTH OF PRINCE WILLIAM OF ORANGE.  $\frac{26 \text{ Feb.}}{8 \text{ March}}$ , 1748.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William of Orange and Princess Anne; similar to the preceding, but he is without straps on the shoulder, and she has three pearls instead of a jewel on her breast. Below, M. HOLTZHEV . F.

*Rev.* An angel reposing on radiated clouds, &c.; similar to the preceding.

1.15.

MB. *R.*

Rare.

This is only a variety of the preceding.

336. BIRTH OF PRINCE WILLIAM OF ORANGE.  $\frac{26 \text{ Feb.}}{8 \text{ March}}, 1748.$

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William of Orange and Princess Anne. He, hair long, is in armour with lion's head on the shoulder, and ermine mantle; she, with lovelock, wears coronet, dress, and mantle. *Leg.* GVILIELMVS . IV . D . G . A . & . N . PR . FOED . BELG . GVB . HER . DVX & THAL . SVMM \* ANNA . D . G . M . BRIT . ARAVS . ET NASS . PRINCEPS. (William IV., by the grace of God, Prince of Orange and Nassau, Hereditary Governor, General, and High-Admiral of United Holland: Anne, by the grace of God, Princess of Great Britain, Orange, and Nassau.) Below, N. V. S. (Nicolaus Van Swinderen.)

*Rev.* An obelisk, to which is attached a tablet, crowned, and inscribed,

FELICI . GENIO . FIS . COMPOS . ARAVSIO . VOTI .  
EXVLTES . PRINCEPS . NASCITVR . ECCE . TVVS.

(By a happy fortune, Orange, you have obtained your prayer. Rejoice; behold! your Prince is born.) Underneath is the date, 17 $\frac{3}{8}$ 48, *i.e.*, 8 March, 1748. On one side is seated Fame, pointing to the inscription, and on the other the Genius of Orange, her shield at her side, holding the infant Prince. *Ex.* HAGE . COMITIS. (At the Hague.)

1·85. Van Loon, Suppl. xxvi. 263.

MB. *R.*

Rare.

The inscription on the reverse is chronogrammatic, though the numeral letters are not as usual distinguished by their size. They make up the date, MCCCCCLXVVVVVVIIIIIIII = 1748.

337. BIRTH OF PRINCE WILLIAM OF ORANGE.  $\frac{26 \text{ Feb.}}{8 \text{ March}}, 1748.$

Bust of the young Prince, *r.*, in rich dress and mantle. *Leg.* GVILIELMVS . D . G . PRINCEPS . ARAVSIE . ET . NASSAVIE. On mantle, N. V. S. (Nicolaus Van Swinderen.)

*Rev.* An obelisk, to which is attached a tablet, crowned, and inscribed, &c.; same as the preceding.

1·85. Van Loon, Suppl. xxvi. 264.

Hague, *R.*

Rare.

338. BIRTH OF PRINCE WILLIAM OF ORANGE. <sup>26 Feb.</sup>  
<sup>8 March,</sup> 1748.

Bust of Princess Anne, *l.*, with lovelock, wearing coronet, gown, and mantle fastened by a chain over the shoulder. *Leg.* ANNA . BRIT . REG . FIL . PRIMOG . PR . NASS . ET . AR. On mantle, *N. v. s.* (Nicolaus Van Swinderen.) Same as the reverse of No. 322.

*Rev.* A female figure, Anne, standing, facing, beneath the bright rays of the sun, and sacrificing at a burning altar inscribed, *D . T . O . M.* (To God, the very good and great Protector), and with the artist's initials, *v. s.* (Nicolaus Van Swinderen.) At her side is a cornucopia filled with fruit and flowers. *Leg.* PIIS . VOTIS . RESPONDET . EVENTVS. (The event answers the pious prayers.) *Ex.* MDCCXLVIII.

1.45. Van Loon, Suppl. xxvii. 287, and xxix. 320.

This piece is described after Van Loon, as no specimen has been met with. As given in the plates, the sizes of the obverse and reverse do not correspond with one another.

There are other medals commemorating the birth of this Prince (See Van Loon, Suppl. Pl. xxv. and xxvii.); but as no mention is made of Princess Anne, they are not described here.

339. PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE. PRELIMINARIES SIGNED.  
<sup>19</sup>/<sub>30</sub> April, 1748.

Bust of William of Orange, *r.*, in helmet in the form of a lion's head, and decorated with laurel wreath and plumes, armour, and ermine mantle. *Leg.* W . C . H . FRISO D . G . PR . ARAVS . ET NASS . TOT . BELG . LIB . GVB . HÆRED. (William Charles Henry Friso, by the grace of God, Prince of Orange and Nassau, Hereditary Governor of all liberated Holland.) On truncation, *HOLTZHEY.* (Martin Holtzhey.)

*Rev.* Hercules, standing, *l.*, beneath the rays of the sun, and holding out his club, from which sprout branches; behind him is a tree. *Leg.* EN GERMINA PACIS. (Behold the germs of Peace.) *Ex.* PRAELIM . AQVISGRANI DECRET . ANNO LIB . IVBILAEI. (The

preliminaries concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle in the Jubilee year of Liberty.)

1.7. Van Loon, Suppl. xxv. 256.

Hague, R.

Rare.

After the battle of Lauffeld (See No. 327), the French availed themselves of Sir John Ligonier's captivity to open negotiations for peace. With this object a Congress met at Aix-la-Chapelle in March, 1748; in April the preliminaries of peace were signed by the English, Dutch, and French plenipotentiaries, and on the  $\frac{7}{18}$  Oct. a definitive treaty was concluded by all the powers, except Sardinia, which left all the nations engaged in the war nearly in the same situation, so far as regards their territorial possessions, as before its commencement. This medal refers specially to the signing of the preliminaries on the  $\frac{19}{30}$  April, and this year is called the "year of Jubilee," as it was the centenary of the Treaty of Westphalia, under the terms of which Spain acknowledged the independence and sovereignty of the States. Hercules, when he had concluded his labours, planted his club, and it was transformed into an olive-tree. (See also No. 139, Vol. I. p. 718.)

340. PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE. PRELIMINARIES SIGNED.

$\frac{19}{30}$  April, 1748.

Louis XV., in the character of Hercules, resists the appeal of Victory, who is trampling upon mural crowns and the shield of Maestricht, and is enticing him with laurel wreaths, but turns to Peace and accepts her olive branch. *Leg.* LVDOVICO XV. VICTORI PACIFICO. (To Louis XV., the pacific Conqueror.)

*Rev.* Inscription, QUOD SUBACTIS TOTIUS BELGII CIVITATIBUS, AUSTR. ANGL. ET BAT. TER ACIE SUPERATIS, TRAJECTOQUE AD MOSAM DEDITIONI ADACTO, PACIS CONDITIONES PRÆVIAS AQUISGRANI SANCIVIT, ET GLORIAM ARMIS PARTAM MODERATIONE CUMULAVIT. M.DCC.XLVIII. (Because, the Provinces of the whole of Belgium having been subdued, Austria, England, and Holland having been thrice defeated in battle, and Maestricht having been compelled to surrender, he ratified the preliminaries of

peace at Aix-la-Chapelle, and by his moderation augmented the glory acquired by his arms, 1748.)

1.6. Med. Louis XV., 77.

MB. R. Æ.

The specimen in copper reads incorrectly AQIUSGRANI.

This is the French memorial of the preliminaries of peace concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle. The inscription on the reverse is similar in spirit to others on medals struck by Louis XIV. to commemorate the Treaties of Nimeguen and Ryswick (See Van Loon, III. 258, and No. 471, p. 178). The three battles referred to are Fontenoy, Roucoux, and Lauffeld. Maestricht was not compelled to surrender, but in the preliminaries of the Peace it was agreed, "that for the glory of the arms of his most Christian Majesty," it should be surrendered, but restored with all its magazines and artillery. The destruction of Louis's navy and the exhaustion of his finances influenced him more in his negotiations than his spirit of moderation.

### 341. PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE CONCLUDED. $\frac{7}{18}$ Oct. 1748.

Piety, standing at a lighted altar decorated with a caduceus and two cornucopias, implores Peace, who descends upon a cloud, bearing a cornucopia, an olive branch, and scales. On the left lies the Lion of the United Provinces with sword, arrows, and a spear surmounted by the cap of Liberty, and the Bible inscribed, RELIGIO. *Leg.*—

E SVPERIS ASTRÆA REDVX BONA SÆCVLA REDDENS.

(Peace on her return from heaven restoring happy times.)

*Ex.* PAX AQVISGRANI SANCITA ANNO LIB. IVBILÆO MDCCXLVIII.

(The Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle concluded in the Jubilee year of Liberty, 1748.)

*Rev.* The eight shields of England, France, Austria, Spain, the United Provinces, Sardinia, Genoa, and Modena, forming a circle round a blazing heart pierced with eight arrows: the whole enclosed within a wreath of lilies and branches of orange and olive, amidst which appear a trident and a rudder,



and over all a naval crown. *Leg.* REDVNIVNTVR. (They are reunited.)

1.7. Van Loon, Suppl. xxv. 258, and xxvi. 268.

MB. R.

Rare.

The eight shields are those of the countries which were parties to the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; the heart and arrows are symbolical of their amicable reunion. The lilies and orange branches represent France and the States, the parties most interested, and the naval emblems England and Holland, whose successes at sea had principally contributed to the establishment of the Peace which was concluded this year, 1748, one hundred years after the Peace of Westphalia.

The obverse of this medal is figured in Van Loon, Suppl. Pl. xxv. 258, as the reverse of another which has the bust of William of Orange for the type of the obverse.

### 342. PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE CONCLUDED. $\frac{7}{18}$ Oct. 1748.

Bust of William of Orange, *r.*, hair long, in armour and riband across the breast. *Leg.* W . C . H . FRISO D . G . PR . AR . ET NASS . ETHNARCHA BELL . DVX HÆR . ASSERT . LIB . (William Charles Henry Friso, by the grace of God, Prince of Orange and Nassau, Hereditary Stadtholder and Captain-General [of Holland], and Vindicator of Liberty.) Below, M. HOLTZHEY . F.

*Rev.* Peace, seated on clouds, descending from heaven, and holding a cornucopia, olive branch, and scales; before her, at her feet, is the Lion of the United Provinces with sword, arrows, and a spear surmounted by the cap of Liberty, and the Bible inscribed, RELIGIO. *Leg.*—

E SVPERIS ASTRÆA REDVX BONA SECVLA REDDENS.

*Ex.* PAX AQVISGR . SANCITA ANNO LIBERT . IVBIL . MDCCXLVIII.

1.35. Van Loon, Suppl. xxv. 259.

Hague, R.

Rare.

The inscriptions on the reverse are similar to those on the obverse of the preceding medal.

343. PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE CONCLUDED.  $\frac{7}{18}$  Oct. 1748.

Bust of William of Orange, *r.*, hair long, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Peace, seated on clouds, descending from heaven, and holding a cornucopia, olive branch, and scales. *Upper leg.*—

E SVPERIS ASTRÆA REDVX BONA SECVLA REDDENS.

*Lower leg.* PAX AQVISGR. SANCITA ANNO LIB. IVBIL. MDCCXLVIII. Similar to the preceding.

1.15. Van Loon, Suppl. xxv. 259, and xxvii. 275.

No specimen of this medal has been met with. The size of the obverse, as given in the plates of Van Loon, does not correspond with that of the reverse.

344. PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE CONCLUDED.  $\frac{7}{18}$  Oct. 1748.

Bust of William of Orange, *r.*, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* GV : IV . D . G . A . E . N . PR . FOED . BELG . GVB . HÆR . DVX E . THAL . SVMM. (William IV., by the grace of God, Prince of Orange and Nassau, Hereditary Governor, General, and High-Admiral of United Holland.) Below, N. S. (Nicolaus Van Swinderen.)

*Rev.* Peace standing, *l.*, with olive branch and sceptre. *Leg.* PAX AVGVSTA. *Ex.* AQVISGRANI 1748. (The august Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.)

1. Van Loon, Suppl. xxvi. 267.

Hague, *R.*

Rare.

345. PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE CONCLUDED.  $\frac{7}{18}$  Oct. 1748.

Half-length figure of William of Orange, *r.*, hair long, in armour and ermine mantle; he holds in his right hand a marshal's staff. *Leg.* GVIL . IV . D . G . PR . AR . ET . NASS . F . B . GVB . DVX . ET . ARCHITHAL. (William IV., by the grace of God, Prince of Orange and Nassau, Governor, General, and High-Admiral of United Holland.) Below, N. V. S. (Nicolaus Van Swinderen.)

*Rev.* Peace, standing towards *l.*, holds an olive branch and the shields of France and Holland in her right hand, and in her left a blazing torch, with which she is setting fire to a pile of arms; at her feet is a cornucopia; in the distance is the city of Aix-la-Chapelle, and above her head the Serpent of Eternity, radiate, and encircling the letter *c.* *Leg.* FELICITAS NOVI SECVLI. (The happiness of a new age.) *Ex.* AQVISGRANI . MDCCXLVIII. (At Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.)

2.1. Van Loon, Suppl. xxvii. 276.

No specimen of this medal has been met with.

France and Holland were the two chief parties to the treaty, and so only their shields are represented on this medal. The letter *c.*, with the Serpent of Eternity, marks the centenary of the Treaty of Westphalia.

346. PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE CONCLUDED.  $\frac{7}{18}$  Oct. 1748.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William of Orange and Princess Anne. He, with hair tied behind, is in armour and mantle; she wears coronet and mantle over her shoulders. *Leg.* G . C . H . FRISO . & . ANNA . D . G . ARAVS . ET . NASS . PRINC.

*Rev.* A lighted altar decorated with the cap of Liberty and with palm and laurel branches: above is the Serpent of Eternity encircling the letter *c.* *Leg.* PAX PVBLICA AQVISGRANI. (The public Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.) *Ex.* MDCCXLVIII.

1.05. Van Loon, Suppl. xxvii. 277.

Hague, R.

Rare.

This piece, like the preceding, specially commemorates the Peace of Westphalia as well as that of Aix-la-Chapelle.

347. PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE CONCLUDED.  $\frac{7}{18}$  Oct. 1748.

Piety, with a cross and Bible, stands near an altar on which lies the Treaty of Westphalia with the seals of Austria, the United Provinces, and France, and inscribed, IAM PER SECVLVM (Already for a century—), and raises her head in a suppliant attitude towards a radiated triangle above. *Leg.* DVRAVIT. (—it has

endured.) *Ex.* PAX WESTPHALICA SANCITA MDCXXXVIII. (The Peace of Westphalia concluded, 1648.)

*Rev.* A female figure, Peace, with olive wreath on her head, is attaching to the branches of an olive-tree the eight shields of Austria, Spain, Sardinia, Modena, Genoa, the United Provinces, England, and France, above which is a scroll inscribed IN SECVLA. (For centuries—) Around lie broken swords, arms, and flags. *Leg.* DVRABIT. (—will it endure.) *Ex.* PAX AQUISGRANENS MDCCXLVIII. (The Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.)

1·65. Van Loon, Suppl. xxvii. 279.

No specimen of this medal has been met with. It expresses a hope that, as the Peace of Westphalia had lasted for one century, so might the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle endure for many centuries.

348. PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE CONCLUDED.  $\frac{7}{18}$  Oct. 1748.

A turreted female figure, Aix-la-Chapelle, holding a globe on which is perched a dove with an olive branch, stands near an obelisk decorated with the Imperial shield, and inscribed, GAUDIVM REIPVBLICAE. (The joy of the State.) In the distance is the city of Aix-la-Chapelle. *Leg.* PACATI GLORIA MVNDI. (The glory of the pacified world.) *Ex.* PAX AQUISGRANI SIGNATA MDCCXXXVIII M. OCTOBR. (The Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle signed, in the month of October, 1748.)

*Rev.* Eight laureated shields of Austria, Spain, France, Sardinia, England, Modena, the United Provinces, and Genoa, arranged in a circle, within which is the inscription, NON SINE NYMINE DIVVM. (Not without the interposition of Providence.—*comp. Virg. Aen. ii. 777.*) *Leg.* PAX URBES PAX REGNA LIGAT PAX CONGREGAT ORBEM. (Peace binds cities and kingdoms: Peace unites the world.)

1·75. Van Loon, Suppl. xxvii. 278.

MB. pewter.

Rare.

Aix-la-Chapelle was one of the Imperial cities, and her Genius is, therefore, holding up the symbol of peace to the obelisk of the Empire. This medal was probably struck in that city to commemorate the peace negotiated there.

349. PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE CONCLUDED.  $\frac{7}{18}$  Oct. 1748.

Mars rushing, *l.*, bearing a sword and a lighted torch; in the distance is the town of Bois-le-Duc. *Leg.* MINACIA MARTIS—*Ex.* S . P . Q . S. (The Senate and People of Silvaducensis, *i.e.* Bois-le-Duc.)

*Rev.* The Genius of Bois-le-Duc, standing, facing, holding an olive branch and a cornucopia: at her side is her shield. *Leg.* MITESCUNT TEMPORA PACE. (The threatening times of war are assuaged by peace.) *Ex.* MDCCXLVIII. MARME . F. (J. C. Marmé fecit).

1·2. Van Loon, Suppl. xxvi. 269.

Hague, *R.*

Rare.

Several dies, all slightly varied, were made for striking this medalet: in some Mars runs to right. Bois-le-Duc was much interested in the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; for had Maestricht, which was besieged by the French, fallen, an attack on her own walls would be imminent. This piece was struck for distribution amongst the members of the Council of the city.

350. PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE CONCLUDED.  $\frac{7}{18}$  Oct. 1748.

Bust of Louis XV., *r.*, hair bound with fillet, no drapery. *Leg.* LUD . XV . REX CHRISTIANISS. Below, F. M. (François Marteau.)

*Rev.* Peace, her head radiate, holding an olive branch and a cornucopia, is seated, facing, within a pavilion amidst emblems of Science and Commerce. Beyond are trophies of arms. *Leg.* SALUS GENERIS HUMANI. (The preservation of the human race.) *Ex.* PAX AQUISGRANENSIS . XVIII . OCTOBRI . M.DCC.XLVIII. (The Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 18 Oct. 1748.) J. C. R. (Joseph Charles Roettier.)

1·6. Med. Louis XV., 78.

MB. *R.* *Æ.*

The obverse of the specimen in silver is somewhat varied, and has the artist's initials, *F M*, in monogram.



This is the French memorial of the Peace. With the exception of Holland, France, and England (See Nos. 354, 355), none of the other States, who were parties to the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, appear to have struck any medals to commemorate this important event.

351. PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE CONCLUDED.  $\frac{7}{18}$  Oct. 1748.

Bust of Louis XV., r., laureate, no drapery. *Leg.* LUD . XV .  
REX CHRISTIANISS.

*Rev.* Hercules leaning on his club, his bow and quiver at his feet. *Leg.* PACATO ORBE QUIESCIT. (The world being at peace, he rests.) *Ex.* ORDINAIRES DES GUERRES . 1749. (Department for War, 1749.)

1.1.

L. de Coster, R.

Rare.

This is a New Year's jeton for 1749 struck in France by the War Department, and commemorating the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

352. PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE CONCLUDED.  $\frac{7}{18}$  Oct. 1748.

Peace, seated on clouds, descending from heaven, and holding a cornucopia, olive branch, and scales. *Upper leg.*—

E SVPERIS ASTRÆA REDVX BONA SECVLÀ REDDENS.

*Lower leg.* PAX AQVISGR . SANCITA ANNO LIB . IVBIL . MDCCXLVIII.  
Same as the reverse of No. 343.

*Rev.* Hope, head radiate, standing, l., and holding in one hand a branch of olive, and in the other a cornucopia and an anchor. Below, within a cartouche, MDCCXLIX.

1.35.

L. de Coster, R.

Very rare.

This is also a New Year's medalet for 1749, commemorating the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, but struck in Holland.

353. BIRTH OF PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK.  $\frac{18}{29}$  Jan.  
1749.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of Frederick V. and Louisa of Denmark. He, with hair long, and tied behind, is in armour and mantle semé with crowns and lined with ermine; she, with jewels in her hair, wears low dress and ermine mantle, also semé with crowns. *Leg.* FRIDERIC . V . ET LOVISA D . G . REX ET REG . DAN . NORV. On his truncation, ARBIEN. (Magnus Gustav Arbien.)

*Rev.* A Genius, wearing a radiated crown, presents an infant to Dania, seated upon the Danish Lion holding her shield; her foot rests upon a terminus of Mercury; behind, a globe and a rudder. *Leg.* IN SPEM FVTVRI SECVLI. (For the hope of a future generation.) *Ex.* CHRISTIANVS . PRIN . HÆRED . DAN . ET NOR . NATVS D . 29 . IAN . 1749. (Christian, Hereditary Prince of Denmark and Norway, born 29 Jan. 1749.) M. G. A. (Magnus Gustav Arbien.)

2.2. Danske Medailler, Fr. V. Pl. ix. 1.

MB. R.

Rare.

The Prince whose birth is here commemorated was afterwards Christian VII. His mother, Louisa, Queen of Denmark, was the youngest daughter of George II. The globe and rudder point to his future reign, and the terminus of Mercury to the preservation of the State.

354. PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE PROCLAIMED. 2 Feb. 1749.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* GEORGIUS II . D . G . REX. Below, I. KIRK . F.

*Rev.* Britannia, seated, *r.*, on the sea-shore, leans upon her shield, holds an olive branch and a cornucopia, and tramples upon implements of war. On the water are two ships. *Leg.* PAX COMMERCII NUTRIX. (Peace, the nurse of Commerce.) *Ex.* PROCLAM . 2 FEB . MDCCXLVIII. (Proclaimed, 2 Feb. 1748 [O.S.].)

1.35.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. Æ. Thomas, A. Hunter, R. Rare.



354. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle proclaimed.

The Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, which had been concluded in Oct. 1748, was proclaimed in London 2 Feb. 1749, *i.e.*, 1748 old style.

355. PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE PROCLAIMED. 2 Feb. 1749.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, &c.; similar to the preceding, but no artist's name.

*Rev.* Britannia seated, *r.*, on the sea-shore, &c.; similar to the preceding, but only one ship is seen. *Leg.* PEACE . NOURISHES . TRADE. *Ex.* PROCLAM'D . 2 . FEB . 1748.

1.6.

MB. brass.

Rare.

This is a badly executed imitation of the preceding by an unknown artist.

356. FREEMASONS OF MINORCA. 1749.

Harpocrates, with his finger on his mouth, compasses and square in his hand, stands, *l.*, and leans upon a column. *Leg.* TVTA . EST . FIDELI . SILENTIO . MERCES. (Sure is the reward to faithful silence.) *Ex.* YEO . F. (Richard Yeo fecit.)

*Rev.* Two right hands, clasped. *Upper leg.* CONCORDIA . FRAT-  
TRVM. (The concord of Brethren.) *Lower leg.* INSVLA . MINOR .  
BALEARI. (The Island of Minorca.) *Ex.* 5749.

1·9.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. R.

Very rare.



356. Medal of the Freemasons of Minorca.

The Freemasons calculate from the creation of the world, which they consider to have taken place 4000, or 4004 years before the Christian era, the date of this medal is therefore 1749 or 1753. It was most probably struck in 1749, as between the years 1747 and 1752, whilst Lord Byron was Grand Master, a patent was issued for creating a Provincial Grand Master for Minorca, to which event this medal may refer.

357. DISSENSIONS BETWEEN DR. CHARLES LUCAS AND THE  
CORPORATION OF DUBLIN. 4 August, 1749.

Justice preventing Anarchy from destroying Liberty, whom he has thrown down, has seized by the hair, and is about to stab. *Leg.* MAY GEORGE PROTECT WHAT JUSTICE TRYs TO SAVE.  
*Ex.* T. PINGO . F.

*Rev.* Inscription, THE GLORIOUS ATTEMPT OF LXIV TO PRESERVE THE CONSTITUTION MDCCXLIX. Above is the Irish harp with broken strings; and below, the shield of Dublin and the regalia of the city.

155.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. Æ. brass.

Rare.

This medal has a ring for suspension, and was intended to be worn. It was struck by the Court of Aldermen of Dublin to commemorate a majority at a meeting of the Sheriffs and Commons of that city on the 4th Aug. 1749, when it was decided by 64 votes to 37 not to allow Dr. Lucas's "Fifth Letter to the Commons and Citizens of the City of Dublin," to



357. Dissensions between Dr. Charles Lucas and the Corporation of Dublin.

be read before the Assembly. Dr. Lucas had been censured by the Commons of the city of Dublin for an attack upon that body respecting the administration of the affairs of the city, and his "Fifth Letter" was a reply to the censure. Great dissensions originated with the matter, and addresses were voted to Dr. Lucas and Mr. James Digges La Touche for their energetic efforts to preserve the liberties of the citizens. Dr. Lucas was a member of the Common Council, and on account of his zeal and efforts in the popular cause was afterwards elected one of the representatives in Parliament for the city of Dublin.



358.

PRINCE CHARLES. 1749.

A Highlander, standing front face, with drawn sword and shield, inscribed, *QUIS CONTENDAT MECUM.* (Who can contend with me?) *Leg.* NULLUM NON MOVEBO LAPIDEM UT ILLUD ADIPISCAR. (I will leave no stone unmoved to obtain that.) 1749.

*Rev.* An expanded rose. *Leg.* MEA . RES . AGITUR. (My affairs are at issue.—*comp. Hor. Ep. I. xviii. 84.*)

1.25. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xiv. 3.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

This is one of the numerous medals issued from time to time by the Stuart partisans to keep their cause alive in the minds of their friends. The inscription on the reverse probably refers to the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, by which the King of France acknowledged the right of George II. to the British throne, and pledged himself not to permit any member of the Stuart family to reside within his territory. Charles was, in consequence, compelled by force to leave the country. He was thus abandoned by the only power whom he could consider an ally.

359.

PRINCE CHARLES. 1750.

Bust of Prince Charles, r., hair short, curly behind, no drapery.

*Rev.* A leafless hollow tree, from the root of which springs a flourishing young sapling. *Leg.* REVIRESCIT. (It flourishes anew.) *Ex.* 1750.

1.35. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xiv. 4.

MB. R. Æ.

Hunter, R.

Not uncommon.

The portrait is copied from the medal (No. 251), which was struck in the year 1745. This is another partisan medal issued to keep the cause of Prince Charles alive: it was called the "Oak Medal." It was privately executed by Thomas Pingo, at the expense of a Society which met at the Crown and Anchor, opposite to St. Clement's Church, in the Strand. Each member, upon the payment of his subscription of one guinea, was entitled to a specimen in copper. In the case of the

specimens in gold and silver, the value of the metal, in addition to the subscription, was charged. The numbers struck were 6 in gold, 102 in silver, 283 in copper, and 50 in tin. (See Notes and Queries, 22 May, 1858, p. 417.) The engraving of the dies cost £88 16s. 0d.

360.

PRINCE CHARLES. 1750.

Bust of Prince Charles, r., hair short, curly behind, no drapery. *Leg.* PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STUART.

*Rev.* The Prince in Highland costume approaches Scotia, holding her shield and spear; between them is a cornucopia: behind Scotia is a pedestal decorated with the thistle and surmounted by the Unicorn. In the distance are ships and a castle. *Ex.* SEMPER ARMIS NUNC ET INDUSTRIA. (Always with arms and now with diligence.)

2. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xii. 3.

MB. electrotype from R. W. Cochran-Patrick, Æ.

Very rare.

The head on the obverse is the same as on the preceding medal, but somewhat larger. The dies for this medal were probably made by Thomas Pingo in 1750; but, as the reverse of the specimen in the possession of Mr. Cochran-Patrick shows marks of rust, it is possible that his medal was not struck till some years later. This medal was intended for circulation amongst Charles's adherents, and the legend on the reverse declares his determination to prosecute his cause by force of arms and with vigour.

361.

JACOBITE MEETING. 1750.

A trophy of arms; in the centre is a shield with the Cross of St. Andrew. *Leg.* CON. R. C. S. HOC NUM. D. EX PRÆ. JAC. 1750. (The secret Conference [assembled] for consultation was presented with this medal by order of James in 1750.)

*Rev.* A thistle. *Leg.* FLORESCAT ET PUNGAT. (May it flourish and prick.)

1.3. Cat. Arch. Inst., Edinburgh, 1859, p. 113.

MB. R.

Extremely rare.

The secret visit of Charles to London in September, 1750, may have caused the striking of this and the preceding medals. The English Jacobites having of late been very active, Charles, with his friend Colonel Brett, crossed the Channel and took up his residence at the house of Lady Primrose, where he was introduced to Dr. King, who was then at the head of the Church of England Jacobites. He remained in London but a few days, being soon convinced that the country was not ripe for rebellion. During his visit he wandered about the streets with Brett, and is said to have visited the Tower, and to have examined its walls with the view of ascertaining their strength. A meeting of his friends was held in Pall Mall, at which the Prince presided, and amongst those present were the Duke of Beaufort and the Earl of Westmoreland. This visit of the Prince does not appear to have been known at the English Court.

The inscription on the obverse of the above medal is somewhat enigmatical; but it is possible that it may refer to the secret meeting held in Pall Mall, and have been struck for distribution amongst those present.

362. ACADEMY OF ANCIENT MUSIC. 1750.

Apollo crowning with a laurel wreath a student who plays upon a harpsichord; behind is the vanquished Marsyas bound to a tree. *Ex.* YEO . F. (Richard Yeo fecit.)

*Rev.* Inscription, IN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF MERIT.—ACADEMY . OF . ANTIENT . MUSIC . LONDON . MDCCL . PEPUSCH . PRÆSES. —YEO . FECIT. All within the Serpent of Eternity, from which is suspended a label inscribed, STATE SVPER VIAS ANTIQVAS. (Stand upon the ancient ways.)

1.9.

MB. R. Æ.

Rare.

In the year 1710 a number of distinguished musicians and gentlemen formed a plan of founding a society for the study

and practice of vocal and instrumental harmony, to be held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand. The Society was called the Academy of Ancient Music, and Dr. John Christopher Pepusch, a native of Berlin, was one of its original founders. This institution continued to flourish till the year 1734, when, in consequence of dissension amongst the members, it would probably have been broken up, had not Dr. Pepusch generously undertaken the charge of it, and personally superintended the instruction given to the pupils. This medal was an honorary reward for successful students. The device is copied from a picture by Andrea Sacchi, called "Apollo rewarding Merit and punishing Arrogance."

363.

STATE OF ENGLAND. 1750.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, riband and star of the Garter. *Leg.* GEORGIUS II. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX. On truncation, J. A. DASSIER.



363. State of England.

*Rev.* Britannia, seated, facing, on the sea-shore, leans on her shield, and holds an olive branch and a staff with the cap of

Liberty, her Lion reposing at her feet; Mercury, or Commerce, pours out abundance before her, and an infant Genius beside her is employed in measuring a globe: in the distance, shipping. *Leg.* HÆ TIBI SUNT ARTES. (These are thy arts.) *Ex.* MDCCL.

2·15. (See Woodcut.)

MB. Æ. Not uncommon.

This medal commemorates no particular event but the general state of the kingdom. The few years of peace that followed the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle were the most prosperous and happy that Europe had ever known. Arts and letters were successfully cultivated, manufactures and commerce flourished, and society was highly polished.

364. STATE OF ENGLAND. 1750.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Britannia, seated, facing, on the sea-shore, &c.; similar to the preceding, but from a different die, as there is a mountain behind her.

2·15.

MB. Æ. Rare.

This appears to have been the first medal executed, and the die to have been afterwards altered. It is not so well finished as the preceding one.

365. FREE BRITISH FISHERY SOCIETY. 1750.

Bust of the Prince of Wales, *r.*, hair long, in armour and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* FREDERICK PRINCE OF WALES. Below, GOVERNOR OF THE SOCIETY. On truncation, *L. Koch.*

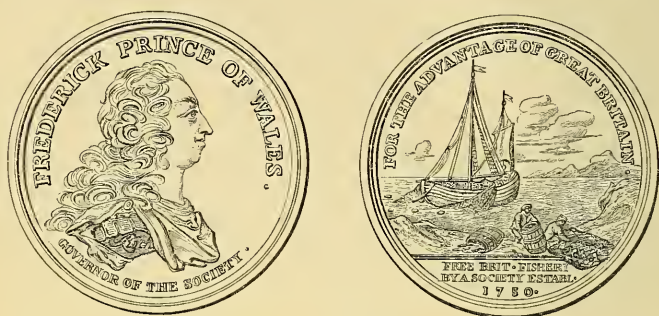
*Rev.* A fishing boat hauling in nets; on the shore, fishermen with nets and barrels. *Leg.* FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF GREAT BRITAIN. *Ex.* FREE BRIT. FISHERY BY A SOCIETY ESTABL. 1750.

1·6. (See Woodcut.)

MB. A'. R. Æ. Not rare.



About this time great encouragement was given to the establishment of fisheries in the North Seas, and in 1750 "The Free British Fishery Society" was formed, and Frederick,



365. Free British Fishery Society.

Prince of Wales, was elected the first governor. Three and a half per cent. upon the capital actually employed was guaranteed out of the Customs for fourteen years.

366. FREDERICK, PRINCE OF WALES. 1750 ?

Bust of Frederick, Prince of Wales, *l.*, hair long, in armour,



366. Medal of Frederick, Prince of Wales.

riband and star of the Garter. *Leg.* FREDERIC . WALLIÆ PRINCEPS. Below, J. A. DASSIER.

*Rev.* Two genii among clouds supporting the Prince's coronet with plumes and motto.

2·15. (See Woodcut.)

MB. Æ.

Not rare.

The Prince of Wales about this time was endeavouring to acquire popularity. This probably gave occasion to this medal, which does not commemorate any particular event.

### 367. DEATH OF FREDERICK, PRINCE OF WALES. 1751.

Bust of Frederick, Prince of Wales, *l.*, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* FREDERICUS . WALLIÆ PRINCEPS. Below, I KIRK F.

*Rev.* Britannia, seated, *r.*, mournfully, on the ground near a sarcophagus decorated with the Prince's Plumes, and surmounted by a phoenix. *Leg.* LUCTUS NON IUSTIOR ULLUS. (No grief more just.) *Ex.* NATUS XX IAN : MDCCVI OBIT XX MAR : MDCCCL. I. KIRK . F.

1·4. (See Woodcut.)



367. Death of Frederick, Prince of Wales.

MB. R. Æ.

Rare.

This medal is dated according to the old style: the Bill for the Reformation of the Calendar did not come into force till the following year, when the legal year was fixed to commence on the 1st January. The great grief alluded to upon this

medal is more in accordance with Smollett's eulogy than the general feeling of the people.

368. FREE BRITISH FISHERY SOCIETY. 10 May, 1751.

Bust of George, Prince of Wales, *l.*, with hair long, and tied behind, in armour, riband, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORGIUS WALLIÆ PRINCEPS. Below, MAGNA SPES ALTERA. (George, Prince of Wales, another mighty hope.) On truncation, *I. Kirk.*

*Rev.* Neptune, with a fishing-net and a trident, approaches Mercury (Commerce) seated on a rock, with an anchor, compasses, and cornucopia of fishes lying at his feet, and near him the arms of Scotland on a scroll. *Leg.* COPIA DIVITIÆQUE NOBIS. (Plenty and wealth for us.) *Ex.* PISCATURA BRITANNICA CONSTITUTA MDCCL. (British fishery established, 1750.)

1·4.

(See Woodcut.)



368. Free British Fishery Society.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

Both dies of this piece are cracked. Upon the death of Frederick, Prince of Wales, the Governorship of the Free British Fishery Society was conferred on the 10th May, 1751, upon his eldest son George, afterwards George III. As one great object of the Society was to give employment to the Highlanders, and so to encourage amongst them a spirit of industry, the arms of Scotland are introduced to mark the locality of the Society's chief exertions.

369. JOHN, DUKE OF MONTAGU. 1751.

Bust of the Duke of Montagu, *l.*, hair short, in armour with star of the Garter on the breast. *Leg.* JOANNES DVX DE MONTAGV. On truncation, J A DASSIER.

*Rev.* The good Samaritan pouring oil into the wounds of the waylaid traveller. *Leg.* TV FAC SIMILITER. (Do thou likewise.) *Ex.* MDCCLI.

2·15.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. A. Æ.

Somewhat rare.



369. Medal of John, Duke of Montagu.

This nobleman was John, second Duke of Montagu, remarkable for his eccentricities and his benevolence, and for the singularity of the modes in which his acts of charity were performed. He died 6 July, 1749, aged 59. This medal was struck for private distribution amongst some of his surviving friends.

370. PRINCE WILLIAM AND PRINCESS CAROLINE OF ORANGE.  
1751.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of William of Orange and Princess Anne. He, hair long, is in armour, riband and George of the Garter,



and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder; she wears coronet and low embroidered bodice. *Leg.* W . C . H . FRISO ET ANNA D . G . AR . TE NASS . PR . GVB . HÆR . FRISLÆ. (William Charles Henry Friso and Anne, by the grace of God, Prince and Princess of Orange and Nassau, Hereditary Governor of Friesland.) Below, LOR. NATTER . F . 1751.

*Rev.* Busts, facing each other, of their children, Prince William and Princess Caroline; below, on a scroll, GVLIELM ET CAROLINA PRINCIPES GVB . HÆR . FRIS. (Prince William and Princess Caroline, Hereditary Governors of Friesland.) *Leg.* PROPAGO FELIX. (Happy offspring.) Below, L. N. (Laurence Natter.)

2.3. Van Loon, Suppl. xxvi. 265.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

Prince William, afterwards Stadtholder William V., was born in March 1747/8, and died in 1806. Princess Caroline was born in February, 1742/3, and was married in 1760 to the Prince of Nassau-Weilburg. They were the only surviving children of their father, who died 11 Oct. [O. S.] 1751.

### 371. ROYAL SOCIETY OF SCIENCES AT GÖTTINGEN. 1751.

Bust of George II., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and riband across the breast. *Leg.* GEORGIUS II D . G . MAG . BRI . FR . ET HIB . REX F . D. Below, MÖRIKOFER. (Johann Melchior Mörikofer.)

*Rev.* Minerva, seated, *l.*, leans upon her Gorgon shield, and holds out a laurel wreath. *Leg.* DECORA MERENTI. (Rewards to the meritorious.) *Ex.* PRAEMIUM SOCIET . REG . SCIENT . GOTTING. (The Prize of the Royal Society of Sciences at Göttingen.)

1.75. Mazzuchelli, II. Pl. ccv. 1.

MB. R.

Very rare.

The Academy of Sciences at Göttingen was established in 1751, when this medal was struck for one of the prizes annually distributed.



372. ROYAL SOCIETY OF SCIENCES AT GÖTTINGEN. 1751.

Bust of George II., *r.*, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* Minerva, leaning on her spear, holds a wreath over the emblems of Science and Literature: at her side is the owl.  
*Leg.* AURO PRETIOSIOR OMNI. (More precious than all gold.)

1·75. Mazzuchelli, II. Pl. ccv. 2.

MB. *R.*

Very rare.

This is another of the annual premiums of the Academy of Sciences at Göttingen.

373. ANNE, PRINCESS OF ORANGE. REGENT OF HOLLAND.

<sup>31 Oct.</sup>  
<sup>11 Nov.</sup> 1751.

Bust of the Princess of Orange, *r.*, with lovelocks and coronet, in embroidered gown and ermine mantle. *Leg.* ANNA . D . G . M . B . R . PRINC . AURANT . DOTARIA . GUB<sup>Æ</sup> AC . TUT<sup>Æ</sup> (Anne, by the grace of God, Princess Royal of Great Britain, [Princess] Dowager, Regent, and Guardian of the House of Orange.) Below, N. V. S. (Nicolaus Van Swinderen.)

*Rev.* The shields of Nassau, within the Garter, and of Britain, surmounted by a crown, and enclosed within a circle of eleven shields of the principal towns of Friesland, united by chains meeting in a cap of Liberty.

1·45. Van Loon, Suppl. xxix. 307.

MB. *R.*

Rare.

The Stadtholder, William IV., died 11 Oct. [O. S.] 1751, and his widow, Anne, the eldest daughter of George II., was appointed Regent of the kingdom and guardian of the children. This medal was struck in Friesland as a mark of devotion to the House of Orange.

374. ANNE, PRINCESS OF ORANGE. REGENT OF HOLLAND.

<sup>31 Oct.</sup>  
<sup>11 Nov.</sup> 1751.

Bust of the Princess of Orange, *r.*, &c.; similar to the preceding, but below the bust the artist's name, N. V. SWINDEREN.

*Rev.* The arms of the city of Sneek with supporters. *Leg.* SIGIL . VRB . SNECANAE. (The seal of the city of Sneek.) *Ex.* s . p . q . s . (The senate and people of Sneek.)

17. Van Loon, Suppl. xxxii. 350.

Hague, R.

Very rare.

This medal was struck by the magistrates of the city of Sneek, in Friesland, to commemorate the elevation of Princess Anne to the Regency.

375. ANNE, PRINCESS OF ORANGE. REGENT OF HOLLAND.

<sup>31 Oct.</sup>  
<sup>11 Nov.</sup> 1751.

Bust of the Princess of Orange, *r.*, veiled, in gown and mantle fastened with brooch in front. *Leg.* ANNA . DIVI . GVL . IV . VIDVA . FED . BELG . GVBERNATRIX. (Anne, widow of the divine William IV., Regent of United Holland.) Below, L. NATTER . F.

*Rev.* Holland, crowned, and Princess Anne, standing on either side of a column surmounted by the Palladium. Holland raises her hands in attitude of greeting, and has at her feet her Lion; Princess Anne, veiled, places one hand on the column and the other against her heart; at her feet is a closed urn. *Leg.* SPES REIPVB . RESTITVTA. (The hope of the State is restored.) *Ex.* XI . CAL . OCT MDCCLI. (11 Nov. 1751.) L. N. (Laurence Natter.)

265. Van Loon, Suppl. xxx. 325.

No specimen of this medal has been met with.

Holland is here represented as greeting with open arms Princess Anne, her future protectress, as the Palladium was of Troy so long as it remained within its walls. The attitude of the Princess denotes also her acceptance of that responsible position.

376. DEATH OF LOUISA, QUEEN OF DENMARK.  $\frac{8}{19}$  Dec. 1751.

Bust of Louisa, Queen of Denmark, *r.*, with hair long, and decorated with pearls, in gown fastened with brooch in front,

and mantle lined with ermine and semé with crowns. *Leg.* LOVISA . D . G . DAN . NORV . VAND . GOTH . REGINA. (Louisa, by the grace of God, Queen of Denmark, Norway, the Vandals, and the Goths.) Below, ARBIEN . F. (Magnus Gustav Arbien fecit.)

*Rev.* A square tomb inscribed, DUO MORIUNTUR IN UNA. (Two die in one.) On it are two urns inscribed, MATRI DESIDERATISS. (To the much lamented mother), and PRINC . FILIO. (To the Prince her son.) At the base are seated two female figures, Denmark and Norway, leaning mournfully on their shields. *Leg.* ANTE DIEM. (Prematurely.) *Ex.* CORONAM MUTAVIT D . XIX DECEMB . MDCCLI. (She exchanged her crown, 19 Dec. 1751.) P . C . W. (Peter Christof Winslów.)

2. Danske Medailler, Fr. V. Pl. ix. 3.

MB. R.

Rare.

Louisa, Queen of Denmark, was the youngest daughter of George II. A very short time before her expected confinement she underwent an operation, from which a fever ensued, and she died in the 27th year of her age,  $\frac{8}{19}$  Dec. 1751.

### 377. CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL. CAMBRIDGE. March, 1752.

Bust of George II., l., laureate, hair short, in armour, with star of the Garter, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORGIUS . II . PIVS . FELIX . PATER . PATRIAE. (George II., pious, prosperous, the Father of his country.) On truncation, R. YEO . F.

*Rev.* On a raised throne is seated Cambridge, murally crowned, holding a caduceus, a lyre near her feet, and pointing to students, to one of whom Liberality, holding a cornucopia, and having the shield of the Duke of Newcastle at her feet, is presenting a medal. Near the throne is the river-god CAMVS, reclining on his urn; in the distance is a view of the Senate House. *Leg.* STVDIIS HVMANITATIS. (For classical studies.) *Ex.* LIBERALITAS . T . HOLLES . DVC . NOVOCASTR . ACAD . CANCELL. (The liberality of Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University.) YEO . F. (Richard Yeo fecit.)

2.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. Æ.

Rare.

The Duke of Newcastle was elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge in Dec. 1748, and in 1751 he founded two



377. Chancellor's Medal, Cambridge.

gold medals, to be given annually to two candidates who excelled in classical learning. The two first prizes were adjudged in March, 1752, to Bishop Porteus and Baron Maseres.

378. WILLIAM CHESELDEN. Died, 11 April, 1752.

Bust of Cheselden, *r.*, in cap and shirt with open collar. *Leg.* CHESELDEN. Below, W. WYON SC. MINT.

*Rev.* The body of a man laid out for dissection: in the background, on a table decorated with the arms of St. Thomas's Hospital, are a skull, book, and vases; above is a human leg which has been dissected. *Leg.* MORS VIVIS SALVS. (Death is safety to the living.) *Ex.* ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. W WYON S MINT.

2·85. Num. Journ. II. p. 10.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

This is a prize medal of St. Thomas's Hospital. It was founded by the late George Vaughan, and is annually awarded

to the fourth year's student who most distinguishes himself in a practical examination in surgery and surgical anatomy.

William Cheselden, the eminent surgeon and anatomist, born 19 Oct. 1688, at Burrow-on-the-Hill in Leicestershire, studied anatomy under Cowper, and surgery under Ferri of St. Thomas's Hospital. He began his lectures on anatomy at the age of twenty-two, and in the following year was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was appointed head-surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital and consulting surgeon for St. George's and the Westminster Infirmary, and later on principal surgeon to Queen Caroline. In 1737 he was chosen head-surgeon to Chelsea Hospital, and he held that post till his death in April, 1752. Cheselden was the most skilful operator of his time, especially as a lithotomist, and his works on surgery are numerous; he was also a frequent contributor to the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society.

379. WILLIAM V., PRINCE OF ORANGE. KNIGHT OF THE  
GARTER. 4 June, 1752.

Bust of William of Orange, *r.*, in hat with feathers, mantle, collar and George of the Garter; his left hand grasps his sword. *Leg.* WILH . V . D : G . PR . AR . ET N . FOED . BELG . LIB . GVB . HER. (William V., by the grace of God, Prince of Orange and Nassau, Hereditary Governor of united liberated Holland.) On truncation, I. G. H. F. (Johann Georg Holtzhey fecit.)

*Rev.* St. George and the Dragon, within the Garter. *Leg.* EQVES CREATVS DIE V IVNY . MDCCLII. (Created a Knight, 5 June, 1752.) I. G. HOLTZHEY . FEC.

1.5. Van Loon, Suppl. xxx. 326.

Hague, *AR.*

Very rare.

William V. of Orange, grandson of George II., was elected a Knight of the Garter on the 13th March, 1752, and installed by proxy on the 4th June following, and not on the 5th, as stated on this medal.



## 380. VISIT OF PRINCE CHARLES. 23 Sept. 1752.

Bust of Prince Charles, *r.*, hair short, curly behind, no drapery. *Leg.* REDEAT MAGNUS ILLE GENIUS BRITANNIÆ. (May he, the great genius of Britain, return.)

*Rev.* Britannia, standing by a rock on the sea-shore, and resting upon her spear and shield, waits the arrival of an approaching fleet; behind her is a globe with the map of Great Britain. *Leg.* O DIU DESIDERATA NAVIS. (Oh, long hoped-for ship.) *Ex.* LÆTAMINI CIVES SEPT XXIII MDCCLII. (Let us rejoice, citizens, 23 Sept. 1752.)

1-7. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xiv. 5.

MB. R.

Somewhat rare.

This medal in type resembles No. 251, p. 600, and was probably executed by Thomas Pingo. It commemorates the visit of Prince Charles to London in 1752. In that year another insurrection was planned by the Prince, Alexander Murray, Macdonald of Lochgarry, and Dr. Archibald Cameron. Murray came to England, and the other two conspirators went to Scotland. Prince Charles also repaired incognito to London, where he stayed, as in 1750, in the house of Lady Primrose. (See No. 361, p. 656.) He remained some weeks; but seeing no hope of the plot having any success, he returned to Paris. This visit was known to Lord Holderness, the Secretary of State, who is said to have reported it to George II.

381. FOUNDATION OF THE EDINBURGH EXCHANGE.  
13 Sept. 1753.

Bust of George Drummond, *l.*, in wig, coat, and riband of Grand Master of the Freemasons: distant view of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. *Leg.* G. DRUMMOND. ARCHITECT. SCOT. SUMMUS. MAGIS. EDIN. TER. COS. (George Drummond, Grand Master of the Freemasons of Scotland, thrice Provost of Edinburgh.)

*Rev.* Façade of the Edinburgh Exchange. *Leg.* URBI EXORNANDÆ CIVIUMQUE COMMODITATI. (For adorning the city and for the convenience of the citizens.) *Ex.* FORI NOVI EDINBURGENSIS

POSITO LAPIDE PRIMO ORDO PER SCOTIAM ARCHITECTONICUS EXCUDI JUSSIT XIII SEPTEMBRIS MDCCLIII. (On the laying of the first stone of the new Exchange of Edinburgh, the Order of Freemasons throughout Scotland directed this medal to be struck, 13 Sept. 1753.)

1·2.

MB. electrotype from Edinburgh, Æ. Very rare.

On 13 Sept. 1753, the foundation stone of the new Exchange at Edinburgh was laid with great ceremony, and in the stone were made three holes, into which the above and two following medals were inserted. These medals were also distributed amongst those present at the ceremony. George Drummond was Grand Master of the Scottish Freemasons, and had been chiefly instrumental in raising the funds for this building, as he had some years before done for the Royal Edinburgh Infirmary. Drummond was six times Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and the foundation stone of the Royal Infirmary was laid during his third tenure of office.

382. FOUNDATION OF THE EDINBURGH EXCHANGE.

13 Sept. 1753.

Bust of George Drummond, *l.*, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* The armorial shield of the Scottish Freemasons within the collar of the Order of St. Andrew. *Leg.* IN THE LORD IS ALL OUR TRUST.

1·2.

Hunter, Æ. Very rare.

This is another of the medals placed in the foundation stone of the Edinburgh Exchange; but it may have been struck before the above date.

383. FOUNDATION OF THE EDINBURGH EXCHANGE.

13 Sept. 1753.

The Grand Master of the Scottish Freemasons, grasping the hand of a brother mason, points to a seated figure of Silence;

in the background is the new Exchange at Edinburgh; above are the sun and the moon, with the seven stars of the Pleiades: masonic implements lie about on the ground. *Ex.* AMICITIA VIRTUTE ET SILENTIO. (By friendship, virtue, and silence.)

*Rev.* The armorial shield of the Scottish Freemasons, &c.; same as the preceding.

1·2. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xxx. 4.

MB. R. R. W. Cochran-Patrick, R. Very rare.

This medal has a loop for suspension. Although it was struck to be laid in the foundation stone of the Edinburgh Exchange, it is not mentioned in the Scots Magazine for Sept. 1753, where a full account is given of this ceremony, and where the two preceding pieces are described.

### 384. EDINBURGH REVOLUTION CLUB. 1753.

William III., laureate, and habited as a Roman Emperor, presents a scroll inscribed, M. CHA. (Magna Charta), to Religion and Justice, seated on the ground before him. Tyranny and Popery are fleeing away. *Ex.* MEMINISSE JUVABIT. (We shall delight in the recollection.)

*Rev.* Inscription, THE EDINBURGH REVOLUTION CLUB IN COMMEMORATION OF THE RECOVERY OF THEIR RELIGION AND LIBERTY BY . K . WILLIAM & Q . MARY AN 1688 ORDERED THIS MEDAL TO BE STRUCK . ANNO . 1753.

1·4. Cochran-Patrick, Scott. Med., Pl. xxx. 1.

MB. R. R gilt. Rare.

The Edinburgh Revolution Club was established to commemorate the accession of William and Mary, and to uphold the principles of the Revolution of 1688. The members of the Club met occasionally to celebrate the object of its foundation, and the days selected for the meetings were generally the coronation day and the anniversary of the birthdays of members of the royal family. The above medal was struck to be worn by members of the Club, but what particular event occasioned its issue in 1753 has not been ascertained.

385. IRISH SURPLUS REVENUE DISPUTE. 17 Dec. 1753.

The Irish Parliament issuing from their house headed by the Speaker, who carries a bag inscribed VINDICATA (Vindicated), and places a cap of Liberty on the head of Hibernia, attended by Industry with a distaff and by Law with a scroll inscribed LEGES. (Laws.) Above is Fame with a trumpet, the flag of which is marked CXXIV, and with a scroll inscribed, ERGO TVA JVRA MANEBVNT. (Therefore your rights shall remain.) *Leg.*—

VTCVNQVE FERENT EA FACTA MINORES  
VINCIT AMOR PATRIAE.

(However posterity may consider these acts, love of country prevails.) *Ex.* A vulture and a wolf, with human hands and bodies, scrambling for gold.



385. Irish Surplus Revenue Dispute.

*Rev.* Inscription across the field, SACRVM SENATORIBVS CXXIV QVI TENACES PROPOSITI FORTITER AC PRVDENTER JVRA PATRIAE RITE VINDICARVNT XVII DIE DECEMBRIS AERAE CHRISTIANAE MDCCLIII QVOCIRCA VIVITE FORTES. (Sacred to the 124 senators who, firm to their purpose, boldly and wisely have duly vindicated the rights of their country, 17 Dec. 1753 of the Christian era; wherefore long live ye brave men.) *Leg.* QVIQVE SVI MEMORES ALIOS FECERE MERENDO. (Who by deserving well have made others cherish their memory.—*Virg. Aen.* vi. 664.)

175.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. A. Æ.

Rare.

This medal has a ring for suspension. A question had arisen in Ireland how far the King's consent was necessary to enable the Irish Parliament to appropriate any surplus revenues. In 1753 a bill having been prepared for the application of some of the surplus of the revenue towards the discharge of the National Debt, all mention of the King's consent was omitted in the preamble. The English Ministry returned the bill with the preamble altered, and the King's consent inserted. In that form it was brought before the Irish House of Commons, and rejected by a majority of 124 to 117. By this act the Speaker, representing the Parliament, is vindicating the liberty of Ireland, and is supported by Law and Industry.

The figures in the exergue are meant to disparage the character of those who were supposed to have fomented these disturbances for the sake of gold.

The edge of the specimen in gold in the British Museum is inscribed with the name of CÆSAR . COLCLOUGH . ESQ<sup>R</sup> KT OF . THE . SHIRE . FOR . THE . COUNTY . OF . WEXFORD.

### 386. IRISH SURPLUS REVENUE DISPUTE. 17 Dec. 1753.

Bust of the Speaker, three-quarters, *l.*, in wig and official robes. *Leg.* THE SPEAKER AND LIBERTY.

*Rev.* The Irish harp crowned. *Leg.* THE 124 PATRIOTS OF IRELAND. *Ex.* DECEMBER . 17 . 1753.

1.4.

MB. brass.

Rare.

Struck upon the same occasion as the preceding. The Speaker at this time was Henry Boyle, the strenuous leader of the party opposed to the Government and to the Primate, Archbishop Stone. He was afterwards created Earl of Shannon.

### 387. IRISH SURPLUS REVENUE DISPUTE. 17 Dec. 1753.

Bust of the Speaker, three-quarters, *l.*, in wig and official robes. *Leg.* THE . SPEAKER AND LIBERTY.



*Rev.* The Irish harp crowned. *Leg.* THE 124 PATRIOTS OF IRELAND 17 . DEC . 1753.

1.

MB. brass.

Rare.

This piece is in very low relief, and is an imitation of the preceding.

388. RICHARD MEAD. Died, 16 Feb. 1754.

Bust of Mead, *r.*, hair short, in loose robe over the shoulders. *Leg.* RICHARDVS MEAD . MED . REG . ET S . R . S. (Richard Mead, Physician to the King and Fellow of the Royal Society.) Below, L. PINGO . F.

*Rev.* An infant strangling a serpent: over him are the Sun and the Moon. *Leg.* LABOR EST ANGVES SVPERARE. (It is difficult to overcome snakes.) *Ex.* Armorial shield of Mead dividing the inscription, N . AV . XI . MDCLXXIII . O . F . XVI . MDCCCLIV. (Born 11 Aug. 1673, died 16 Feb. 1754.)

155. Durand, Méd. des Num., Pl. ix. 3.

MB. R. Æ.

Not uncommon.

Dr. Mead was born at Stepney 11 Aug. 1673, and became one of the most eminent physicians of his time. In 1704 he published a treatise, “De Imperio Solis ac Lunae in Corpora Humana,” which is alluded to in the Sun and the Moon on the reverse. The design of the infant strangling the serpent and the legend are taken from a vignette at the end of his treatise on poisons, 1745, in which work the poison of the viper is particularly discussed.

389. RICHARD MEAD. Died, 16 Feb. 1754.

Bust of Mead, *r.*, in loose mantle. *Leg.* RICHARD MEAD M.D. Below, L. C. WYON SC.

*Rev.* Salus, with a serpent round her right arm and holding a patera in her left hand, stands, three-quarters, *l.*, between a vase with flowers and a tripod entwined with a wreath and surmounted by a lamp. *Leg.* MERERI MEDENDO. (To be awarded for medicine.) *Ex.* ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. L. C. WYON . SC.

2.9.

St. Thomas's Hospital, Æ.

Rare.

This is a prize medal of St. Thomas's Hospital, and is awarded annually in respect of a special practical examination in Medicine, Pathology, and Hygiene. It was first presented in 1875.

390. WILLIAM V., PRINCE OF ORANGE. KNIGHT OF THE  
GARTER. 1754.

Bust of William of Orange, *r.*, in dress-coat, ermine mantle, riband and star of the Garter. *Leg.* GVL . V . D . G . AR . & . NASS . PR . B . F . GVB . HÆR . MDCCLIV. (William V., by the grace of God, Prince of Orange and Nassau, Hereditary Governor of United Holland, 1754.) Below, N. V. S. F. (Nicolaus Van Swinderen fecit.)

*Rev.* The shield of the Prince of Orange crowned within the Garter; around are the seven shields of the United Provinces, all crowned, and united by orange branches: below, on a scroll, EL . V . MAII . MDCCLXVII. *Leg.* CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ CRESCUNT. Same as No. 321.

1.5. Van Loon, Suppl. xxxi. 333.

Hague, Æ.

Extremely rare.

The reverse of this medal records the election of William IV. of Orange as Stadtholder (See No. 321, p. 631), and has no connexion with the obverse. It is stated in Van Loon, Suppl. p. 369, that the specimen in the Hague is the only one that has been met with. (See also No. 379, p. 669.)

391. THE EARL OF KILDARE AND THE IRISH SURPLUS  
REVENUE DISPUTE. 1755.

The Irish harp crowned. *Leg.* PROSPERITY TO OLD IRELAND. Below, 1754.

*Rev.* The Earl of Kildare with a drawn sword preventing a hand from snatching money from a table. *Leg.* TOUCH . NOT . SAYS . KILDARE. *Ex.* MDCCLV.

1.4. (See Woodcut.)

MB. brass.

Rare.

In 1749, and again in 1753, when the question arose as to the right of the Irish House of Commons to appropriate the surplus revenue without the consent of the Crown, the Earl of Kildare vehemently supported the claims of the Commons. This is the circumstance commemorated by this medal. Kildare was the leader of one of the parties into which the people of



391. The Earl of Kildare and the Irish Surplus Revenue Dispute.

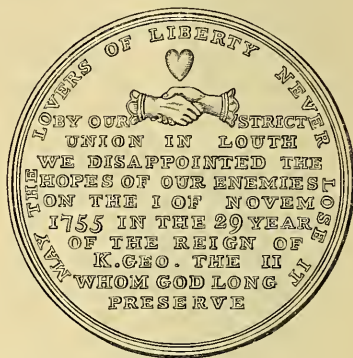
Ireland were at that time divided. He presented with his own hand a memorial to the King in defence of his conduct, in which he vehemently attacked the members of the Irish Government. It was chiefly at his instigation that the Duke of Dorset, the Lord Lieutenant, was recalled, and the Primate, Archbishop Stone, was removed from the list of the Privy Council. This bold remonstrance gave great offence at Court, but the Earl rose proportionately in the estimation of the people of Ireland.

392. THE LOUTH ELECTION. 1 Nov. 1755.

Hibernia, standing upon a rock in the midst of the sea and assailed by the four winds. *Leg.* FIRM TO OUR COUNTRY AS THE ROCK IN THE SEA.

*Rev.* Inscription across the field, BY OUR STRICT UNION IN LOUTH WE DISAPPOINTED THE HOPES OF OUR ENEMIES ON THE

1 OF NOVEM 1755 IN THE 29 YEAR OF THE REIGN OF K. GEO. THE II WHOM GOD LONG PRESERVE. Above are a heart and united hands. *Leg.* MAY THE LOVERS OF LIBERTY NEVER LOSE IT. 1755. (See Woodcut.)



392. The Louth Election.

MB. R.

Rare.

A number of persons formed themselves into an Independent Club to resist the influence of gentlemen of property in Louth. In 1755 they succeeded in ousting Mr. Bellingham and in returning Mr. Thomas Tipping in conjunction with the Hon. W. H. Fortescue to serve in Parliament. This medal is sometimes furnished with a ring, and was worn by the triumphant party.

393. EARTHQUAKE AT LISBON. 1 Nov. 1755.

Lisbon, turreted, seated, *l.*, amidst broken columns, and alarmed at lightning and flames issuing from a cleft in the ground; her left hand holds a caduceus, and rests upon the urn of the TAGVS: near her is her shield. *Leg.* TERRE MOTVVM VI . D . I . NOV . MDCCLV. (By the violence of Earthquakes, 1 Nov. 1755.)

*Rev.* English, Dutch, and Spanish ships conveying assistance to Lisbon. On a band above, LISBONA. *Ex.* HOLTZHEY . FEC. (Martin Holtzhey fecit.)

21. Van Loon, Suppl. xxxi. 335.

MB. R.

Very rare.

This medal was executed in Holland, and commemorates the memorable earthquake at Lisbon, 1 Nov. 1755, in which not less than thirty thousand persons perished. As soon as the calamity was known in England the King sent notice to the Parliament, and at his request the sum of one hundred thousand pounds was voted for the relief of the sufferers, and a large amount was immediately despatched in the form of grain, rice, &c. Holland and Spain also contributed to the wants of the distressed.

394. LOSS OF MINORCA. 27 June, 1756.

Half-length figure of General Blakeney, facing, holding the British flag; on one side is a ship, on the other a fort firing cannon. *Leg.* BRAVE . BLAKNEY . REWARD. *Ex.* BUT . TO . B . GIVE A . CORD.

*Rev.* Half-length figure of Admiral Byng, three-quarters, *l.*, receiving from a hand a purse; behind him, a ship. *Leg.* WAS MINORCA SOLD BY . B. *Ex.* FOR . FRENCH GOLD.

14.

(See Woodcut.)



394. Loss of Minorca.

MB. brass.

Rare.

The French having planned an attack upon Minorca, Admiral Byng was despatched with a fleet to relieve the island. Deem-



ing his force inadequate for the purpose, he retired after an ineffectual attempt, and the island surrendered to the Duc de Richelieu, 27 June, 1756. Byng was upon his return tried by court-martial, condemned, and shot on the quarter-deck of the *Monarque*, 14 March, 1757. By B on the reverse is therefore meant Admiral Byng. This medal was one of the numerous modes of expressing the indignation excited against him. General Blakeney, who was the Deputy-Governor of Minorca, was extravagantly eulogized, that Byng might be proportionally depreciated in public estimation. Immediately on Blakeney's landing with his garrison at Portsmouth he was created an Irish Baron.

395.                    LOSS OF MINORCA. 27 June, 1756.

A variety of the above has Blakeney with his baton pointing to the ship behind him, and the figure of Byng much larger and reaching almost to the legend.

1·35.

MB. brass.

Rare.

396.                    LOSS OF MINORCA. 27 June, 1756.

Bust of Louis XV., *r.*, hair long, bound with fillet, no drapery. *Leg.* LUD. XV. REX CHRISTIANISS. Below, F. M. (François Marteau.)

*Rev.* Victory, standing, *l.*, upon the globe, holds up a naval and a mural crown. *Leg.* FÆDERUM VINDEX. (The Avenger of Treaties.) *Ex.* MAGONIS ARCIBUS EXPUGNATIS. M.DCC.LVI. (Fort Mahon captured, 1756.) L. LEON.

1·6.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. *Æ.* *Æ.*

Not common.

The specimen in silver is varied. It has on the obverse the artist's initials, *FM*, in monogram, and on the reverse ROETT. FILIUS, *i.e.* Joseph Charles Roettier, the Son. Louis is here styled "the Avenger of Treaties," because he had charged the



396. Loss of Minorca.

King of England with having violated certain treaties which existed between them.

397.

THE HARVEST OF 1757.

Bust of George II., l., laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* GEORG. II. D. G. BRI. FRA. ET H. REX.

*Rev.* A beehive; the Queen-bee amongst other bees hovering around. *Leg.* REGE INCOLVMI NON DEERIT COPIA. (When the King is safe, plenty will not be wanting.) *Ex.* 1757.

1.05.

MB. brass.

Not rare.

An exceedingly abundant harvest in 1757 succeeded some very scanty years and converted dearth into plenty. Such appears to have given occasion to this medalet: but nothing recorded of this period seems to connect the plenty with any circumstance personally affecting the King.

398.

EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE REBUILT. 1757.

View of Eddystone Lighthouse, with ships around it. *Leg.* IN. SALUTEM. OMNIVM. (For the safety of all.) *Ex.* EDISTONE. RESURGIT. 1757. (Eddystone rises again.)

No reverse.

1.7.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. R.

Very rare.

This piece is cast and chased, and served as a badge. The first Eddystone Lighthouse was completed in 1700, and utterly destroyed by a terrific storm, 26 Nov. 1703. The second was built in 1709, and destroyed by fire, 2 Dec. 1755. The first



398. Eddystone Lighthouse rebuilt.

stone of the third building was laid 12 June, 1757, and finished by the hand of the architect himself, Smeaton, 18 Sept. 1759. To prevent the seamen employed from being pressed, Admiralty protections were granted, the mainsails of their ships were marked with a view of the lighthouse, and each seaman wore one of the above badges.

399.

AMERICAN INDIAN BADGE. 1757.

Bust of George II., l., laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . II . DEI . GRATIA.

*Rev.* A European seated under a tree holds out the pipe of Peace, adorned with wings, to an Indian who, seated opposite to him, points to the meridian Sun; a fire between them. *Leg.* LET US LOOK TO THE MOST HIGH WHO BLESSED OUR FATHERS WITH PEACE. *Ex.* 1757.

1.75. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 418.

MB. R.

Very rare.

When the rupture took place with France in 1756, England formed alliances with several chiefs of the American Indians, who were presented with specimens of this medal, which they wore with great ostentation. With the Indians the feathers of the swan and the wild-goose, and the wings of those birds, are emblems of peace, and each person at a negotiation takes in turn three deliberate whiffs of a pipe adorned with such feathers or wings before the business is commenced. The Sun, its appearance and its course, are very frequent subjects of solemn reference and appeal in their discussions.

400. VICTORY OF PLASSY. 23 June, 1757.

Victory, bearing a trophy and a palm branch, is mounted upon an elephant to left. *Leg.* VICTORY . AT . PLASSY . CLIVE . COMMANDER. *Ex.* MDCCLVIII. SOC. P. A. C. (Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce.)

*Rev.* Clive, habited as a Roman general, holds a sceptre surmounted by a lion in his left hand, and with his right presents to Meer Jaafar another sceptre surmounted by a dolphin; between them is a globe, a rudder, and a cornucopia. *Leg.* INJURIES ATTONED . PRIVILEGE . AUGMENTED . TERRITORY . ACQUIRED. *Ex.* A . SOVBAH . GIVEN . TO . BENGAL . MDCCLVIII.

1.55. The Student's Hume, p. 617.

MB. R. Æ.

Not rare.

As one encouragement to art, the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce resolved to strike medals occasionally in commemoration of historical events. The first was this one upon the battle of Plassy, 23 June, 1757, when Clive utterly defeated Surajah Dowlah, Nabob of Bengal, whereby the injuries he had inflicted upon Calcutta and its unfortunate garrison were atoned, and a considerable territory round Calcutta was vested in the East India Company. Meer Jaafar was appointed successor to Surajah Dowlah, and declared Soobah of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. This medal was not struck till the following year, and is the work of Thomas Pingo.

## 401. SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING ARTS AND COMMERCE. 1757.

Minerva (Arts) bearing a laurel wreath, and Mercury (Commerce) bearing a purse, approach Britannia, seated, to confer upon her honour and wealth. *Leg.* ARTS . AND . COMMERCE . PROMOTED. *Ex.* SOCIETY INST . LONDON . MDCCLIII. PINGO. (Thomas Pingo.)

*Rev.* Laurel wreath.

175. *Gent. Mag.* 1795, p. 737.

MB. R.

Rare.

In 1754 a number of persons established themselves into a Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, and in 1757 directed Thomas Pingo to strike a medal "as an honourable encouragement to young gentlemen and ladies of fortune and distinction." This medal was struck in gold and silver and occasionally conferred; the name of the recipient being inscribed on the reverse.

## 402. BATTLES OF ROSBACH AND LISSA. 1757.

Bust of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, three-quarters, l., in armour and ermine mantle. *Leg.* BY THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

*Rev.* Maria Theresa kneeling to Frederick the Great, who brandishes a sword over her head. *Leg.* THE HAUGHTY QUEEN HUMBLD. *Ex.* 1757.

95.

MB. brass.

Not rare.

This medalet commemorates the famous victories of Frederick the Great at Rosbach and Lissa, or Leuthen. On the 5th Nov. he encountered the French and Austrians under Marshal Soubise at Rosbach, near Lützen, and inflicted upon them a total defeat. Then turning his course into Silesia, one month later, on the 5 Dec., he attacked the Austrians under Prince Charles of Lorraine at Lissa, and again won a most glorious victory. Partly owing to the failure of the Duke of Cumberland on the Elbe, and partly on account of the bitter feeling against



the French, the news of Frederick's victories was received with great rejoicing in England, and his portrait was to be found in nearly every shop and house.

403. BATTLE OF LISSA, AND CAPTURE OF BRESLAU. 1757.

Frederick, King of Prussia, on horseback, *l.*, his sword in his right hand ; in the distance, a camp. *Leg.* FREDERIC KING OF PRUSSIA. *Ex.* LISSA DEC . 5.

*Rev.* Troops attacking a fortress ; on the walls of which stands a man holding a flag. *Leg.* WE SUBMIT PRISONERS OF WAR. *Ex.* DEC . 19 . 1757.

1.1.

MB. Æ.

Not rare.

This small medal commemorates the famous victory of Lissa and the subsequent siege and surrender of Breslau, 19 Dec. 1757. Immediately after the battle of Lissa, Frederick invested Breslau, which Captain Sprecher, in spite of his brave defence, was compelled to surrender after a siege of twelve days.

404. LOUISBURG TAKEN. 26 July, 1758.

The British flag waving over the globe, marked CANADA AMERICA. On one side a sailor waves his hat ; on the other a grenadier points to a female figure writhing beneath the globe, pointing to English boats approaching, and dropping the French lily into the sea ; above, a flag and a band inscribed, PARITER . IN . BELLA. (Equal in wars.) Above hovers Fame with her trumpet and a laurel wreath. T. PINGO . F.

*Rev.* Batteries firing ; the English fleet in the offing ; a French ship in flames and another towed away by English boats. *Leg.* LOUISBOURG . TAKEN . MDCCLVIII.

1.7. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 30.

MB. R. Æ.

Somewhat rare.

Louisburg was captured from the French 26 July, 1758 ; Generals Amberst and Wolfe commanded the land forces, and

Admiral Boscawen the fleet. The time chosen for the representation on this medal is when an attack was made upon the two remaining ships of the French squadron, which were in the harbour; one was towed away; the other, being aground, was necessarily destroyed. The perfect harmony which prevailed between the military and naval commanders is alluded to in the legend on the obverse. Mr. Thomas Hollis, who had much intercourse with artists, and exercised great influence in the carrying out of the designs of medals struck about this time, appears to have superintended the execution of this one. The specimen in silver in the British Museum was in his own collection, and by his own direction was inscribed upon the edge, EDWARD . BOSCAWEN . ADMIRAL . IEFFERY . AMHERST . GENERAL . COMMANDING . WILLIAM . PITT . ADMINISTRING.

405.                    LOUISBURG TAKEN. 26 July, 1758.

Bust of Britannia, *l.*, head bound with fillet, hair twisted into a knot behind, no drapery; behind, a trident projecting from the neck. *Leg.* O . FAIR . BRITANNIA . HAIL.

*Rev.* Victory, bearing a laurel wreath and a palm branch, walking, *r.*, on the prow of a vessel. *Leg.* LOVISBOVRG TAKEN . MDCCLVIII.

1.55.

MB. Æ.

Not uncommon.

This medal was executed by Thomas Pingo, probably under the auspices of Mr. Thomas Hollis. It varies a little from the following one. On the obverse the trident, if prolonged, would cut the letter H in HAIL. On the reverse the wreath extends between the legend and the date. The legend on the obverse is from Dr. Akenside's "Ode on leaving Holland."

406.                    LOUISBURG TAKEN. 26 July, 1758.

There is a variety of the preceding. On it the trident, if prolonged, would not touch the letter H, and the wreath nearly touches the bottom of the first letter of the date.

155.

MB. lead.

Very rare.

This specimen belonged to Mr. Thomas Hollis, and on the paper in which it was wrapped he stated it to be unique. This was not quite correct, for there was another also in lead in the collection of the late Mr. Dimsdale.

407.

LOUISBURG TAKEN. 26 July, 1758.

Bust of Britannia, *l.*, head bound with fillet, hair twisted into a knot behind, no drapery; in front, the cap of Liberty; behind, a trident. *Leg.* O. FAIR. BRITANNIA. HAIL. I. KIRK. F.

*Rev.* Victory, running, *r.*, bears in her left hand a trophy consisting of a palm branch, armour, and shield with the French lily, and in her right a large fish, from whose mouth issues a number of small ones. *Leg.* LOUISBOVRG. TAKEN. MDCCLVIII. *Ex.* I. KIRK. F.

16.

(See Woodcut.)



407. Louisburg taken.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

The trophy shows that the conquest was obtained from France: the fish alludes to the valuable fishery which existed near the coast. This medal was designed by Cipriani at the request of Mr. Thomas Hollis.

There is a variety of this medal, differing only in having a

cornucopia instead of a fish in the hand of Victory. It was probably the earlier of the two, and is extremely rare.

408. ADMIRAL BOSCAWEN ; LOUISBURG TAKEN. 26 July, 1758.

Bust of Admiral Boscawen, r., hair in twisted tail behind, in coat, and riband across the breast; in his right hand is a baton.  
*Leg.* ADM<sup>L</sup> BOSCAWEN TOOK CAPE BRETON.

*Rev.* View of the harbour of Louisburg: ships entering, castle on the left. *Leg.* LOUISBURG HARBOUR. *Ex.* IUL 26 1758.

145.

(See Woodcut.)



408. Admiral Boscawen ; Louisburg taken.

MB. brass.

Rare.

This and the following brass medals are rare because they are of very inferior workmanship, and at the time were thought not worth preserving.

Admiral Edward Boscawen was the second son of the first Viscount Falmouth; he was born in 1711 and died 10 Jan. 1761. Lord Chatham bestowed upon him the high praise of always finding expedients, whilst others were looking out for objections. No reason has been discovered why the Admiral alone should be commemorated and no allusion made to General Amherst, who commanded the army with great skill and success. Louisburg is the capital of Cape Breton.

409. ADMIRAL BOSCAWEN; LOUISBURG TAKEN. 26 July, 1758.

Bust of Admiral Boscawen, *r.*, &c.; similar to the preceding.

*Rev.* View of the harbour of Louisburg with ships and castle on the left. *Leg.* LOUISBOURG. *Ex.* IUL . 26 . 1758.

1.45.

MB. brass.

410. ADMIRAL BOSCAWEN; LOUISBURG TAKEN. 26 July, 1758.

There is a variety of the preceding piece differing slightly in its type, and smaller.

.95.

MB. brass.

411. ADMIRAL BOSCAWEN; LOUISBURG TAKEN. 26 July, 1758.

Bust of Admiral Boscawen, *r.*, with hair long, and tied behind, in armour, mantle, and riband across the breast. *Leg.*

ADM<sup>L</sup> BOSCAWEN . TOOK . CAPE . BRETON.

*Rev.* View of the harbour of Louisburg with ships; a mortar firing a shell against the castle on the right. *Leg.* LOUISBOURG. *Ex.* IUL 26 1758.

1.6.

MB. brass.

412. ADMIRAL BOSCAWEN; LOUISBURG TAKEN. 26 July, 1758.

There is a variety of the preceding piece, scarcely to be distinguished from it, except that there is no shell proceeding from the mortar.

1.6.

MB. brass.



## 413. ADMIRAL BOSCAWEN; LOUISBURG TAKEN. 26 July, 1758.

Bust of Admiral Boscawen, *r.*, &c.; similar to No. 411.  
*Leg.* TO BRAVE ADM<sup>L</sup>. BOSCAWEN.

*Rev.* A French officer, kneeling, delivers his sword and the key of the citadel to Admiral Boscawen. *Leg.* I SURRENDER PRISONER. *Ex.* 1758.

1.

MB. brass.

The French officer who commanded the defence of Louisburg was the Chevalier de Drucour.

## 414. ACTION AT ST. CAST. 11 Sept. 1758.

Bust of Louis XV., *r.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, and mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* LUDOVICO XV. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. COMITIA ARMORICA. (The Commune of Brittany to Louis XV., the best of Princes.) On truncation, *R. FIL.* (Joseph Charles Roettier, the Son.)

*Rev.* The Genius of Brittany, on one side, with a sword in her hand and her shield at her feet, is suspending to a palm-tree a shield inscribed, VIRTUS DUCIS ET MILIT. (The valour of the General and of the soldiers.) Mars, on the other side, armed with a fulmen, attaches to the tree another shield inscribed, VIRTUS NOBIL. ET POP. ARM. (The valour of the nobility and of the people of Brittany.) *Leg.* ANGLIS AB AGUILLONIO DUCE PROFLIGATIS. (The English defeated by the Duc d'Aiguillon.) *Ex.* AD SANCTUM CATUODUM M.DCC.LVIII. (At St. Cast, 1758.) *R. FIL.* (Joseph Charles Roettier, the Son.)

2.5. Tresor, Méd. Franç., Pt. III. Pl. xlix.

MB. Æ.

Very rare.

This medal was struck by the Commune of Brittany in honour of Louis XV.

An expedition under the command of General Bligh and Commodore Howe was sent against Cherbourg, 1 Aug., 1758, and was successful, the harbour, basin, and forts being de-

stroyed, twenty-seven ships burnt, twenty-two pieces of brass cannon taken, and a contribution of £3,000 levied. The force then proceeded to St. Cast, and the troops were set ashore near St. Malo. Here it was found that the Duc d'Aiguillon, with 15,000 troops, partly regulars, partly militia, was advancing against them. It was, therefore, deemed expedient to re-embark, but the rear-guard of 1,500 men, under General Dury, still remained when the French army approached, and at once commenced a regular and well-concerted attack. General Dury was dangerously wounded, and, in an attempt to swim towards his ship, was drowned, and the English loss in killed and prisoners was nearly 1,000 men. The French loss was even more severe.

415. GOREE TAKEN. 29 Dec. 1758.

Bust of Britannia, *l.*, head bound with fillet, hair twisted into a knot behind, no drapery; behind, a trident projecting from the neck. *Leg.* O. FAIR. BRITANNIA. HAIL. Same as No. 405.

*Rev.* Victory, bearing a laurel wreath and a palm branch, walking, *r.*, on the prow of a vessel. *Leg.* GOREE. TAKEN. MDCCLVIII.

155. Joachim, II. Pl. xxx. 1.

MB. R. Æ.

Not uncommon.

The type of the reverse is but slightly varied from No. 405.

This medal was executed by Thomas Pingo under the auspices of Mr. Thomas Hollis, and it gained the prize offered by the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce for the best medal on this victory. Mr. Hollis presented one to Mr. Pitt, inscribed, WILLIAM PITT ADMINISTRING.; another to Admiral Keppel, inscribed, AVGVSTVS KEPPEL COMMANDING; and another to Dr. Akenside, from whose "Ode on leaving Holland" he had adopted the legend on the obverse. The Island of Goree (Cape Verd), originally a Dutch plantation, had fallen into the hands of the French in 1677. An expedition entrusted to Admiral Keppel attacked the French garrison on the 29th Dec., and after a short resistance the place surrendered.

## 416.

## SUCCESES OF 1758.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with star of the Garter, and riband across the breast. *Leg.* GEORGIVS. II. REX.

*Rev.* Britannia, seated on a car drawn by a lion, drives over French lilies. On either side walk Justice and Liberty; above is a band inscribed, FÆDUS INVICTUM (The unconquered alliance); and below, the date, MDCCLVIII. Around are inscribed the successes of the year, with the dates and the names of the several commanders:—

SENEGAL. MAI. 2.	S. MALO <sup>s</sup> IUN. 16.	LOUISBOURG. IUL. 27.	CHERBOURG. AU. 16.
MARSH. MASON.	MARLBRO.	BOSCAWEN-AMHERST.	HOW.
FRONTI <sup>c</sup> AUG. 27.	DUQUESNE. NOV. 24.	GOREE. DEC. 29.	
BRADSTREET.	FORBES.	KEPPEL.	

175. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 21.

MB. R. Æ.

Not uncommon.

At the taking of Senegal, Captain Marsh commanded the ships and Major Mason the troops. At St. Malo the troops were disembarked under the Duke of Marlborough; they burnt one hundred and twenty vessels, all the magazines of naval stores, and then re-embarked. For the taking of Louisburg see Nos. 404—413. At the attack on Cherbourg (See No. 414) Commodore Howe especially distinguished himself. Fort Frontenac, on Lake Ontario, contained sixty pieces of cannon, sixteen small mortars, and very considerable magazines; all these were taken or destroyed by Colonel Bradstreet. Fort Duquesne is situated on the Ohio; it was taken by Brigadier Forbes, who repaired the fortifications and gave to it the name of Pittsburg. For the taking of Goree see the preceding medal.

## 417. DEATH OF THE PRINCESS OF ORANGE. 12 Jan. 1759.

Bust of the Princess of Orange, *l.*, veiled, in open gown and ermine mantle; over her head is a radiated circle of stars. *Leg.* ANNA D. G. M. BR. PR. REG. TOT. BELG. FOED. GVB. MINORENNI PRINCIPE. (Anne, by the grace of God, Princess Royal of

Great Britain, Regent of all united Holland during the minority of the Prince.) I. G. H. F. (Johann Georg Holtzhey fecit.)

*Rev.* A sarcophagus decorated with the shield of the Princess. On the base appear two young orange-trees springing from an old trunk, and emblems of Government, Arts, and Sciences are spread upon the ground. *Leg.* NEC MAIESTATE NEC ÆTATE NEC VIRTUTE MOVETVR. ([Death] is not moved by Majesty, Age, or Virtue.) *Ex.* NATA 2 NOV. 1709. DENAT. 12 JAN. 1759. (Born 2 Nov. 1709; died 12 Jan. 1759.) HOLTZHEY. F. (Johann Georg Holtzhey fecit.)

1.6. Van Loon, Suppl. xxxii. 349.

MB. R.

Rare.

Anne, the Princess Royal of England, upon the death of her husband, William IV. of Holland, in 1751, became Regent of the United Provinces. (See Nos. 373–375.) She died after a very short illness, leaving a son and a daughter, who are symbolized by the two young trees on the base of the monument. The emblems allude to her authority and accomplishments, which were varied and considerable.

#### 418. DEATH OF THE PRINCESS OF ORANGE. 12 Jan. 1759.

Bust of the Princess of Orange, *r.*, hair long, wearing diadem, in gown and ermine mantle; above her head, stars. *Leg.* ANNA D. G. M. BR. P. GUB. ET. TUT. WIL. V. A. P. N. MDCCIX. O. MDCCLIX. XII. IAN. (Anne, by the grace of God, Princess of Great Britain, Regent, and Guardian of William V., Prince of Orange; born 1709, died 12 Jan. 1759.) Below, E. A. (Eise Andeles.)

*Rev.* A sarcophagus beneath a canopy and surmounted by a figure of Holland, seated, with her shield at her side. *Leg.* HEU QUO VOTA NOSTRA RECESSERE! (Alas! where have our prayers vanished.) *Ex.* Skull on crossbones, winged hour-glass, broken staff, &c.

1.4. Van Loon, Suppl. xxxii. 346.

Hague, R.

Very rare.

The decease of the Princess Anne was much lamented

throughout Holland. Since her husband's death she had been entrusted with the guardianship of her children, and had directed the affairs of the State, and had shown herself, according to the testimony of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, to be a woman of magnanimity and prudence, and of an understanding superior to her sex.

419. DEATH OF THE PRINCESS OF ORANGE. 12 Jan. 1759.

Bust of the Princess of Orange, *r.*, veiled, in gown and ermine mantle. *Leg.* ANNA . D . G . M . B . R . PRINC . AURANT . DOTARIA . GUB<sup>x</sup> AC . TUT<sup>x</sup> (Anne, by the grace of God, Princess Royal of Great Britain, [Princess] Dowager, Regent, and Guardian of the House of Orange.) Below, N . V . S. (Nicolaus Van Swinderen.)

*Rev.* An obelisk decorated with the crowned shield of Orange and England quarterly; leaning against it is the weeping figure of Holland, and on the other side lies the Belgic Lion. The base of the obelisk is inscribed, PRID : ID : IAN : 1759. (12 January, 1759.) *Leg.* HEU MATREM PERDIDI ! LUGEO AD URNAM. (Alas ! I have lost a mother ; I mourn at her tomb.)

1.45. Van Loon, Suppl. xxxii. 348.

MB. R.

Rare.

The Princess had so conducted the affairs of State that she was lamented by the people as if they had lost a mother.

420. DEATH OF THE PRINCESS OF ORANGE. 12 Jan. 1759.

Bust of the Princess of Orange, *r.*, hair long, wearing diadem, in gown and ermine mantle. *Leg.* ANNA . D . G . M . BR . PRINC . AURANT . DOTARIA . GUB<sup>x</sup> AC . TUT<sup>x</sup> Below, N V S. (Nicolaus Van Swinderen.)

*Rev.* An obelisk decorated with the crowned shield of Orange and England quarterly, &c.; same as the preceding.

1.45. Van Loon, Suppl. xxxii. 347.

Hague, R.

Very rare.



421. GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL. Died, 13 April, 1759.  
(SHEFFIELD MUSICAL SOCIETY. 1769.)

Bust of Handel, *r.*, hair long, in dress-coat, and surrounded by various musical instruments and scores. *Leg.* GEO . FRED . HANDEL ESQR.

*Rev.* Inscription across the field, THE GIFT OF THE SHEFFIELD MUSICAL SOCIETY—APPROVED PERFORMANCE. *Upper leg.* WITH HONOUR LET DESERT BE CROWNED. *Lower leg.* THIS SOCIETY COMMENC'D JAN. THE FIRST 1769.

2·15.

MB. Æ.

Not common.

This was the prize medal of the Sheffield Musical Society. The recipient's name was inscribed on the reverse.

George Frederick Handel, the great musical composer, born at Halle, in the Duchy of Magdeburg, 23 Feb. 1685 [N. S.], died in London on Good Friday, 13 April, 1759, and was buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbey.

422. GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL. Died, 13 April, 1759.  
(CENTENARY FESTIVAL. 1784.)

Bust of Handel, *l.*, in close-buttoned coat and mantle. *Leg.* COMM . F . HANDEL . MDCCLXXXIV.

*Rev.* Within an oak wreath, SUB . AUSP . G . III. (Under the auspices of George III.)

1·25. Burney, Com. Fest., front.

MB. A. R.

Common.

This medal was struck on the centenary festival in commemoration of the birth of Handel, held in May and June, 1784, in Westminster Abbey and at the Pantheon. It was worn on the days of the performance by the King and Queen and the Directors of the Festival. This medal is figured on the frontispiece of Dr. Burney's Account of the Festival, published in 1785.

423. GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL. Died, 13 April, 1759.  
(BENEVOLENT CHORAL FUND. 1791.)

Bust of Handel, *l.*, in close-buttoned coat and mantle;  
below, G. F. HANDEL. *Leg.* I KNOW THAT MY REDEEMER LIVETH.

*Rev.* Inscription, BENEVOLENT CHORAL FUND INSTITUTED 1791  
FOR ITS DECAY'D MEMBERS WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

1.1.

MB. Æ.

Several dies were made for striking these pieces, which  
probably were used as tickets or passes of admission at the  
meetings of the above choir.

424. GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL. Died, 13 April, 1759.  
(DURAND'S MEDAL. 1823.)

Bust of Handel, *l.*, hair short, in coat with open collar, and  
mantle. *Leg.* G. FRIDERICUS HAENDEL. WOLFF. F.

*Rev.* Inscription, NATUS HALAE IN MAGDEBURGICA AN. M.DC.-  
LXXXIV. OBIIT AN. M.DCC.LIX. (Born at Halle in Magdeburg,  
1684; died, 1759.) *Ex.* SERIES NUMISMATICA UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUS-  
TRIUM. M.DCCC.XXIII. DURAND EDIDIT.

1.6.

MB. Æ.

One of the medallic series of illustrious persons of all  
countries executed at Paris. (See No. 1, Vol. I. p. 4.)

425. GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL. Died, 13 April, 1759.  
(CRYSTAL PALACE HANDEL FESTIVAL. 1857.)

Bust of Handel, *l.*, wearing cap, close-buttoned coat, and  
mantle. Behind, HANDEL; below, PINCHES. LONDON.

*Rev.* A lyre. *Leg.* CRYSTAL. PALACE. HANDEL. FESTIVAL.  
JUNE. 1857.

1.65.

MB. Æ.

This medal was struck by direction of the Sacred Harmonic Society, in commemoration of the first of the Handel Festivals held at the Crystal Palace in 1857.

426. GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL. Died, 13 April, 1759.  
(CENTENARY COMMEMORATION. 1859.)

Bust of Handel, *l.*, wearing cap, shirt with open collar, coat, and mantle. *Leg.* GEORGE FREDERIC HANDEL. On truncation, W. J. TAYLOR . LONDON.

*Rev.* Within a wreath of palm and olive, CENTENARY COMMEMORATION—CRYSTAL PALACE MDCCCLIX.

2.

MB. Æ.

This medal was struck on the occasion of the centenary festival in commemoration of the death of Handel, held at the Crystal Palace in 1859.

427. GUADALOUPE TAKEN. 1 May, 1759.

Pallas, standing, *l.*, placing one foot upon an antique prow, holds a trident and a military standard. On either side, MOORE, BARRINGTON. *Ex.* SOC . PROM . ARTS . AND . COMMERCE.

*Rev.* Britannia, leaning upon her spear, her shield at her side, raises a suppliant female holding sugar-canes. *Leg.* GVADALVPE . SVRRENDERS. *Ex.* MAY . I . MDCCLIX.

1·55. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 807.

MB. R. Æ.

Not uncommon.

This medal was executed by Thomas Pingo from designs furnished by Stuart, and under the direction of Mr. Hollis. It was struck at the expense of the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce. The Island of Guadaloupe surrendered to the forces under Commodore Moore and General Barrington. The nature of the forces is indicated by the naval and military standards, and by Pallas having one foot on land, the other on a prow. The Island was remarkably fertile in sugar, as indicated by the sugar-canes in the hands of the suppliant female.

## 428. MAJORITY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES. 4 June, 1759.

Bust of the Prince of Wales, *l.*, with hair long, and tied behind, in armour, and ermine mantle fastened with brooch on the shoulder. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . WALLIÆ . PRINCEPS. On truncation, T. PINGO . F.

*Rev.* A female figure, Tellus, turreted, seated, *l.*, on a throne, decorated with a pine-cone behind, and placed between two lions couchant, one holding the shield of Britain; she plays a cymbal, to the sound of which four female figures dance around an oak-tree; below, a scroll inscribed, ROBR BRITANNIÆ. (The strength of Britain.) *Leg.* TELLVS JACTABIT ALVMNO. (The Earth shall boast in her offspring.) *Ex.* ADVLTÆ ÆTATIS DIES FAVSTISSIMVS IV . JVN . MDCCLIX. (The most happy day of the majority, 4 June, 1759.)

2·15.

(See Woodcut.)



428. Majority of the Prince of Wales.

MB. AV. AR. Æ.

Rare.

George, the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, came of age on the 4th June, 1759, and on the occasion many loyal addresses were presented to him, to the King, and to his mother, the Princess Dowager. The type of the reverse testifies to the

joy of the nation on the occasion, and expresses a hope that the young Prince would be a future strength and support to the country. The design may have been suggested by the 67th Psalm, "O let the nations rejoice and be glad," and "Then shall the earth bring forth her increase."

429. MAJORITY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES. 4 June, 1759.

Bust of the Prince of Wales, three-quarters, *l.*, head facing, in dress-coat and ermine robe, and riband and star of the Garter. *Leg.* GEORGIUS PRINCEPS WALLIAE.

*Rev.* Victory, approaching the Prince, grasps his hand and crowns him with a wreath of flowers: in the distance, buildings. *Leg.* PRINCIPI OPTIMO. (To the best of Princes.) *Ex.* MAY . 24 . 1759.

1·65.

MB. brass.

Rare.

A complimentary medal of poor workmanship issued upon the Prince attaining the age of twenty-one. The date, which is after the old style, is an instance of the unwillingness of a large portion of the community to accept the new style, which had been introduced by order of Parliament in 1752.

430. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PRINCE EDWARD. 1759.

Bust of the Prince of Wales, *l.*, with hair long, and tied behind, in dress-coat, riband and star of the Garter. *Leg.* GEORGIUS . WALLIÆ . PRINCEPS. Below, A. VERE . F.

*Rev.* Bust of Prince Edward, *r.*, with hair long and tied behind, in dress-coat, and riband across the breast. *Leg.* EDWARDUS . GEO . WAL . PR . FRATER. (Edward, brother of George, Prince of Wales.)

1·95.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. Æ.

Rare.

Edward, second son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, was created Duke of York and Albany in 1760, and died in 1767.

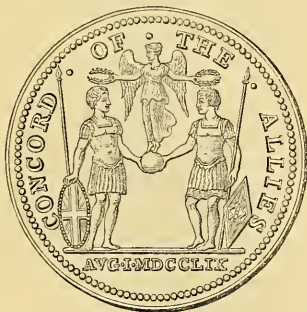




430. Medal of the Prince of Wales and Prince Edward.

## 431. BATTLE OF MINDEN. 1 Aug. 1759.

A British and a German soldier, in Roman costume, hold a globe on which stands a Victory crowning each with a laurel wreath. *Leg.* CONCORD · OF · THE · ALLIES, *Ex.* AVG · I · MDCCLIX.



431. Battle of Minden.

*Rev.* Victory, seated, *r.*, upon a globe amidst captured French shields, holds a palm branch and supports upon her knee a shield inscribed, MINDEN. *Ex.* SOCIETY · PROM · ARTS · AND · COMMERCE.

155.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. R. Æ.

Not uncommon.

This medal was executed by Thomas Pingo under the direction of Mr. Hollis, at the expense of the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce. At the battle of Minden the French, under Marshal De Contades and the Duc De Broglie, were defeated by the Hanoverians and English, commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick and Lord George Sackville. Nothing but the refusal of Lord Sackville to complete the victory by a cavalry charge saved the French from utter rout.

432.

BATTLE OF MINDEN. 1 Aug. 1759.

Prince Ferdinand, in the character of Perseus, passes through piles of French arms, flags, and a broken shield; over his head is a star; behind him he holds the Gorgon-headed shield; in his hand is a scourge, the thongs terminating in the Lion of Holland, the Unicorn of England, the Eagle of Prussia, and the Horse of Hanover; in the distance, the enemy flying. *Leg.* VIRTUTI CEDIT NUMERVS. (Number yields to valour.) *Ex.* PRÆLIVM MINDENSE I AVG. MDCCLIX. (The battle of Minden, 1 Aug. 1759.) I. G. HOLTZHEY. FEC.

*Rev.* A laurel-tree entwined by a fruitful vine; at the foot are wheat-sheaves, mural crowns, and keys. In the distance is a view of the valley of the Weser. *Leg.* POST TOT DISCRIMINA RERVVM. (After so many dangers.—*comp. Virg. Aen. i. 208.*) *Ex.* FERD. PR. BRVNSV. EXERC. FOED. DVX. (Ferdinand, Prince of Brunswick, General of the Allied Army.)

19. Old England, II. 269.

MB. R.

Very rare.

The star indicates the rank of the Prince; the shield the petrifying effect of his progress, and the scourge the different nations of which his victorious army was composed; the legend alludes to the great superiority in numbers of the army of France to which he was opposed. Previous to the battle the supplies of the army had been frequently interrupted, and the

result of the victory was the surrender of Cassel and other towns, and a ready supply from a great extent of country. After many dangers Ferdinand's laurels flourished in the midst of a fertile country, while fortresses laid their keys at his feet.

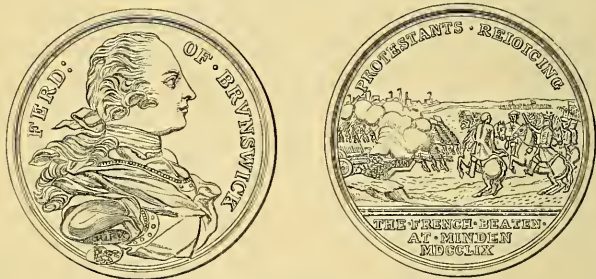
433. BATTLE OF MINDEN. 1 Aug. 1759.

Bust of Prince Ferdinand, *r.*, hair tied behind, in armour, mantle, riband and George of the Garter. *Leg.* FERD : OF . BRUNSWICK. On truncation, KIRK. (John Kirk.)

*Rev.* Prince Ferdinand, with his staff, commanding at the battle of Minden. In the distance is seen the successful attack upon the French intrenched position. *Leg.* PROTESTANTS . REJOICING. *Ex.* THE . FRENCH . BEATEN . AT . MINDEN MDCCLIX.

1.4.

(See Woodcut.)



433. Battle of Minden.

MB. R. Æ.

Not uncommon.

Prince Ferdinand was brother to Charles, the reigning Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. He was elected a Knight of the Garter 16 Aug. 1759, and was invested in his camp at Kroffdorff near Giessen, 17 Oct., in full view of the French army. The moment represented is the great charge made against the French centre, which had been weakened by detachments to support the wings. Religious feelings were much excited during this war, and the Protestants rejoiced greatly at this victory over the French, their Roman Catholic adversaries.

434. BATTLE OF MINDEN. 1 Aug. 1759.

Prince Ferdinand on horseback, *r.*, staff in his hand. *Leg.* FERDINAND HERTZOG ZU BRUNSCHWEIG WOLFFENBUTTEL. (Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel—)

*Rev.* The French fleeing before the allied troops. *Leg.* HAT DIE FRANZOSEN GESCHLAGEN. (—has beaten the French.) *Ex.* BEY MINDEN AUG. 1. 1759. (At Minden, 1 Aug. 1759.)

1·65.

MB. brass.

Rare.

A cheap memorial of the battle of Minden. This and the following pieces relating to this battle were all executed in England.

435. BATTLE OF MINDEN. 1 Aug. 1759.

Cavalry pursuing cavalry. *Leg.* THE . FRENCH . TOTALLY . DEFEATED. *Ex.* DODENHAUSEN.

*Rev.* Prince Ferdinand on horseback, *l.*, his sword in his hand; below is the view of a camp. *Leg.* BY THE BRAVE PRINCE FERDINAND. *Ex.* AUG. 1. 1759.

·95.

MB. brass.

Rare.

The battle of Minden was commenced by an attack upon General Wangenheim's strong position at the village of Dodenhäusen or Thornhausen.

436. MARQUESS OF GRANBY. 1759.

Bust of the Marquess of Granby, *r.*, hair short, in armour and riband across the breast. *Leg.* THE BRITISH HERO . THE MARQUIS OF GRANBY.

*Rev.* A heart, crowned, within a wreath of laurel.

1·05.

(See Woodcut.)

MB. brass.

Rare.

The Marquess of Granby was at this time extremely popular for the report of his gallant conduct at Minden made by the Commander-in-Chief, Prince Ferdinand. Lord Granby



436. Medalet of the Marquess of Granby.

attempted to recover the opportunity lost by Lord George Sackville, and advanced with great alacrity in pursuit of the French, but too late to effect much.

437. FREDERICK THE GREAT AND PRINCE FERDINAND OF  
BRUNSWICK. 1759.

Frederick the Great and Prince Ferdinand grasping right hands; each holds his hat in his left hand: above is a crown.  
*Leg.* THE KING OF PRUSSIA & PRINCE FERDINAND.

*Rev.* Cavalry pursuing cavalry and infantry. *Leg.* DROVE  
THE FRENCH OUT OF THE LAND. *Ex.* Scroll ornament.

1·5.

MB. brass.

This medal refers to the victories of Frederick the Great as well as to the battle of Minden, in consequence of which it was thought that the French would have to evacuate Germany.

438. GEORGE II., FREDERICK THE GREAT, AND OTHERS.  
1759.

Busts, facing each other, of George II. and Frederick the Great, both laureate, in armour, and with ribands across their



breasts; crown above. *Leg.* KING . GEORGE . THE . II. FRED . KING . OF . PRUSSIA . 1759.

*Rev.* Six circles, each enclosing a portrait, arranged around that of H . WILM . PITT; those around are of PRINCE FERDINAND, PRINCE HENRY, DUKE BRUNSWIG, ADM. BOSCAWEN, COL. CLIVE, and GEN. L. AMHERST.

1·8.

MB. brass.

Rare.

William Pitt was the inspiring genius of the war: the two monarchs were the head of the great confederacy; Prince Ferdinand commanded at Minden; Prince Henry was brother to the King of Prussia; and the Duke of Brunswick was the son of the reigning Duke. Boscawen, Clive, and Amherst are names well known, and have already been mentioned.

439.

QUEBEC TAKEN. 13 Sept. 1759.

Bust of Britannia, *l.*, head bound with fillet, hair compactly arranged into a knot behind, no drapery; underneath is a laurel wreath over a trident and a standard crossed. Under the trident, SAVNDERS; under the standard, WOLFE. *Leg.* BRITANNIA.

*Rev.* Victory, on tiptoe, holds a palm branch, and crowns with a laurel wreath a trophy of captured French arms, at the foot of which is seated a bound captive. *Leg.* QUEBEC . TAKEN . MDCCLIX. *Ex.* SOC . P . A . C.

1·55. Joachim, II. Pl. xxxx. 2.

MB.  $\mathcal{R}$ .  $\mathcal{Æ}$ .

Rare.

This medal was executed by Thomas Pingo under the direction of the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce. Mr. Hollis sent a specimen to Mr. Pitt, with the edge inscribed, WILLIAM PITT ADMINISTRING.

Quebec surrendered 13 Sept. 1759, and with this conquest Wolfe's name is indissolubly connected. Saunders commanded the naval force, and did everything, which the nature of the service admitted, to contribute to the success of the enterprise.

## 440. GENERAL WOLFE. Died, 13 Sept. 1759.

Bust of Wolfe, *l.*, with hair long, and tied behind, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* IACOBUS WOLFE ANGLUS. Below, GOSSET . M. KIRK . F.

*Rev.* A monument, crowned with a laurel wreath, its base inscribed, PRO PATRIA (For his country), and erected amidst piles of arms and standards. *Leg.* IN VICTORIA CÆSVS. (Slain in the moment of victory.) *Ex.* QVEBECÆ SEPT . XIII MDCCLIX. (At Quebec, 13 Sept. 1759.)

1.45.

(See Woodcut.)



440. Death of General Wolfe.

MB. R. Æ.

Not rare.

James Wolfe, born in 1726, was selected by Pitt to command in North America. In 1758 he joined Boscawen and Amherst in the reduction of Louisburg, and in the following year was entrusted with an expedition against Quebec. After a long and arduous siege the English, on the 13th Sept., made themselves masters of the Heights of Abraham, which commanded the town, and after a gallant contest the French gave way. Wolfe expired on the field in the moment of victory, and Montcalm, the French commander, was also slain.

## 441. FIGHT OFF BELLEISLE. 20 Nov. 1759.

Britannia, armed with trident and shield, seated, *r.*, upon a sea-horse, is crowned by Victory. *Leg.* BRITAIN . TRIUMPHED . HAWKE . COMMANDED. *Ex.* OFF . BELLEISLE . NOV . XX . MDCCLIX.

*Rev.* NIGHT and TEMPEST interpose to shield FRANCE from the assault of BRITAIN. France, with one foot on a rock and the other on the figure of Tempest, leans upon his useless sword and protects himself with his shield against Britannia, who, with her foot upon the prow of a ship, launches her thunder against him. *Ex.* FRANCE . RELINQUISHES . THE . SEA.  
S . P . A . C.

155. Old England, II. 273.

MB. R. Æ.

Rare.

Executed, probably by Thomas Pingo, for the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce.

In the engagement off Belleisle the English and French fleets were nearly equal, but De Conflans, the French admiral, endeavoured to avoid an engagement by sheltering himself amidst the rocks and shoals of the coast; a tremendous tempest and a dark night favoured his attempt at escape. He, however, lost six ships; others were severely damaged; the spirit of the French navy was broken, and it made no great efforts during the remainder of the war; in effect relinquishing its dominion over the sea. Belleisle is situated off the point of Quiberon, at which place the fleet commanded by Hawke had been strengthened by some frigates under Captain Duff. This engagement is usually called "the battle of Quiberon."

442.

SUCCESSES OF 1759.

Bust of George II., l., laureate, in armour, riband and star of the Garter. *Leg.* GEORGIVS . II . REX.

*Rev.* A lion rampant, l., devours, grasps, and tramples upon French lilies. *Outer leg.* GLORIA ET HONOR BRITANNICIS PRÆFECTIS. (Glory and Honour to the British Commanders.) *Inner leg.* FINIS CORONAT OPUS. (The end crowns the undertaking.) *Ex.* MDCCLVIII.

135.

Hunter, R.

Extremely rare.

This medal, although referring to the various victories of 1759, more specially alludes to the engagement off Belleisle, which was called the crowning conclusion of the year's operations, and

which reflected honour upon those whom the King had been pleased to admit into his councils or to entrust with the conduct of his fleets and armies. See The London Addresses.

#### 443. SUCCESSES OF 1759.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, &c.; same as the preceding.

*Rev.* A lion rampant, *l.*, devouring French lilies, &c.; similar to the preceding, but not from the same die.

1·35.

Hunter, *R.*

Extremely rare.

#### 444. SUCCESSES OF 1759.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, in armour, with star of the Garter, and riband across the breast. *Leg.* GEORGIVS. II. REX. Same as No. 416.

*Rev.* A shield bearing a reversed lily within a Garter, inscribed, PERFIDIA EVERSA (Perfidy overthrown), supported by the Lion of England and the Horse of Hanover. On a band below is inscribed, W. PITT AUSP. GEO. II. PR. MI. (William Pitt, Prime Minister, under the auspices of George II.) Below, MDCCLIX. Around are inscribed the successes of the year, with the names of the several commanders and the dates:—

GUADALOUPE	NIAGARA	MINDEN	CROWN POINT	LAGOS
BARING <sup>N</sup> MOORE	JOHNSON	FERDINAND.	AMHERST.	BOSCAWEN
MAY. 1.	JULY. 25.	AUG. 1.	AUG. 4.	AUG. 19.
	QUEBEC		HAWKE	
	WOLFE		QUIBERON.	
	MONCK <sup>N</sup> TOWNS <sup>D</sup>		NOV. 20.	
	SEP. 13 & 18.			

1·7. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 21.

MB. *Æ.*

Not uncommon.

The taking of Guadaloupe and Quebec, and the victories of Minden and Quiberon or Belleisle have already been noticed. The fort of Niagara was captured by General Johnson after a

most vigorous assault, in which the provincials and Indians took part. In July, when General Amherst appeared before Ticonderoga, the French immediately retreated to Crown Point, a fort on Lake Champlain, which they also abandoned on the approach of the English. In the battle of Lagos, which was fought between the English and French squadrons under Admiral Boscawen and Admiral de la Clue, the French lost several ships, some being burnt and others taken, and their admiral was severely wounded.

445.

SUCCESSES OF 1758-1759.

Britannia, seated on a car drawn by a lion, drives over French lilies. On either side walk Justice and Liberty; above is a band inscribed, *FÆDUS INVICTUM*; and below, the date, *MDCCLVIII*. Around are inscribed the successes of the year, with the dates and the names of the several commanders:—

SENEGAL. MAI. 2.	S. MALO <sup>S</sup> IUN. 16.	LOUISBOURG. IUL. 27.	CHERBOURG. AU. 16.
MARSH. MASON.	MARLERO.	BOSCAWEN-AMHERST.	HOW.
FRONTI <sup>C</sup> AUG. 27.	DUQUESNE. NOV. 24.	GOREE. DEC. 29.	
BRADSTREET.	FORBES.	KEPPEL.	

Same as the reverse of No. 416.

*Rev.* A shield bearing a reversed lily, &c.; same as the preceding.

1·7.

MB. Æ. brass.

Not uncommon.

This medal is composed of the reverses of the two medals struck to commemorate the successes of the years 1758 and 1759.

446. CAPTAIN WILSON'S VOYAGE TO CHINA. April, 1760.

Neptune, seated, *r.*, upon a rock, points out to Mercury (Commerce) a new route to China amidst a cluster of islands.

*Leg.* ITERARE CVRSVS RELICTOS. (To renew abandoned courses.)

*Ex.* MDCCLX. R. YEO. F.



*Rev. Inscription,* THE . GIFT . OF . THE . ENG . EAST . INDIA .  
 COMP . TO . CAPTAIN . WILLIAM . WILSON . COMMANDER . OF . THE .  
 SHIP . PITT . AS . AN . ACKNOWLEDGEMENT . OF . HIS . SERVICES .  
 IN . HAVING . MADE . HIS . PASSAGE . TO . AND . FROM . CHINA .  
 BY . AN . UNUSUAL . COURSE . AND . THEREBY . EVINCING . THAT .  
 NAVIGATION . TO . BE . PRACTICABLE . AT . ANY . SEASON . OF .  
 THE . YEAR .

27.

(See Woodcut.)



446. Captain Wilson's Voyage to China.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

The Pitt, commanded by Captain William Wilson, arrived in the River Thames 26 April, 1760, six months earlier than she had been expected, Wilson having taken his route through the Molucca Islands to the north of New Guinea by a course which he named Pitt's Straits. This medal in gold was presented to him by the East India Company for the successful attempt.

## 447. MONTREAL TAKEN. 8 Sept. 1760.

A female figure, Montreal, seated mournfully at the foot of a pine-tree; before her is a trophy composed of a French shield and Indian arms; behind her is an eagle perched upon a rock. *Leg.* MONTREAL TAKEN MDCCLX. *Ex.* SOC. PROMOTING ARTS AND COMMERCE.

*Rev.* The River St. Lawrence, laureate, reclining, *r.*, leans upon the prow of a ship, and holds a paddle or rudder; a beaver walks over his legs; near him is erected a standard having the name of AMHERST within a laurel wreath, and surmounted by a Lion. *Leg.* THE CONQUEST OF CANADA COMPLETED. *Ex.* Captured French and Indian arms.

1.6. Blätter für Münzfreunde, 1869-1872, Pl. xviii. 4.

MB. R. Æ.

Rare.

By the capture of Montreal by General Amherst, 8 Sept. 1760, the conquest of Canada was completed, and the whole territory was evacuated by the French in the autumn of the same year. The pine-tree and the eagle are symbolical of the country. The beaver indicates the River St. Lawrence, and the British standard erected on the banks shows in whose possession the country then was.

## 448. CANADA SUBDUED. 1760.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery. *Leg.* GEORGE . II . KING.

*Rev.* A female figure, Canada, seated mournfully at the foot of a pine-tree; behind her is a beaver. *Leg.* CANADA SUBDUED. *Ex.* MDCCLX . S . P . A . C.

1.5. Joachim, II. Pl. xxxv. 3. Weyl, Cat. Fonrob. Samm. p. 4.

MB. R. Æ.

Not rare.

This and the preceding medal, like many others of the time, were struck at the expense of the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce, under the direction of Mr. Hollis, and were executed by Thomas Pingo. The designs were often arranged

by Cipriani after the manner of the types of Roman coins : but the legends are always in the English language.

449. GEORGE II. STATE OF BRITAIN. 1760.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long and flowing, in armour, riband and star of the Garter, and ermine mantle fastened by a brooch dated 1760. *Leg.* GEORGIUS II . D . G . MAGN . BRIT . FR . ET . HIB . REX.

*Rev.* A globe, on which appear the British Isles. *Leg.* INCOMPARABILIS. (Incomparable.)

2·65. Hedlinger, Med. Werk, Pl. xxv.

MB. lead.

Unique?

This medal was executed by the celebrated Swiss artist, Johann Carl Hedlinger, and expresses the general opinion entertained upon the Continent of the condition of Great Britain after the extraordinary series of successes which had marked the last two years. The dies of this medal were probably never hardened, as the only specimen that has been met with is the one above mentioned.

450. GEORGE II. MEDALET.

Bust of George II., *l.*, hair long, in armour, riband and star of the Garter. On either side, KIRK . FEC. (John Kirk fecit.)

*Rev.* Inscription, GEORGE THE SECOND.

1.

MB. Æ.

One of a series of thirteen medalets presented to the subscribers of the Sentimental Magazine in the years 1773–1775. (See No. 86, Vol. I. p. 435.)

451. GEORGE II. MEDALLIC PORTRAIT.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, no drapery.

No reverse.

45.

MB. A.

Very rare.

A small portrait of the King, probably made to be set in a ring.

452. GEORGE II. MEMORIAL. 1760.

Bust of George II., r., hair long and tied behind, in armour and riband across the breast. *Leg.* GEORGIUS . II . REX. On a band below, NON . OMNIS . MORIAR. (I shall not wholly die.) Around are views and the names of GADALUPE, GOREE, SENE-GALL, CAPE BRETON, QUEBEC, and MONTREAL.

No reverse.

2.4.

MB. A.

Very rare.

This is an impression upon a thin plaque of silver, probably intended as an ornament for the top of a box. It was made just before or after the death of George II., and commemorates the successes of the last three years of his reign, and intimates that the fame of them will cause his memory to be cherished long after his death.

453. GEORGE II. MEMORIAL.

Bust of George II., l., laureate, hair long, in armour with straps on the shoulder, and ermine mantle fastened with brooch. Below, on a scroll, GEORG . II . D . G. *Leg.* FACTA . INVICTVM . TE . PRAEDICANT . SEMPER. (Deeds always proclaim thee invincible.) On truncation, I. V. N. (John Van Nost (?).)

No reverse.

1.9.

MB. A.

Very rare.

A plaque of thin silver of the same character as the preceding. It was probably executed in 1763, and formed the bottom of a box, which contained views, in miniature, of the chief events of the late war. On the top of the box was a similar portrait of George III. One of these boxes with the miniature views is in the possession of A. W. Franks, Esq.

## 454. GEORGE II. Died, 25 Oct. 1760.

Bust of George II., *l.*, laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Leg.* GEORGIUS . II . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . ET . HIB . REX. Below, J. DASSIER F.

*Rev.* A monument, the base decorated with a skull, encircled by rose and thistle branches, and inscribed, NATUS : 10 NOV : 1683 COR : 22 . OCT : 1727 OBIT 25 OCT : 1760. On the base is seated Victory amidst a pile of arms and standards, and inscribing a shield with the names of the four continents, ASIA AFRICA AMERI EUR. Behind her rises a pyramid decorated with laurels and a medallion of GU : PITT DICTATOR., from before which Fame is removing a curtain. *Leg.* TRIUMPHA UBIQUE. (Triumphs everywhere.) *Ex.* I. D. F. (J. Dassier fecit.)

165.

(See Woodcut.)



454. Death of George II.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

The obverse is the same as on the dedication medal of the Dassier series, published in 1731. (See No. 43, p. 498.) The reverse was added after the King's death, and intimates that his arms had triumphed in every quarter of the globe, and under the direction of Pitt, whose authority was almost equivalent to that of a Roman Dictator, and who, like that officer, had been called to guide the helm at a time of extraordinary difficulties.



## APPENDIX.

### 1. CHIEF JUSTICE GASCOIGNE. Died, 1419.

“There is a medal struck in commemoration thereof (the rebuke of Chief Justice Gascoigne to Prince Henry), an impression of which I have seen. It is not so broad as a guinea, has his name written round it in the old English characters, with the image of himself, I suppose, sitting on a bench by another person, and reading to three auditors before him.” (Oldys, *British Librarian*, Lond. 1738, p. 267.) After remarking upon the various modes of spelling the name, Oldys says, “It is upon the said medal, Sir Wylliam de Gasquone, as I remember.”

No such medal is known. A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1781, p. 623) states, on the authority of Dr. Ducarel, that Oldys had only seen an impression of the medal in a MS. volume of pedigrees belonging to the Wentworth family. On referring to the life of Gascoigne, in the *Biographia Britannica*, p. 2150, it will be seen at once that a seal of Sir William Gascoigne there described has been mistaken by Oldys for a medal.

### 2. MAURICE, PRINCE OF ORANGE. 1616.

Bust of Prince Maurice, three-quarters, r., in lace ruff, decorated armour, lace scarf across the body, and riband for medal. *Leg.* ILL . ET EXC : PR : MAURITIUS PRI : AUR : CO : NAS : CAT : MU . L : B : BR : DI : GR : *etc* MARC . VE . VL : BUR :

ANT *etc.* . AU . PER : EQ : IMP . *et* CAP : G . EXE : PÖS : DD : OR :  
 FOE : BEL : GUB : GEL : HOLL : ZEL : WE : ULT : TRAN. (The  
 most illustrious and very excellent Prince Maurice, by the  
 grace of God, Prince of Orange, Count of Nassau, Katzenel-  
 lenbogen and Moers, Freijheer of Breda, &c.; Marquess of  
 Vere, Flushing, Büren, Antwerp, &c.; Knight of the Order of  
 the Garter, Commander-in-Chief and Captain-General of the  
 Army of the most mighty Lords of the United States of  
 Holland, Governor of Geldria, Holland, Zealand, West Fries-  
 land, Utrecht, and Oberyssel.)

*Rev.* Shield of Prince Maurice, crowned, within the Garter;  
 above is a scroll inscribed, IE MAINTIENDRAI NASSOU (I will  
 maintain Nassau); below, an orange branch and a scroll in-  
 scribed, *Tandem fit surculus arbor* (At length the shoot becomes  
 a tree), and *Simon Pafsæus sculpsit Lo=*.

2·4 by 1·9.

Duke of Buccleuch, R.

Very rare.

This piece is stamped in imitation of engraving, and was  
 executed by Simon Passe during his residence in London, and  
 probably about the year 1616, when he made similar plates of  
 the Royal Family and others. (See Nos. 61–70, Vol. I. pp.  
 214–218, &c.)

### 3. PEACE OF RYSWICK. $\frac{20}{30}$ Oct. 1697.

A crown with olive branches above a globe, inscribed EUROPA;  
 above the crown is the name of Jehovah, in Hebrew, radiate.  
*Leg.* GOTT IST VERSOHN. (God is reconciled.)

*Rev.* Inscription across the field, DER ALLGEMEINE FRIDE  
 GESCHLOSSEN D. 30 . OCT IN RISWICK . 1697. (The general Peace  
 concluded at Ryswick, 30 Oct. 1697.) *Leg.* DER FRID UNS  
 KRÖNT. (Peace crowns us.)

·9. *Rev.* Num. Belge, 1878, Pl. vi. 23.

A. Höhn.

Rare.

A medalet or jeton, probably struck by Christian Wermuth  
 at Gotha.

4. MARRIAGE OF FREDERICK, PRINCE OF WALES, AND PRINCESS  
 AUGUSTA OF SAXONY. <sup>27 April</sup><sub>8 May</sub>, 1736.

Busts, face to face, of Frederick II., Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and Magdalena Augusta; both in mantles fastened with brooches on the shoulders. *Leg.* FRID. II. D. SAXO-G. ET. A. \* MAGDAL. AVG. C. N. PR. A. S. (Frederick II., Duke of Saxe-Gotha and Altenburg; and Magdalena Augusta, his wife, born Princess Anhalt-Zerbst.) On truncations, c. w. (Christian Wermuth.)

*Rev.* Bust of Princess Augusta of Saxony, r., with hair collected into a knot behind, lovelock, and ear-ring; no drapery. *Leg.* FRIDERICVS PR. WALLIÆ \* AVGVSTA DVX SAXOGOTH. NVP. (Frederick, Prince of Wales; and Augusta, Duchess of Saxe-Gotha, married.)

·8.

MB. Æ.

Rare.

This is one of a set of counters made by Christian Wermuth at Gotha. The busts on the obverse are those of the parents of Princess Augusta. (See also Nos. 69, 70, pp. 514, 515.)

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## BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF ENGRAVERS, ARTISTS, ETC., WITH REFERENCES TO THEIR WORKS.

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ABEELE, M. Van, perhaps the father of Peter Van Abeele. (See the following.) His initials occur on a small medal commemorating the battle of Nieupoort in 1600.—i. 177.

ABEELE, Peter Van, lived at Amsterdam, his works dating from 1622 to 1677. He was a pupil of Jerian Pool, and executed medals for William II. and III. of Orange, Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and others. His medals, like those of O. Müller, are embossed and chased, the two sides being united by a rim. Died *circ.* 1677.—i. 393, 402, 417, 418, 450, 455, 456, 471, 472, 526, 527, 533, 534, 563, 564.

ACHESON, John, engraver to the Mint of Scotland during the reign of Mary, for whom he executed dies for coins. (See No. 4, Vol. I. p. 65.) His dates are not known.—i. 65.

ADOLFSZOOM, Christopher, a Dutch medallist who worked during the second half of the seventeenth century (1666–1676), is best known by his medal of Michael De Ruyter (No. 169, Vol. I. p. 522), for which he is said to have received a thousand ducats. There are only four medals which bear his signature.—i. 518, 522, 528, 535.

A. M., initials of an artist (?) which occur on a medal of Charles Louis, Elector Palatine. (See No. 183, Vol. I. p. 338.) It is very doubtful whether these are the artist's initials, as the medal is generally supposed to be the work of Thomas Rawlins.—i. 338.

ANDELES, Andele, born at Leeuwarden, 29 June, 1687, died in that city, 20 March, 1754. His works are very scarce, there being only two jetons and one medal, which bear his initials.—ii. 505.

ANDELES, Eise, nephew and pupil of the preceding, born at Leeuwarden, 12 March, 1731, died about 1766. His works are few and consist chiefly of medals of the House of Orange.—ii. 693.

ANERT, Christian Sigmund, a counter-maker, who lived at Nuremberg, and worked during the first half of the last century.—ii. 485.



ARBIEN, Magnus Gustav, a native of Norway, his father being a Swede. He studied first at Copenhagen, but from 1745-6 was resident in Stockholm, where he worked under Hedlinger. After a short visit to St. Petersburg he returned to Stockholm, where he died in 1760.—ii. 582, 596, 636, 651, 667.

ARONDEAUX, R., a medallist, probably of Flemish extraction. His works are very numerous and date from 1678 to 1702. He was much employed by William III., and also executed several medals for Louis XIV. The date of his death is uncertain.—i. 615, 640, 669, 716, 717; ii. 7, 15, 41, 56, 90, 108-110, 131, 169, 170, 200, 213, 214, 221.

AVERN, Edward, an English medallist who worked during the first half of the present century. He lived in Stanhope Street, Clare Market.—i. 591, 592.

BARRÉ, Jacques Jean, b. at Paris, 3 Aug. 1792, was Engraver-general to the Mint from 1843 to his death in 1855. He was an officer of the Legion of Honour and held several important appointments. He executed a very large number of medals and jetons.—i. 210, 212.

BAUERT, Georg Valentin, was the son of Johann Ephraim Bauert, a Swedish engraver, who was in the service of Frederick V. of Denmark. The son was born at Altona, and came to England to study under John Milton, the engraver to the Mint. Bauert's works date from 1790 to 1810.—ii. 585, 586.

BÉCHOT, Marc, a Frenchman, b. 1520, d. 1560, was a pupil of Matteo del Nassaro of Verona, who worked in France for Francis I. In 1547 Béchet was nominated Engraver-general to the Mints of France, and he held that post till his death.—i. 94.

BELL, John, the eminent contemporary sculptor, born in Norfolk, 1811, executed the design for a medal commemorating the Tercentenary Festival of the birth of Shakespeare held in 1864.—i. 213.

BELLI, Valerio, called Vicentino, b. at Vicenza or Pesaro in 1468 or 1478. Besides having executed, according to his own statement, about a hundred and fifty moulds for coins and medals, he was a great engraver of gems and crystals. Walpole states that Belli came to England, but Vasari makes no mention of this journey. Died in 1546.—i. 39.

BERNARD, Jean, a French medallist, who worked from 1679 to 1719. He was engaged on the medallie series of Louis XIV. and XV.—ii. 379, 380.

BERNARD, Thomas, a French medallist, b. at Paris in 1650, d. there in 1713. He was a member of the Academy, but appears to be little known except for his medals of Louis XIV.—i. 426, 498, 712; ii. 128, 211, 268, 294, 307, 309, 379, 399, 406.

BINFIELD, William, probably an English engraver, who worked in Paris at the beginning of this century, and was engaged on the Durand series of medals.—i. 423.

BLOC, Conrad Van, the excellent Dutch engraver, whose works date from 1575 to 1602, and consist chiefly of portrait-medals well executed. His medals of Philip II. of Spain are esteemed his best productions.—i. 180, 181.

BLONDEAU, Peter, a Frenchman, and the inventor of a machine for striking coins and medals, came to England in Sept. 1649, at the request of the Parliament, and in 1656 was granted a pension of £100 a year. He returned to his native country, but came back at the Restoration, and his pension was confirmed. In April, 1664, he left England for Poland.—i. 440.

BLUM, Johann, lived at Bremen, and worked from 1631 to 1660. He was much employed by the Houses of Saxony, Brunswick, and Orange.—i. 288.

BOSKAM, Jan, a native of Nimeguen, was a successful engraver of medals. He executed a large number for William III. In 1703 he removed to Berlin, but returned in 1706 to Amsterdam, where he was working till 1708. The date of his death is not known.—i. 689, 690; ii. 54, 75, 76, 86, 94, 96–98, 100, 106–108, 110, 111, 114–117, 125, 132, 133, 136, 143, 144, 151, 163, 165–167, 223, 234, 237, 239, 241, 245, 251, 255, 275, 279, 343.

BOULTON, Matthew, manufacturer and practical engineer, born 14 Sept. 1728, was the founder of the Soho Mint, near Birmingham. He made many improvements in the machinery and in the mode of striking coins and medals. Died 17 Aug. 1809.—i. 209.

BOWER, or BOWERS, George, worked in London from 1650, and was appointed in Jan. 1664, one of the engravers to the Royal Mint and Embosser in Ordinary. He died before March, 1689–90.—i. 458, 459, 480–483, 492, 495, 539, 555, 577, 578, 580–586, 589, 593, 594, 599, 607, 610–614, 619, 620, 622–624, 627, 628, 639, 658, 663, 668.

BRIOT, Friedrich, worked at Mömpelgart, and was engraver to the Mint at Stuttgart from 1593 to 1609.—i. 159.

BRIOT, Nicholas, b. in 1579, at Damblain, in Lorraine, was one of the chief engravers to the Paris Mint during the reign of Louis XIII. He effected an improvement in the balance for striking coins, which he first submitted to the Paris authorities in 1615. He came to England in 1625, and was appointed in 1633 Chief Engraver to the Royal Mint. At the time of the Civil War he established himself at Oxford, where he died in 1646. His dies for coins and medals are gems of medallie art.—i. 241, 243, 249–253, 255–258, 265–267, 273–276, 280–282, 285, 286, 309, 336, 364, 375, 513.

BRUNNER, Martin, b. at Nuremberg in 1659, was a pupil of Wolrab. He worked at Breslau and Prague, and, returning to his native place, was engaged on the large series of medals commemorating contemporary events, issued by Kleinert and Lauffer. He made a large number of dies for striking draughtsmen in wood. Died at Nuremberg in 1725.—i. 688, 689, 694, 703; ii. 42, 101, 184, 189, 243, 244, 262, 284, 321, 323, 332, 333, 340, 349, 356, 357, 362, 363, 371, 380, 419.

BULL, Samuel, was one of the engravers at the English Mint during the reigns of Anne and George I. His initials appear occasionally on the reverses of medals of that time, the obverses of which were all made by John Croker.—ii. 296, 297, 317, 363, 374.

BURGHERS, Nicholas, was probably a native of Utrecht. He came to England and took up his abode at Oxford during the Civil War, and was engaged at the Mint there. He was the father of Michael Burghers, the line-engraver, whose works are enumerated by Walpole.—i. 334, 335.

BYLAER, Jan Van, a Dutch artist, who lived at Utrecht, his name being found in the list of the Guild of St. Luke, and as governor of the Job-Hospital. His works date from 1622 to 1645.—i. 231, 246.

CAQUÉ, Augustin Armand, a French engraver, and a pupil of Rochfort and Raymond Gayard, b. at Saintes in 1793, was Engraver to the Dauphin, and from 1817–1818 was employed in the Mint at the Hague. He was appointed Chief Engraver to Napoleon III. in 1853, and held that post till his death in 1868.—i. 230, 245; ii. 490.

CARTER, Charles Frederick, contemporary medallist, b. Nov. 30, 1805, at Birmingham; was a pupil of Halliday. He has executed several medals, academical and others.—i. 219.

CAUNOIS, François Augustin, a French medallist, and a pupil of Dejoux, b. at Bar-le-Duc, 12 June, 1787, d. in 1859. He worked on the Durand series of medals, and also executed a large number of portrait-medals.—ii. 272.

CAVINO, Giovanni, b. at Padua in 1499 or 1500, and worked there. He produced a large number of medals, and also devoted himself to the imitation of Roman large brass coins and medallions, which are known as Paduans. These pieces were designed as studies not as forgeries. Died in 1570.—i. 70.

CHEVALIER, or CAVALIER, Jean, a Frenchman by birth, was a medallist and worker in ivory. He came to London in 1690, and afterwards entered the service of the House of Brandenburg, residing at Berlin. He appears to have returned at a later period to Paris. His portraits in ivory are very numerous.—i. 724.

CHEVALIER, Nicolas, a native of Sedan, d. about 1720. He was a Protestant minister, and, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, took

refuge in Holland. He established himself at Amsterdam and afterwards at Utrecht, where he received the privilege of striking medals in his own house. Some of his medals are only copies of those by other artists.—i. 569; ii. 133, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 163–165, 191, 212, 222, 258, 337, 403.

CIPRIANI, Giovanni Battista, designer and painter, b. at Pistoja in 1732, studied at Florence under Antonio Domenico Gabbiani, came to England in 1755, and was one of the founders of the Royal Academy. Died 14 Dec. 1785. He executed a number of designs for medals struck at the expense of the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce.—ii. 687, 711.

CLINT, Scipio, engraver, was appointed medallist to William IV., and seal-engraver to Her Majesty the Queen. Died 6 Aug. 1839, at the early age of 34.—i. 11.

CROKER, John, as he styled himself, his name being Johann Crocker, b. at Dresden, 21 Oct. 1670, was brought up as a jeweller, but at an early age practised die-engraving. He came to England in 1691, and in 1697 was appointed Assistant Engraver to the Mint, and Chief Engraver upon the death of Harris in 1705. Died 21 March, 1741.—ii. 192, 227, 228, 233, 236, 237, 241, 246, 251, 252, 256, 266, 280, 283, 284, 295–298, 316, 322, 329, 338, 354, 359, 363, 369, 373, 385, 399, 400, 417, 422–424, 434–439, 443, 463, 469, 479, 480, 496, 500, 518.

CUYP, Jan, a Dutch artist, who worked early in the last century, but of whom no particulars have been found.—ii. 403.

DADLER, Sebastian, was a native of Strasbourg. His works date from 1619 to 1653. He was much esteemed as a medallist, and was appointed goldsmith to the court at Augsburg. He worked at various times at Nuremberg, Hamburg, and Dresden.—i. 291, 415.

DASSIER, James Anthony, nephew of the following, b. at Geneva in 1715, worked in Rome, London, and St. Petersburg, and d. on his road to Copenhagen in 1780. He came to London in 1740, and in the following year was appointed Assistant Engraver to the Royal Mint. He returned to Geneva in 1745.—ii. 558, 565, 568, 570, 572, 579, 582, 585–590, 658, 661, 663.

DASSIER, Jean, b. at Geneva in 1676, d. there in 1763. He studied engraving under his father, whom he succeeded as Chief Engraver to the Republic of Geneva, and under Mauger and Roettier in Paris. He came to England in 1728, and three years later issued his medallie series of English Sovereigns from William I. to George II. Sir Andrew Fountaine offered Dassier an appointment at the Royal Mint; but it was declined. Besides a very large number of private medals, Dassier executed a series of the French Kings, and others of remarkable men of



the time of Louis XIV. and of the principal Reformers.—(*Reformers and others*), i. 9, 10, 32, 66, 67, 76, 77, 79, 81, 82, 119, 208, 245, 419, 435, 436, 564; ii. 105, 244, 271, 384, 412, 442, 457, 462, 470, 474, 489, 490, 498, 557, 558. (*Sovereigns of England*), i. 1–5, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, 19, 23, 52, 53, 62, 63, 89, 186, 237, 353, 602; ii. 123, 215, 225, 418, 475, 498, 499, 714.

DAVIS, Joseph, lived at Birmingham, where he died about 1857. He was not a die-engraver himself, but merely struck medals from dies cut for him.—i. 37, 38, 59.

DESBOEUF, Antoine, sculptor, and engraver of medals and gems, b. at Paris, 13 Oct. 1793, d. at Passy, July, 1862. He was a pupil of Cartellier and Jauffrey. His productions in sculpture and medals are very numerous.—i. 211.

DE WYS, D., a Dutch die-engraver of inferior merit of the first half of the last century. His works are very few in number, and no particulars of his life appear to be known.—ii. 404.

DIETZEL, or DITZEL, Johann Jacob, a counter-maker of Nuremberg, who worked during the first half of the last century between 1710 and 1730.—ii. 413, 415, 431, 483–485.

DISHOECKE, Jakob Van, a Dutch medallist, whose works date from about 1678 to 1702. He executed medals of William III., and of some private persons, but his works are very few.—ii. 53, 77, 78, 82, 121, 131.

DRAPPENTIER, TRAPPENTIER, or TRAPENTIER, D., was a native of Dordrecht, where he worked during the latter half of the seventeenth century. He was the father of the following.—ii. 20, 39, 172, 403.

DRAPPENTIER, or DRAPENTIER, Jan, son of the preceding, was Engraver to the Mint at Dordrecht. He worked early in the eighteenth century.—ii. 120, 171, 190, 404, 405.

D. S., or D. D. S., an unknown medallist, probably Dutch. He worked at the end of the seventeenth century, and his medals are only ill executed copies of those of Jan Smeltzing and others.—i. 700; ii. 24, 30, 33, 38, 40, 51, 63.

DU FOUR, Jean Baptiste, a French engraver, b. in 1637, was a pupil of Varin, and was employed at the Mint in Paris from 1656 to 1673. He worked for several years later, as his second medal of Lord Berkeley (See No. 254, Vol. I. p. 581) could not have been issued before 1679.—i. 513, 514, 581.

DURAND, Amedée, who issued the large series of medals of illustrious men of all countries, between 1820 and 1846, was not a medallist but only a publisher or "Editeur" of medals. He resided in Paris, and appears to have died about the year 1848.—i. 4, 53, 210, 230, 245, 290, 423, 436, 565, 699; ii. 226, 272, 439, 445, 471, 490, 585, 696.



DU VIVIER, Jean, b. in 1687 at Liège, d. in Paris in 1761. He executed a large number of medals for Louis XV., as well as many of private individuals. He was a member of the Academy.—ii. 307, 309, 406, 473, 487, 635.

EMERY, Edward, collector, and dealer in coins and medals, resided in London, and died at Hastings about 1850. He is best known for his forgeries of English gold coins, the dies for which were made under his direction.—i. 63.

EMERY, Nicolas, a French engraver, who received a permission in January, 1554, to engrave jetons with the arms of Mary, Queen of Scots.—i. 66.

F. The initial of a Dutch artist, who executed a memorial-medal of Charles I., and who took the device of the reverse from a medal on the same subject by Heinrich Reitz, the younger.—i. 352.

FALTZ, Raimund, b. at Stockholm, 4 July, 1658, learnt engraving of his father, who was a goldsmith. At an early age Faltz went to Paris, where he soon gained considerable reputation. He was afterwards engaged on the coinage of Pomerania, executed medals for Charles XI. of Sweden, and finally settled at Berlin, where he died, 21 May, 1703.—i. 642, 643; ii. 217, 218.

FEURET, Pasquier, was one of the engravers to the Mint at Paris in the sixteenth century; the only known work by him is the jeton which he made for the English ambassador, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, in 1560.—i. 101.

F. N., initials of a Dutch engraver who made a medal of William (III.), of Orange, and Mary.—i. 570.

FOLKEMA, Jan Jakob, a native of Friesland, worked at Dokkum, and about 1697 removed to Paris, where he executed medals for Louis XIV. He was afterwards engaged on the medallie series of that King. He remained in Paris till 1715, when he returned to his native place, and died there shortly afterwards.—ii. 178.

GAAB, G. D., medal-chaser and embosser, probably a native of Augsburg. He worked in the middle of the last century, and was employed by Mr. Hollis. His medal of Wren, the only one which bears his signature, is cast and chased, and of good workmanship.—i. 23, 72; ii. 273, 458, 459.

GAYRARD, Raymond, a French engraver and sculptor, b. at Rodez in 1777, d. at Paris in July, 1858. His works both in sculpture and engraving are very numerous; his medals alone exceeding three hundred. He was Engraver to Louis XVIII. and to Charles X.—i. 4; ii. 268.

GILBERT, Michael, was goldsmith to Mary, Queen of Scots, and a burghess of Edinburgh. He made or caused to be made, in 1562, dies for striking a medal with the initials, &c. of George, Lord Seton, and his wife Isabella.—i. 103.

GILES, J., unknown engraver, who made some of the medals relating to Vernon's taking of Porto Bello in 1739.—ii. 541.

GÖDECKE, Paul Heinrich, a medallist of Hamburg, 1730–1764. He worked for the Court of Denmark, and also executed several portrait-medals of private persons.—ii. 580.

GOLTZIUS, Heinrich, painter and engraver, b. at Mulbrecht in 1558, travelled in Germany and Italy, and finally settled at Haarlem, where he died in 1617. He learnt drawing of his father, and engraving of Coornbert.—i. 135.

GOSSET, Isaac, b. 1712, was an ingenious draughtsman and modeller in wax. He was descended from a French Huguenot family, who took refuge in Jersey. He invented a composition of wax, in which he modelled portraits of members of the Royal Family and many distinguished persons of the time. Died at Kensington, 28 Nov. 1799.—ii. 621, 706.

GRAVELOT, Hubert François BOURGUIGNON, a French engraver and draughtsman, b. at Paris in 1699, came to England in 1733, and was much patronized. He returned to Paris in May, 1746, and died there in 1773.—ii. 518.

G. S. The initials of an artist who appears to have worked at Middleburg in Holland about the end of the sixteenth century.—i. 163.

GUICHARD, Franz, was an engraver at Mömpelgart, 1610–1620, after which date till 1628 he worked at Stuttgart.—i. 229.

HAESLING, Daniel, was a native of East Gothland, and a pupil of Hedlinger. He was engaged at the Mint at Hamburg from 1730 to 1749, and also worked for the Courts of Poland and Denmark.—ii. 575, 580.

HALLIDAY, Thomas, engraver and medallist, lived at Birmingham, where his name appears from about 1822 to 1860. He was a manufacturer of buttons, studs, &c.—i. 60.

HAMERANI, Giovanni, son of Alberto Hamerani, b. at Rome in 1649; was appointed medallist to Pope Alexander VIII., and afterwards to Innocent XII. and Clement XI. Died 28 July, 1705, leaving behind him two sons and a daughter, who became noted engravers.—i. 592, 656.

HAMERANI, Otto, son of the preceding, b. at Rome, 5 Nov. 1694, d. in 1768. He was one of the engravers at the Papal court, and executed a large number of medals for the Popes Clement XI. and XII., and Benedict XIII. and XIV. He also made several medals for members of the exiled Stuart family.—ii. 444, 446, 447, 452, 454, 492, 493.

HANNIBAL, Ehrenreich, b. at Stockholm in 1678, was a pupil of Karlsteen, entered in 1705 the service of the House of Brunswick, and in 1715 was appointed Master of the Mint at Clausthal. He also worked for the Kings of Prussia, the Landgraves of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the city of Hamburg. Died in 1741.—ii. 277, 327, 410, 420, 423, 476, 477, 492, 512, 513, 520, 521.

HANNIBAL, Martin, son of the preceding, was sent by the Hanoverian Court to Sweden, to study the art of engraving under Hedlinger. On his father's death, in 1741, he was placed at the head of the Clausthal Mint. Died in 1748.—ii. 576.

HAUTSCH, Georg, a native of Nuremberg, worked from 1683 to 1712, at first in his native city, and was engaged on a series of medals issued by Kleinert and Lauffer. He afterwards removed to Vienna, where he continued to work on medals. His private mark was a star.—i. 667, 721; ii. 17, 39, 41, 59, 67, 139, 168, 235, 245, 252, 256–258, 270, 287, 290, 318, 360, 377, 421.

HAYE, Nicolas de la, a French engraver, appears to have been employed at the Paris Mint, and was also engaged on the medallic series of Louis XIV. His works date from 1662 to 1680.—i. 497.

HEDLINGER, Johann Carl, b. at Schwytz in 1691, was one of the ablest medallists of the last century. He worked for the Swedish, Russian, and Prussian Courts, visiting Stockholm in 1718, St. Petersburg in 1736–1739, and Berlin in 1742. He was in Freiburg in 1743–4, and then revisited Stockholm, where he remained a year. Died at his native place in 1771.—ii. 712.

HILLIARD, Nicholas, limner and jeweller to Queen Elizabeth and James I., b. 1547, d. 1619. He was also a miniature painter, and executed a large number of portraits: and in a patent which he received from James I., granting him a special licence for twelve years, to invent, make, &c., pictures of the King and Royal Family, he is called an “embosser of medals in gold.”—i. 375.

HÖHN, Johann, engraver of dies, worked in Danzig about the year 1659, and afterwards entered the service of the House of Brandenburg. Died in 1693. He also executed medals of John Casimir, Michael, and John Sobieski, kings of Poland.—ii. 18.

HOFMANN, or HOFFMANN, Wolfgang Hieronymus, was a counter-maker at Nuremberg. He worked in the first half of the last century.—ii. 431.

HÖGER, Johann Conrad, was also a manufacturer of counters, and lived at Nuremberg, where he worked in the early part of the last century, from 1710 to 1720.—ii. 414.

HOLTZHEY, Johann Georg, son of Martin Holtzhey (See the following), b. at Amsterdam in 1729, was appointed Master of the Mint in Zealand in 1754, and died in 1808. He executed several medals for Louis XVI., and Napoleon Bonaparte.—ii. 669, 693, 701.

HOLTZHEY, Martin, father of the preceding, b. at Ulm in 1697, settled at Amsterdam, where he was appointed Master of the Mint in 1752. Died at Middleburg in 1764. He was an excellent medallist.—ii. 497, 506, 509, 510, 512, 614, 615, 619, 627, 628, 630, 637–640, 642, 645, 678.

HONDIUS, Jodocus, b. in Flanders in 1563, in his early days made mathematical instruments and types for printing. He settled in London in 1583 and followed the art of cosmography, and with his graver made pieces of “Sir Francis Drake’s voyage about ye world, the Holy Land, and divers others.” He returned after some years to Holland, and died at Amsterdam in 1611. (See Vertue Add. MSS. B. M. 23,069, p. 30.)—i. 131.

I. B., engraver’s initials, which occur on a badge executed as a memorial of the Battle of the Boyne, supposed to be the badge of an Orange Lodge in Cork.—i. 719.

I. D. B., the initials of an engraver who worked in Germany early in the seventeenth century, and executed medals of Frederick, Count Palatine, and Princess Elizabeth of England.—i. 201, 202.

I. H., initials of an engraver who made a medal of George II. and Queen Caroline.—ii. 482.

I. M., initials of an engraver who executed medals relating to Vernon’s capture of Fort Chagre in 1740, &c.—ii. 546, 560.

INGRAM, Thomas Wells, engraver and die-sinker, was employed at the Soho Mint, Birmingham. He worked from about 1820 to 1865.—i. 211.

I. P. L., perhaps the initials of the Mint Master of Münster in 1691, as they occur on a medal bearing those of the engraver, Johann Höhn.—ii. 18.

I. W., initials of an engraver who made medals relating to the taking of Porto Bello in 1739, Fort Chagre in 1740, and Carthage in 1741, &c.—ii. 535, 539, 548, 554.



JONGHELINCK, Jacques, b. at Antwerp in 1530, d. in that city, 31 May, 1606. He was celebrated as a medallist, an engraver of seals, and a worker and caster of bronze statues. His most noted work is the monument of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, at Bruges.—i. 77, 78, 82, 84, 85.

JUNKER, Johann Georg, was a pupil of Christian Wermuth, and worked at Gotha about 1708. He afterwards removed to Leipzig, in which place there are records of him till about 1716.—ii. 319, 346.

KARLSTEEN, Arvid, medallist and miniature painter, b. at Karlskoga in Sweden in 1647, studied under Varin in Paris and Roettier in London. Returning to his native country he was appointed Court-medallist, and in 1692 was placed in the rank of the nobility. Died in Stockholm in 1718. He executed a series of medals of Kings of Sweden from Gustavus I. to Charles XII., and another of eminent persons, besides numerous medals for foreign courts.—i. 546, 588; ii. 182.

KIRK, A., was probably a brother of John Kirk. He lived in St. Paul's Churchyard and appears to have died in 1761.—ii. 606, 608, 613, 614.

KIRK, John, medallist, was a pupil of James Anthony Dassier. He executed a large number of medals and medalets, and received premiums from the Society of Arts. He lived in St. Paul's Churchyard, and died there, 27 Nov. 1776.—i. 61, 110, 209, 260, 398, 430, 431, 435, 564, 565; ii. 514, 559, 560, 587, 588, 591, 592, 597, 603, 606, 608–611, 613, 614, 620, 622, 623, 626, 631, 651, 661, 662, 687, 702, 706, 712.

KLEINERT, Friedrich, b. in 1633, a native of Bartenstein in Prussia, came to Nuremberg, where with Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer, Chief Warden of the Mint of that city, he issued a large series of medals of contemporary events. He was the first in Germany to make use of machinery for inscribing the edges of medals. Died in 1714.—i. 676, 681, 683, 717; ii. 16, 56, 61, 62, 98, 102, 126, 134, 263, 269, 290.

KOCH, Johann, was Master of the Mint at Dresden from 1688 to 1698.—ii. 80.

KOCH, Johann Christian, b. at Aken on the Elbe in 1680, was a pupil of Christian Wermuth and Raimund Faltz. About 1730 he entered the service of the Dukes of Saxe-Gotha, to whom he was attached till his death in 1742.—ii. 302–305, 559.

KOCH, Ludwig Christian, a son of the preceding, was an engraver, and worked at Gotha between 1750 and 1793.—ii. 659.

KOENE, D., a Dutch medallist, who worked in 1691 and made medals commemorating the return of William III. to Holland, &c. His works are very few, and little is known of him.—ii. 14, 45.



KOENIG, Anton Friedrich, b. at Berlin in 1756, was the son of the miniature painter of the same name. He studied engraving under Loos, and in 1776 went to Breslau, where he was Engraver to the Mint from 1776 to 1803.—i. 141.

KRAUWINKEL, Hans, was a manufacturer of counters. He lived at Nuremberg and worked from about 1580 to 1603. His counters are very numerous and many of them are of a historical character.—i. 51, 184.

KUCHLER, C. H., a native of Flanders, worked from 1790 to 1804 in Germany, France, and at Birmingham; while in the last place he was employed by Boulton at the Soho Mint.—i. 209.

LAMBELET, Samuel, was a native of Clausthal and medallist to the House of Brunswick-Luneburg, from about 1699 to 1727. It would appear that previous to 1699 he went to Paris and was engaged on the medallic series of Louis XIV.—i. 654, 713; ii. 218.

LAUFFER, Caspar Gottlieb, was a Master of the Mint at Nuremberg early in the eighteenth century. He appears to be often confused with Carl Gottlieb Lauffer, the engraver.—ii. 356.

LAUFFER, Conrad, a medallist of Nuremberg, who in 1670 received a special permission to strike counters "for games and reckoning." These often bore the busts of European monarchs.—i. 494, 538.

LAUFFER, Johann Gottlieb, another member of the same family of counter-makers, lived at Nuremberg, and worked at the beginning of the eighteenth century.—ii. 239, 265, 425.

LAUFFER, Lazarus Gottlieb, Medallist and Chief Warden of the Mint at Nuremberg from 1670 to 1690. After this date he appears to have gone to Vienna and to have worked in partnership with Georg Hautsch.—i. 667.

LAUFFER, Lazarus Gottlieb, a counter-maker of Nuremberg, perhaps a son of the preceding. He worked in the early part of the last century.—i. 493, 606, 607, 679, 692; ii. 412, 413.

L. A. V., probably the initials of a Mint Master of Guelderland. They occur on a medalet commemorating the Peace of 1544.—i. 45, 46.

L. B., initials of an engraver who made medals with the portrait of Thomas Herne. (See Nos. 409, 410, Vol. II. pp. 148, 149.) He was probably a Spaniard.—ii. 148.

LE CLERC, Sebastian, an ingenious draughtsman and engraver, b. at Metz in 1637, studied at first under his father, a goldsmith, and in 1665 came to Paris where he worked with Charles Le Brun. In 1672 he was appointed Professor of perspective at the Royal Academy of Painting,

and, later on, private engraver to Louis XIV. He designed a large number of types for the medallie series of that monarch, and there is in the British Museum a MS. volume containing his original designs for this work, with notes by members of the Academy, M. de Pontchartrain, Louis XIV. himself, and others. Died at Paris 25 Oct. 1714.—i. 425, 427, 653, 708; ii. 69, 71, 73, 84, 87, 88.

LEHEER, Christoph Jacob, a medallist of Augsburg, where he worked from 1683 to 1707. His works are few, but of good execution, especially the medal with the portrait of Leonhard Weiss. His end was tragic, as he was beheaded for striking false coins.—ii. 47.

LEON, L., a French medallist, who worked during the middle of the last century and was engaged on the medallie series of Louis XV.—ii. 680.

LEONI, Leone, a native of Arezzo. The dates of his birth and death are unknown. The excellence of his work as a goldsmith and medallist attracted the attention of the Emperor, Charles V., of whom Leoni made several statues and casts in marble and bronze. He also assisted in the decorations of the tomb of Jacopo de' Medici at Florence, and of the Escorial at Madrid.—i. 74, 76.

LEONI, Pompeo, son of the preceding, succeeded to his father's work in Spain, and was employed in the decorations of the Escorial. He returned to Italy and worked at Milan between 1582 and 1592. He is said to have died at Madrid in 1610; according to others at Milan.—i. 118.

LIVENS, or LIEVENS, Jan, the great Dutch painter and engraver, b. at Leyden in 1607, came to England in 1630, and executed paintings of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria. Three years later he returned to Antwerp, where he died in 1663.—i. 404.

LODER, Robert, lived at Woodbridge in Suffolk, and "published" in 1796 a token with the bust and arms of Thomas Seckford.—i. 144.

LOOFF, Jan, a medallist of Middleburg, worked between 1627 and 1648. He received a special permission from the Statcs-General of Holland to commemorate remarkable events by medals. His best known productions, besides those described in this work, are those referring to the taking of Bois-le-Duc in 1629 and the cession of Breda in 1648.—i. 284, 285.

LOOS, Daniel, b. at Altenburg in 1735, d. at Berlin in 1819. He was a pupil of Johann Friedrich Stieler, and in 1756 went to Prussia, and was made Chief Engraver and Medallist to the Court at Berlin.—i. 22.

LUDER, Jan, a Dutch medallist, whose works date from about 1680 to 1710. He executed a large number of medals of William and Mary,

especially relating to the former's triumphal entry into the Hague in 1689. He frequently copied the designs of other medallists. He is said to have visited England in his latter days.—i. 609, 610, 637, 662, 676, 680, 682, 684, 685, 706, 714, 715, 721, 722; ii. 2, 5, 8, 10, 25, 27, 31, 37, 44, 45, 48, 50, 55, 63, 66, 112, 114, 124, 135, 139, 140, 168, 175, 220.

LUTMA, Jan, the younger, an eminent Dutch engraver and goldsmith, b. at Amsterdam in 1609, d. there in 1685. His engravings are numerous, and of very fine execution, but his initials occur on one medal only.—i. 529.

MALER, Christian, goldsmith and medallist, b. at Nuremberg and worked there from 1603 to 1652. He was much engaged by the House of Brandenburg and the Emperor, Ferdinand II., from whom he received permission to strike medals in his own house, a privilege noted on most of his works by the words "*cum privilegio*."—i. 206, 225, 226.

MARL, Friedrich, a pupil of Raimund Faltz, of whose dies he became possessed at his death, was Chief Medallist to Frederick I. of Prussia. Died in 1743. His earliest works date from 1704.—i. 642, 643.

MARMÉ, J. C., engraver and medallist, worked at Cleves from 1735 to 1757. He executed medals commemorative of the Treaties of Dresden and Aix-la-Chapelle.—ii. 649.

MARTEAU, François, a French medallist, who worked from 1720 to about 1760. He was much engaged on the medallie series of Louis XV.—ii. 593, 594, 599, 600, 621, 635, 649, 680.

MAUGER, Jean, a French medallist, who worked at Paris from 1677 to 1722, but of whose life scarcely anything is known. He was patronized by the Academy and was much engaged on the medallie series of Louis XIV. He died in 1722. His works are of bold and vigorous workmanship; many were executed after designs drawn by Sebastian Le Clerc.—i. 427, 429, 498, 514, 515, 517, 551, 652, 708, 709, 711, 723; ii. 22, 69, 71, 72, 74, 83, 88, 95, 127, 128, 158, 176, 177, 183, 268, 294, 307, 379, 384, 406.

MEIER, Berthold, was Court-medallist at Copenhagen from 1680 to 1689, in which year he was appointed Warden of the Mint at Dörnitz, and from 1696 to 1702 Master of the Mint at Schwerin.—i. 682, 697.

MERCATOR, Michael, a native of Venloo, diplomatist, medallist, &c.—i. 32, 41–44.

MEYBUSCH, Anton, probably a native of Copenhagen, was medallist to Christian V. of Denmark from 1667 to 1677. He also worked for Charles XI. of Sweden. Later on he went to Paris, where with Joseph Roettier, and other foreign artists, he was engaged on the medallie series of Louis XIV. In 1690 Meybusch returned to Copenhagen and died there in 1701.—i. 657, 687; ii. 49.

MILLS, George, an English medallist, b. in 1793, received three gold medals from the Society of Arts, and was an exhibitor at the Royal Academy from 1816 to 1823. He executed several medals for the "National Series" issued by Mudie, and also several patterns for coins, though he was never employed at the Mint. Died at Birmingham, 28 Jan. 1824.—ii. 472.

MILTON, John, whose works date from 1760 to 1802, was an assistant engraver to the Royal Mint from 1789 to 1798, and also medallist to the Prince of Wales.—i. 11, 577; ii. 456, 585, 586.

MÖRIKOFER, Johann Melchior, a native of Frauenfeld, b. in 1706, was appointed Engraver to the Mint at Bern, where he died in 1761. His works are few but of fine execution.—ii. 664.

MOLART, —, a clever French medallist, of whom little is known. He worked on the medallic series of Louis XIV.—i. 425, 708, 709; ii. 21, 73, 87.

MOLTEDO, —, probably an Italian, who worked in Paris about 1826, and was engaged on the Durand series of medals.—i. 699.

MOSSOP, William, Junr., b. in Dublin in 1788, son of the medallist of the same name, studied at the Dublin Academy under Francis West, and during his life executed a large number of national medals. About seven years before his death, which occurred in 1827, he commenced a series of medals of distinguished Irish characters, of which he only produced six pieces.—i. 421; ii. 598.

MÜLLER, O., a native of Amsterdam, where he worked as a silversmith and medallist. Of him little is known: but his medals show that he was working there from 1653 to 1688. Bolzenthal calls him "der Meister Müller," and praises much the excellence of the execution of his medals, which, like those of Peter Van Abeele, are embossed and chased, and in high relief.—i. 404, 414, 432, 516, 521, 522, 524, 525, 532, 568, 636.

MÜLLER, Philipp Heinrich, b. at Augsburg in 1653, practised die-sinking and was employed by Friedrich Kleinert of Nuremberg on his large series of medals. After working several years at Nuremberg he returned to his native city and died there in 1718. Like Brunner he made a large number of dies for striking draughtsmen in wood.—i. 675, 681, 683, 717; ii. 16, 42, 55, 56, 62, 101, 126, 134, 162, 269, 278, 281, 325, 330, 366, 386.

N., initial of a French medallist, which occurs on a few jetons of Louis XIV., referring to the taking of Namur, the peace of Ryswick, &c.—ii. 70.

NATTER, John Laurence, gem-engraver and medallist, b. at Biberach in Swabia, studied in Italy and in 1740 came to England. In 1743 he



went to Denmark, where he was much patronized by Christian VI., as he was in Holland by William IV. Returning to England he was in 1761 appointed Assistant Engraver to the Royal Mint. In 1762 he went to Copenhagen, and thence to St. Petersburg, where he died, 27 Dec. 1763. Natter as a gem-engraver surpassed all other workmen of his time; his medals also are of fine execution.—ii. 504, 562, 563, 566, 568, 664, 666.

NEALE, Thomas, was Master of the Mint from about 1678 to 1699. (See No. 330, Vol. II. p. 104.)—i. 637, 638; ii. 3, 13, 24, 28, 32, 33, 59, 65, 94.

NICHOLLS, Sutton, an English medallist and engraver of the first half of the last century. He made an imitation or copy of the Phoenix Badge of Queen Elizabeth, and also engraved views of London for Stowe's "Survey" published in 1725, and for other works.—i. 125.

NOST, John Van, sculptor, was born in London, but spent the greater portion of his life in Dublin, where he executed several public statues. He was appointed Statuary in Ordinary to the King. He returned at intervals to London, and died in Dublin in 1787.—ii. 713.

NÜRNBERGER, Georg Friedrich, engraver and Master of the Mint at Nuremberg from 1682 to 1724. He was also engaged in engraving dies for coins for the city of Halle. His medals of Frederick I. of Prussia and of Charles XII. of Sweden are considered good specimens of medallie work.—ii. 162, 235, 246, 262, 264, 284, 291.

OMEIS, Martin Heinrich, b. at Nuremberg in 1650, was a pupil of Ernst Caspar Dürer, of Dresden. He entered the service of the Elector of Saxony, for whom he executed seals as well as medals. Died at Dresden in 1753.—ii. 79.

PARKES, Isaac, probably a native of Birmingham, went to Dublin in 1807, and was apprenticed to William Sherwin, modeller. Parkes resided during the rest of his life at Dublin and executed a large number of portrait-medals, the issue of which extended from 1814 to 1839.—ii. 214, 215, 599.

PASSE, Simon, the engraver, the younger son of Crispin Passe, the eminent artist of Utrecht, b. circ. 1585, came to London, where he resided about ten years, and engraved a large number of prints, portraits, &c. He received from Nicholas Hilliard a licence to engrave counters of the Royal Family. (See Vol. I. p. 376.) After quitting England, Passe entered the service of the King of Denmark, under whose protection he remained till his death in 1644.—i. 1, 183, 184, 214–218, 221, 232, 233, 241, 340, 376, 377; ii. 716.

P. E., initials of an engraver who executed medals commemorating Vernon's capture of Porto Bello in 1739.—ii. 542.



PETERS, Mathias, a Danish goldsmith and engraver, who appears to have worked during the whole of the second half of the seventeenth century. Very little is known of this artist or his works.—ii. 37.

PETIT, Louis Michel, medallist and sculptor, b. at Paris in 1791, d. there in 1844. He was a member of the committee of the Mint. He executed a number of collegiate pieces, and also contributed largely to the Durand series.—i. 186; ii. 471.

PIDGEON, G. F., worked for Boulton at the Soho Mint, at the beginning of this century.—i. 25, 27.

PINCHES, John, contemporary medallist and engraver, b. at Birmingham in 1825, studied under William Joseph Taylor, and from 1846 to 1851 was engaged at the Royal Mint and worked under William Wyon. Since 1851 he has produced many military, academical, and private medals.—ii. 696.

PINGO, Lewis, son of Thomas Pingo, appointed on the death of his father in 1776 Assistant Engraver at the Mint, succeeded Yeo as Chief Engraver in 1779. He retired from that post in 1815 and died 26 Aug. 1830.—i. 61; ii. 438, 675.

PINGO, Thomas, b. in Italy, came to England about 1745, was appointed Assistant Engraver to the Mint in 1771, died in 1776. His best works date from 1745 to 1764, during which period he was much employed by the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce. He was very intimate with Cipriani and Mr. Hollis.—i. 24; ii. 568, 600, 603, 607, 634, 653, 655, 656, 670, 683–686, 691, 697, 698, 701, 705, 707, 711.

POGGINI, Giovanni Paolo, a goldsmith and medallist of Florence, worked from about 1540 for the noble families of Este, Gonzaga, Sforza, &c. In 1559 he entered the service of Philip II. of Spain, for whom and for other members of his family he executed a considerable number of medals. Died about 1580, probably at Madrid.—i. 81.

POOL, Jerian, Jurriaan or Gurian, a medallist of some note at Amsterdam, who worked during the middle of the seventeenth century. The most important of his works are medals of Martin Tromp, 1653, another of William, Prince of Orange, and the inauguration-medal of the Guildhall at Amsterdam in 1655.—i. 403, 416, 496, 508, 519, 523, 534.

POZZO, Giovanni, an Italian medallist, who worked in Rome during the first half of the last century. He was a pupil of Otto Hamerani, and his best known works are the medals of Conyers Middleton and Daniel Wray.—ii. 460, 465.

PRIMAVERA, Jacopo, a medallist of whom very little is known, beyond what information his works supply. He was of Italian origin, perhaps Milanese, and was born before the middle of the sixteenth century.

He appears to have worked chiefly in France and the Netherlands, but never to have visited England, although he executed medals of Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots. Died about the year 1600.—i. 117, 118.

PUYMAURIN, Jean Pierre Casimir de Marcassus, Baron de, b. at Toulouse in 1757, in 1816 was appointed Master of the Mint at Paris, was deprived of his office in 1830, and died in 1841.—ii. 268.

RANTWIC, Bernard, goldsmith and medallist, worked in London, in the first half of the sixteenth century. He made medallic portraits which were cast and afterwards chased.—i. 127.

RAVASCHIERO, Giovanni Baptista, was Director of the Mint at Naples from 1525 to 1560.—i. 68-70.

RAWLINS, Thomas, an English engraver, b. about 1600, was a pupil of Nicholas Briot, appointed Engraver to the Mint in 1643, attached himself to the person of the King during the Civil War, and executed dies for the local mints, the most remarkable being those for the Oxford crown. At the Restoration Rawlins was reinstated in his former place at the Mint, and held it till his death in 1670, at which time he was engaged on new dies for the sovereign.—i. 289, 293, 299, 301-303, 306-308, 311, 319, 324, 330, 339-344, 352, 354, 356, 357, 359, 369, 370, 371, 373-375, 420, 428, 474, 475, 506.

REINHARD, Stephan Andreas, a native of Goslar and a pupil of Christian Wermuth, entered the service of the House of Brunswick. His works date from 1704 to 1718.—ii. 253.

REITZ, Heinrich, the younger, a German medallist of some note who flourished during the first half of the seventeenth century. He worked chiefly for the Princes of the Houses of Brandenburg and Brunswick.—i. 279, 350, 370, 452.

RICHTER, Benjt, medallist, b. at Stockholm in 1670, was a pupil of Karlsteen, and at an early age visited Paris where he was engaged on the medallic series of Louis XIV. He came also to England for a short time in 1703, and executed medals for the Swedish Club: on his return to Stockholm he found employment at the Royal Mint. In 1712 he was appointed Engraver to the Mint at Vienna, and died in that city in 1737.—ii. 248, 249, 441.

RISWICK, Deric Van, a Dutch medallist of whom very little is known. His works date from 1650 to 1653, and are of good execution.—i. 404, 405.

R. M. G., probably the initials of a Mint Master of Guelderland. They occur on a medalet commemorating the Peace of 1544.—i. 46.

ROEG, Michael, a Danish medallist who worked at Copenhagen till 1715, when he went to Paris and earned there a considerable reputation.—ii. 334, 335.

ROETTIER, James, second son of John Roettier, born in London in 1663, was appointed one of the engravers at the Mint on the death of Bower in 1690. He died in 1698 from the effects of a fall from his horse.—i. 617; ii. 64, 65, 111, 112, 122, 123, 197.

ROETTIER, or ROETTIERS, James, son of Norbert Roettier, born at St. Germain in 1707, came to London in Jan. 1731, and brought over several dies of medals. Having shortly afterwards returned to France, he was appointed goldsmith to Louis XV.—ii. 271, 471, 494, 495, 529.

ROETTIER, John, the eldest son of a goldsmith of Antwerp, came to England soon after the Restoration, and was appointed one of the engravers at the Mint, and Chief Engraver on the death of Rawlins. He was deprived of his office in 1697, died in 1703, and was buried in the Tower. His medallie works, with the exception of a few pieces made by the Simons, are the finest produced in England since the Restoration.—i. 315, 333, 346, 457, 458, 460, 461, 470, 489, 490, 503-505, 507, 517, 536-538, 542, 547-549, 551, 556-558, 565, 582, 589, 595, 600-602, 604-606, 616, 617, 646, 663, 704; ii. 121, 179.

ROETTIER, Joseph, younger brother of the preceding, came to England about the same time, and was appointed one of the engravers at the Mint. In 1672, on the death of Varin, Roettier was appointed Chief Engraver to the Mint at Paris, where he died in 1703.—i. 497.

ROETTIER, Joseph Charles or Charles Joseph, was the son of the preceding, and was born in Paris in 1691. He succeeded Norbert Roettier as Engraver to the Mint at Paris in 1727, and died in 1770.—ii. 294, 407, 487, 600, 621, 649, 680, 690.

ROETTIER, Norbert, third son of John Roettier, b. at Antwerp, in 1665, was appointed one of the engravers to the Mint in London in 1690; but being accused in 1695 of abstracting certain dies he fled to France, and in 1703 was appointed Engraver General of the Monies of France. He executed after his departure from England a number of dies for coins, medals, and medalets for the exiled Stuart family. Died in 1727.—i. 346, 347, 617; ii. 65, 106, 111, 145, 147, 192, 193, 195, 201-204, 216, 219, 221, 231, 266, 270, 313-316, 380, 388, 389, 453.

ROETTIER, Philip, was the youngest brother of John Roettier. Like him he came to England at the Restoration and was engaged at the Mint. In 1678 he quitted England, and was placed at the head of the coinage for Flanders. He died at Antwerp and was succeeded by his son, Philip.—i. 540, 541, 554.

ROETTIER, Philip, Junr., resided at first at Brussels, but afterwards removed to Antwerp, where he died in 1732.—ii. 142, 179, 180-182.

ROGAT, Émile, a French medallist, who worked between 1815 and 1853. He executed several medals for the Napoleonic series and also for the Durand series.—i. 53, 424; ii. 226, 439, 444.

ROSSI, Giovanni Antonio de', was born in Milan, but worked in Florence. He was a gem-engraver and medallist, and was much employed by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Cosmo I.; his works date from about 1555 to 1572.—i. 88.

ROUKENS, W., a Dutch medallist, who worked at the end of the seventeenth century, but of whom no particulars are known. He made medals of James II., and of the death of Queen Mary.—i. 609; ii. 113.

ROUSSEL, Henri, a French medallist of considerable merit, was much engaged on the medallic series of Louis XIV. His works date from 1654 to 1711, or even later. As he excelled in portraiture he confined his attention chiefly to the execution of the obverses of medals.—i. 425, 429, 514, 654, 707, 709, 711; ii. 20, 21, 69, 72, 73, 84, 87, 95, 176, 177, 183, 211.

S., the initial of an artist who made some fine medals of Louis XIV., amongst which is a satirical one of the Treaty of Augsburg, another on the taking of Namur, &c. He was probably not a Frenchman.—ii. 68.

ST. URBAN, or ST. URBAIN, Ferdinand, b. at Nancy in 1654, was in 1673 appointed Engraver to the Mint of Bologna, and in 1683 went to Rome, and was placed by Innocent XI. at the head of the Papal coinage with the title of Chief Engraver and Architect. In 1703 he returned to Nancy, where he died, 11 Jan. 1738. After his return to his native place St. Urban is said to have executed over 120 medals, which include a series of the Dukes of Lorraine, another of the Popes, &c.—i. 432, 433; ii. 272, 488.

SCHAUBEN, Nicholas, was an engraver at Copenhagen, whose works date from 1590 to 1599. They are few and difficult to attribute.—i. 177.

SCHEL, D. I., medallist, and according to Zani an Englishman. He worked at the end of the seventeenth century, 1692–1694: but his only signed medal is one of William III., referring to the Battle of La Hogue.—ii. 60.

SCHIRMER, Christian, was Warden of the Mint at Königsberg in Prussia from 1718, and Master from 1742 to 1743.—ii. 577.

SCHULTZ, Walter, a Dutch engraver, who lived at Haarlem, and published in 1676 a work on Travels in East India. He engraved some of the plates in that work.—i. 376.

SCLATER, Robert, a Scottish medallist, lived at Edinburgh. His works date from 1826.—i. 231.



SEELÄNDER, Nicolaus, a native of Erfurt, was appointed in 1718 First Engraver to the Mint at Hanover, which place he held till his death in 1756. He was the author of several treatises on numismatics.—ii. 426, 427.

SEIDLITZ, Johann Georg, gem-engraver and medallist, worked at Vienna from 1699 to 1730.—ii. 342.

SELVI, Antonio, a Florentine medallist, was a pupil of Massimiliano Soldani. He made a large number of portrait-medals of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany, which are always cast and of poor workmanship. He is said to have visited England, and to have remained some time in this country. He died at Florence about the year 1750.—i. 689; ii. 390, 391, 433, 621.

SIMON, Abraham, modeller in wax, elder brother of Thomas Simon, b. in 1622, at an early age went to Holland, and afterwards to Sweden, where his reputation as a modeller soon brought him into public notice, and procured him employment in the service of Queen Christina. On his return to England before the outbreak of the Civil War, his portraits became famous, and during the Commonwealth he made many of the leading Parliamentarians. At the Restoration he stood high in favour with the King, from whom he received on one occasion 100 guineas for a portrait in wax. Treated with less liberality by the Duke of York, he ceased to work altogether. He survived his brother many years and died in 1692. Of the many portrait-medals produced by Simon and his brother, Vertue says that they were all modelled by Abraham and chased by Thomas, the latter usually signing them.—i. 313, 321, 322, 324, 325, 328–332, 396, 397, 399, 401, 406–409, 412, 423, 430, 431, 465, 466, 478–480, 493, 502, 512, 546.

SIMON, Jean Henri, b. at Brussels, 28 Oct. 1752, visited Paris and was appointed gem-engraver to Prince Charles of Lorraine, the Duc d'Orleans, and Louis XVI. In 1816 he returned to Brussels, and was appointed Engraver of gems and medals to the Royal College of the Pays Bas, and in 1817 Engraver to the King. He died in 1832. His most important work is his series of medals of illustrious men of the Low Countries.—i. 132; ii. 226.

SIMON, Thomas, the eminent engraver, and younger brother of Abraham Simon, b. about 1623, according to Vertue in Yorkshire, was brought into the service of the Mint by Sir Robert Harley about 1635, and studied engraving under Briot. In 1644 he was appointed Joint Engraver of the Mint with Edward Wade, but was shortly afterwards promoted to the post of "Chief Engraver to the Mint and Seals," and later on "Sole Chief Engraver and Medall-Maker" to the Protector. At the Restoration he was deprived of his office, but at the same time made Engraver of His Majesty's Seals. Simon is supposed to have died



during the plague in 1665. Some little time before his death he produced his masterpiece, "The Petition Crown."—i. 282, 283, 313, 317, 319, 320, 327, 329, 337, 363, 385, 387, 388, 390–392, 398, 406–411, 430, 433, 434, 453, 462–465, 469, 472, 473, 476, 478, 480, 502, 506, 507, 512, 513, 546.

SMELTZING, Arend, was appointed Engraver to the City of Leyden in 1662, where he died, 4 Oct. 1710. He was the father of Jan and Martin Smeltzing.—i. 532.

SMELTZING, Jan, son of the preceding, a native of Nimeguen, worked at Leyden from about 1684. In 1690, on account of certain satirical medals which he had made, he was compelled for a time to seek refuge in France, where he found employment at the Mint in Paris. He soon returned to Leyden, and died there, 18 Oct. 1695. He executed a large series of medals, which on account of the excellence of their workmanship were much esteemed.—i. 607, 613, 615, 621, 622, 630–632, 638, 649, 651, 652, 655, 656, 664–666, 669–671, 680, 684–686, 698, 699, 701–703, 707, 710, 713, 720; ii. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 15, 24, 28, 29, 31, 35, 36, 40, 52, 53, 57, 62, 74, 78, 79, 82, 89, 90, 138, 152, 157–159, 163, 222, 336.

SMELTZING, Martin, younger brother of the preceding, lived at Amsterdam, and executed medals for William III. of England, Charles III. of Spain, Augustus II. of Poland, and others. Died in 1713. His works are inferior in execution to those of his brother.—ii. 7, 129, 152, 176, 198, 199, 201, 209, 223, 240, 242, 247, 260, 283, 292, 293, 318, 344, 345.

SMITH, Thomas, or Charles, an English medallist and engraver, who resided in Paris, and was in 1846 engaged on the Durand series of medals.—i. 436.

SOLDANI-BENZI, Massimiliano, sculptor and medallist, b. at Florence in 1658, d. there in 1742. At an early age he went to Rome, where he studied under Ciro Ferri and Ercole Ferrata, and to Paris about 1687, where he executed several medals for Louis XIV. His medals are large and always cast.—ii. 250, 367.

SORBERGER, —, a native of Gotha, was in the service of the Ducal family, for whom he executed several medals. He was afterwards placed at the head of the Mint at Meiningen. Died 1703.—i. 595; ii. 130, 155.

SPANGENBERG, Christian Philipp, medallist, was in the service of the Duke of Brunswick at the Mint at Clausthal, of which he was appointed Warden in 1716, Master in 1725, and Director from 1729 to 1753.—ii. 475.

STEPHEN of Holland is only known from his medals. From these it may be gathered that he worked first in Holland and afterwards entered

the service of Sigismund, King of Poland. During a visit to England in 1562 he produced several portrait-medals of private persons. All his works are cast and chased, and of most delicate execution.—i. 103-105, 107-109, 113.

STUART, —, medal-chaser of the middle of the last century. He was much employed by Mr. Hollis, was a skilful workman, and made very clever copies of some of the medals by Abraham and Thomas Simon.—i. 47, 72, 75, 402, 407, 431, 502, 512, 513, 546, 567; ii. 697.

SWINDEREN, Nicolaus Van, a Dutch engraver, who worked at the Hague from 1736 to 1760. He was devoted to the House of Orange, for which family he made a large series of medals.—ii. 502, 508, 517, 519, 525, 572, 629, 630, 632, 641, 642, 646, 665, 676, 694.

TANNER, John Sigismund, a native of Saxe-Gotha, came to England in 1728, and through Conduit obtained employment at the Mint. In April, 1741, on the death of Croker, he was made Chief Engraver. Died 14 March, 1775.—ii. 501, 517, 518, 523, 524.

TASSIE, James, b. at Glasgow in 1735, began life as a stonemason: under the guidance of Dr. Quin of Dublin he abandoned that occupation for the manufacture in paste of copies of antique gems, medals, &c. In 1766 Tassie came to London, and his pastes became so popular that he is said to have manufactured upwards of 15,000 pieces. Died in London in 1799. Tassie made a large number of portraits, also in paste, and appears at one time to have contemplated the execution of a series of portraits of Scottish Sovereigns.—i. 13, 26, 45, 139.

TAYLOR, William Joseph, contemporary medallist and engraver, b. in 1802 at Birmingham, was a pupil of Halliday, and came to London in 1829. He has issued many medals, private, academical, and others.—i. 110, 212; ii. 697.

T. B., initials of an engraver who made medals relating to the capture by Vernon of Fort Chagre in 1740, &c.—ii. 546.

THUN, Johann Jacob, was Master of the Mint at Gotha from 1690 to 1727. He struck coins and medals for Duke Frederick II. from dies prepared by Christian Wermuth. His initials are also found on other coins of the Saxe-Gotha series.—ii. 305.

TIBS, T., an English medallist whose works appear to extend from about 1727 to 1745. No particulars are known of this artist: his medals are of very inferior workmanship.—ii. 479, 481, 494, 531, 578.

TREZZO, Jacopo, sculptor, gem-engraver, and medallist, b. at Milan at the beginning of the sixteenth century, first executed medals for the Gonzaga family. He afterwards entered the service of Philip II. of Spain, went to Madrid, and was engaged in medallic work and in the decoration of the Escorial. Died at Madrid in 1589.—i. 71, 73, 75, 148, 292.

T. W., initials of an engraver who made a medal of William III. commemorating the suppression of the rebellion in Ireland in 1690.—i. 722.

V., initial of an engraver (?) who executed a medal of Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain in 1557.—i. 83.

V., initial of an engraver (?) who worked on the medallic series of Louis XIV.—i. 426.

VARIN, or WARIN, Jean, b. at Sedan in 1599, d. in Paris in 1672, studied painting and the art of engraving under Dupré. In 1646 he was appointed Engraver to the Mint at Paris, and in 1648 Superintendent-General of the Coinage and Keeper of the Dies. He visited England and Sweden, and received many commissions. His medals are esteemed amongst the finest art productions of the seventeenth century. M. Natalis Rondot, in a recent memoir entitled "*Les Sculpteurs de Lyon*," 1884, states that many of the medallions hitherto attributed to Jean Varin were executed by Claude Warin, an engraver who worked at Lyons from 1630 to 1654. This remark does not, however, appear to be applicable to any of the medals described in this work.—i. 200, 268–270, 272, 276, 277, 292.

VERE, A., an English medallist, who worked in the middle of the last century, but of whom no particulars have been found.—ii. 699.

VERTUE, George, line-engraver, b. in London in 1684, practised his art at an early age and soon came into repute; his portraits alone number over 500. He was one of the first members of Kneller's Academy, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries. Died 24 July, 1754.—ii. 564.

VESTNER, Andreas, b. in 1707, was the son of the following, with whom he worked from 1720 to 1740, and succeeded in his appointments as Engraver to the See of Würzburg and Court-medallist to the Elector of Bavaria. To these he added that of Engraver to the Mint at Nuremberg. Died 1754.—ii. 618, 636.

VESTNER, Georg Wilhelm, born 1677, at Schweinfurt in Bavaria, studied engraving under Uhl; in 1701 he was engaged by the Bishop of Chur, in 1704 he removed to Berlin, from thence he went to Weimar, and then on to Nuremberg, where in 1727 he obtained an imperial privilege to strike medals in his own house. In 1720 he was appointed Engraver to the Bishop of Würzburg, and in 1732 Court-medallist to the Elector of Bavaria. Died 1740. Like Hautsch his private mark was a star. It is quite possible that some of the medals attributed to this medallist were executed by his son, Andreas.—ii. 375, 421, 425, 441, 442, 457, 50, 505, 515, 516, 518.

VIVIER, Achille (?), a French medallist, worked at Paris from about 1820 to 1859. He executed several medals for the Durand series.—ii. 584.

VOGEL, Johann Adam, a counter-maker, who lived at Nuremberg and worked during the first half of the last century.—ii. 484.

WAHL, Georg Wilhelm, a pupil of Hedlinger, worked at Hamburg, and about 1730 went to Copenhagen, where he was appointed Engraver to the Mint, and Master from 1762 to 1764.—ii. 581.

WAHL, Rudolph Philipp, a native of Clausthal and a pupil of Christian Wermuth, was appointed Engraver to the House of Saxe-Eisenach and also to the Mint at Zellerfeld, where he appears to have worked from 1729 to 1763. He executed medals for George II., the Dukes of Brunswick, and the House of Orange.—ii. 491.

WAROU, Daniel, a native of Stockholm, studied under Karlsteen. He worked but little in Sweden, and settled early in Vienna, where he died about 1730.—i. 623; ii. 118.

W. B., initials of an engraver who made a medal commemorative of the repulse of the rebels in 1745, the type of which is copied from one by Thomas Pingo.—ii. 607.

WEBER, Lorenz Maria, whose father was a German officer in the service of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, worked at Florence from 1720 to 1757. He was much employed by the Medici family.—ii. 573.

WEIGEL, Erhard, astronomer, and Professor of mathematics in Jena, 1625-1699. He designed a medal of Frederick II., Duke of Saxe-Gotha, struck upon his return from England in 1693.—ii. 93.

WERMUTH, Christian, b. at Altenburg in 1661, d. at Gotha in 1723, was a pupil of Ernst Caspar Dürer of Dresden. In 1686 he was appointed Engraver to the Mint at Gotha, and in 1699 received an imperial permission to strike medals in his own house. Of this privilege he made good use, for in the space of about twenty years, with the help of his pupils, he issued over 1,300 medals. Some of these being satirical were at once suppressed, and for this reason many pieces described in his catalogues are no longer met with, or else are of the greatest rarity. His series of portraits of the Emperors is well known.—i. 605, 643, 650, 675, 714; ii. 19, 47, 52, 77, 81, 92, 93, 99, 103, 123, 129, 133, 156, 172-174, 180, 181, 183, 185-189, 224, 225, 227, 229-231, 237, 261, 274-276, 279, 280, 282, 292, 299-301, 304, 309-312, 319, 320, 322, 323, 341, 345-347, 352, 361, 362, 372, 385, 387, 394, 396-398, 402, 449, 452, 716, 717.

WERMUTH, P. (?), perhaps a son of the preceding, but of whom no particulars are known.—ii. 394.

WERNER, Adam Rudolph, b. at Nuremberg, and son of Peter Paul Werner, was Engraver to the Mint at Stuttgart from 1742 till his death in 1784. He also held the post of Court-medallist to the Duke of Würtemberg.—ii. 583.



WERNER, Johann Heinrich, an engraver and medallist of Erfurt, worked from 1719 to 1762. He made a large series of medals, of poor workmanship, which are rare, as his dies were not well hardened.—ii. 464.

WERNER, Peter Paul, a clever medallist, b. at Nuremberg in 1689, and d. there in 1771. As early as 1712 he was well known as an engraver, and in the course of his long life was successively in the service of nearly all the different German Courts. His works are very numerous.—ii. 500, 508.

WESTWOOD, John, an English medallist, b. in 1744, lived at Sheffield and worked there till his death in 1792.—i. 208.

WESTWOOD, John, nephew of the preceding, b. in 1774, d. in 1850, also lived at Sheffield, where he issued a large number of medals as well as dies for tokens. He also made dies for embossing snuff-boxes with portraits of popular men of the time.—i. 211.

WINSLÖW, Peter Christof, a Danish engraver who worked at Copenhagen from 1745 to 1752. Died about 1760.—ii. 667.

WINTER, F. D., an English engraver, was probably engaged at the Royal Mint, as his initials upon medals generally appear in conjunction with those of Thomas Neale, the Master of the Mint. He executed few medals of his own design, his works consisting mainly of inferior copies of medals by Jan Smeltzing, Jan Luder, and others. His works date from 1688 to 1695.—i. 637, 638, 675, 687; ii. 2, 3, 8, 13, 23, 24, 28, 32-34, 59, 65, 78, 84, 89, 94, 108, 109, 117, 119, 137.

WOLFF, B., an engraver who worked in Paris at the beginning of the present century, and executed several medals for the Durand series. He was probably not a Frenchman by birth.—i. 290; ii. 696.

WOLFF, Johann Henrik, a Danish engraver, b. at Copenhagen in 1727, worked chiefly in his native city till 1771, when he removed to Altona, where he remained till 1779. Died in 1788.—ii. 604, 609.

WYNTJES, Cornelius, was Warden and Overseer of the Mint in West Friesland from 1615 to 1624.—i. 223.

WYON, Benjamin, seal-engraver, son of Thomas Wyon, b. in 1802, succeeded his father in 1831 as Chief Engraver of His Majesty's Seals, and executed several medals, notably the Crimea medal. Died in 1858.—i. 213.

WYON, Leonard Charles, contemporary medallist and engraver, b. in 1826, studied engraving under his father, William Wyon, R.A. (See the following), whom he succeeded as Modeller and Engraver to the Royal



Mint in 1851. He has executed several coinages for the colonies and for foreign countries, besides many public and private medals, including most of those awarded for military and naval services since 1851.—i. 25, 213, 466, 478, 502; ii. 675.

WYON, William, R.A., engraver, b. at Birmingham in 1795, came to London in 1815, and in the following year was appointed Assistant Engraver to the Mint, and in 1828 succeeded Pistrucci as Chief Engraver. In 1838 he was elected an Academician. Besides numerous coinages, Wyon produced a large series of military, academical, and private medals. Died in 1851.—i. 159, 245; ii. 472, 668.

YEO, Richard, was appointed Assistant Engraver to the Mint in 1749, and succeeded Tanner as Chief Engraver in 1775. He was a foundation member of the Royal Academy, and a contributor to its exhibitions. Died 3 Dec. 1779. His best medals are those relating to the battle of Culloden.—i. 10; ii. 613, 615, 652, 657, 667, 709.

# I.—INDEX OF ENGRAVERS' INITIALS, ETC.

## A.

- A. Magnus Gustav Arbien.  
 A. DAS. James Anthony Dassier.  
 A. K. Arvid Karlsteen.  
 A. K. (monogram) Anton Koenig.  
 A. M. unknown.  
 AMAR. Giovanni Hamerani.  
 ANT. MEIBVS. Anton Meybusch.  
 A. R. W. or W. R. A. Adam Rudolph  
 Werner.  
 A. S. Abraham Simon.  
 „ Arend Smeltzing.

## B.

- B. Marc Béchot.  
 „ Thomas Bernard.  
 „ Nicholas Briot.  
*B.* Jan Boskam.  
 B. M. Berthold Meier.

## C.

- C. Nicolas Chevalier.  
 C. A. Christopher Adolfszoon.  
 C. AD. „ „  
 C. G. L. Caspar Gottlieb Laufer.  
 C. I. L. Christoph Jacob Leherr.  
 C. I. R. Charles Joseph Roettier.  
 C. L. Conrad Laufer.  
 C. M. Christian Mäler.  
 C. P. S. Christian Philipp Spangenberg.  
 C. S. Christian Schirmer.  
 C. V. B. Conrad Van Bloc.  
 C. W. Christian Wermuth.  
 „ Cornelius Wyntjes.

## D.

- D. Jakob Van Dishoecke (?).  
 „ Jean Baptiste Du Four.

- D. DRAP. D. Drappentier.  
 D. D. S. or D. S. unknown.  
 D. F. Jean Baptiste Du Four.  
 D. HAES. Daniel Haesling.  
 D. K. D. Koene.  
 D. L. H. Nicolas de la Haye.  
 D. S. or D D S. unknown.  
 D. V. Jean Du Vivier.  
 D. V. R. Deric Van Riswick.  
 D. W. Daniel Warou.

## E.

- E. A. Eise Andeles.  
 E. H. Ehrenreich Hannibal.

## F.

- F. unknown.  
*F.* Friedrich Kleinert (?).  
 F. D. W. F. D. Winter.  
 F. G. Franz Guichard.  
 F. K. Friedrich Kleinert.  
 F. M. or *F. M.* (monogram) François  
 Marteau.  
 F. N. unknown.  
 F. W. F. D. Winter.

## G.

- G. B. George Bower or Bowers.  
 G. F. N. Georg Friedrich Nürnberger.  
 G. H. Georg Hautsch.  
 G. P. (monogram) Giovanni Paolo Pog-  
 gini.  
 G. S. unknown.

## H.

- H. Otto Hamerani.  
 H. C. George Hautsch.  
 HAMERAN. Otto Hamerani.

H. G. Heinrich Goltzius.  
H. K. Hans Krauwinkel.  
HOLTZHEU. Martin Holtzhey.  
H. R. (monogram) Heinrich Reitz, the  
younger.

I.

IAC. TREZ. Jacopo Trezzo.  
IAC. TRICI. " "  
IAN. R. John Roettier.  
IA. PRIMAVERA. Jacopo Primavera.  
I. A. V. Johann Adam Vogel.  
I. B. unknown.  
" Jean Bernard.  
" Jean Boskam.  
I. B. R. Giovanni Baptista Ravaschiero.  
I. C. John Croker.  
I. C. R. Joseph Charles Roettier.  
I. C. ROET. " "  
I. CVPI. Jan Cuyper.  
I. D. Jean Dassier.  
" Jan Drappentier.  
" Jean Du Vivier.  
I. D. B. unknown.  
I. D. R. Johann Jacob Dietzel, or  
Ditzel.  
I. G. H. Johann Georg Holtzhey.  
I. G. I. Johann Georg Junker.  
I. G. L. Johann Gottlieb Laufer.  
I. H. unknown.  
" Johann Höhn.  
I. K. Johann Koch.  
I. L. Jan Livens.  
" Jan Luder.  
I. L. (monogram) Jan Luder.  
I. M. unknown.  
" John Milton.  
IO. ANT. RVB. MEDIOL. Giovanni  
Antonio de' Rossi of Milan.  
IONGELI. Jacques Jonghelinck.  
I. P. Isaac Parkes.  
I. P. L. unknown.  
I. R. James Roettier.  
I. S. Jan Smeltzing.  
I. S. (monogram) Jan Smeltzing.  
I. SMELTZ. Jan Smeltzing.  
I. T. Johann Jacob Thun.  
I. V. N. John Van Nost.  
I. W. unknown.

J.

JAMES R. James Roettier.  
J. C. R. Joseph Charles Roettier.  
J. D. Jean Dassier.  
*Joan Roti.* John Roettier.

K.

K. Johann Christian Koch.

L.

L. Johann Gottlieb Laufer.  
" Lazarus Gottlieb Laufer.  
" Jan Luder.  
L. A. V. unknown.  
L. B. unknown.  
L. G. L. Lazarus Gottlieb Laufer.  
L. G. LAVF  
L. M. W. Lorenz " Maria Weber.  
L. N. Laurence Natter.  
L. P. Lewis Pingo.

M.

M. François Marteau.  
M. Jean Mauger.  
M. B. Matthew Boulton.  
" Martin Brunner.  
M. G. A. Magnus Gustav Arbien.  
M. H. Martin Holtzhey.  
M. S. Martin Smeltzing.  
" Massimiliano Soldani.  
M. VA. Martin Van Abeele (?).

N.

N. unknown artist.  
N. B. Nicholas Briot.  
" Nicholas Burghers.  
N. C. Nicolas Chevalier.  
N. C. A. P. Thomas Neale, Custos  
Artifex Primus.  
NI. BVRGHE. Nicholas Burghers.  
N. R. (and in monogram) Norbert Roet-  
tier.  
N. S. Nicolaus Van Swinderen.  
N. V. S. " "

O.

O. Martin Heinrich Omeis.  
O. A. L. Jan Lutma.

P.

P. C. W. Peter Christof Winslöv.  
P. E. unknown.  
P. H. G. Paul Heinrich Gödecke.

PH. R. Philip Roettier.  
*Philip Roti.* Philip Roettier.  
 P. H. M. Philipp Heinrich Müller.  
 P. P. W. Peter Paul Werner.  
 P. R. Philip Roettier.  
 PRIMAVERE. Jacopo Primavera.  
 P. V. A. (monogram) Peter Van Abeele.  
 P. W. P. Wermuth (?).

## R.

R. Thomas Rawlins.  
 „ Benjt Richter.  
 „ James Roettier.  
 „ Philip Roettier.  
 „ Henri Roussel.  
*R.* Thomas Rawlins.  
*R.* Stephan Reinhard.  
*R.* Benjt Richter.  
*R.* John Roettier.  
 R. A. R. Arondeaux.  
 R. F. Raimund Faltz.  
 R. FIL. Joseph Charles Roettier.  
 R. FILIUS. „ „  
 R. M. G. unknown.  
 ROETT. FILIUS. Joseph Charles  
 Roettier.  
*Roetti.* John Roettier.  
*Rotti.* „ „

## S.

S. unknown.  
 „ Nicholas Schauben.  
 „ Thomas Simon.  
 „ Martin Smeltzing.  
 „ Nicolaus Van Swinderen.  
 S. B. Samuel Bull.  
 S. D. Sebastian Dadler.  
*Si. Pa.* Simon Passe.

*Si. Pas.* Simon Passe.  
 S. L. Samuel Lambelet.  
 S. N. Jan Smeltzing of Nimeguen.  
 S. P. Simon Passe.  
 STE. H. Stephen of Holland.  
 S. V. Ferdinand St. Urban.

## T.

T. John Sigismund Tanner.  
 „ James Tassie.  
 „ T. Tibs (?).  
 T. B. unknown.  
 „ Thomas Bernard.  
 T. R. Thomas Rawlins.  
 T. S. Thomas Simon.  
 T. T. T. Tibs (?).  
 T. W. unknown.

## V.

V. unknown.  
 V. Georg Wilhelm Vestner.  
 VA. Jean Varin.  
*Varov.* Daniel Warou.  
 V. S. Nicolaus Van Swinderen.

## W.

W. Christian Wermuth.  
 W. B. unknown.  
 W. R. (and in monogram) W. Roukens.  
 W. R. A. Adam Rudolph Werner.  
 W. S. (monogram) Walter Schultz.  
 W. W. William Wyon.

★ The mark of Georg Hautsch and  
 Georg Wilhelm Vestner.

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